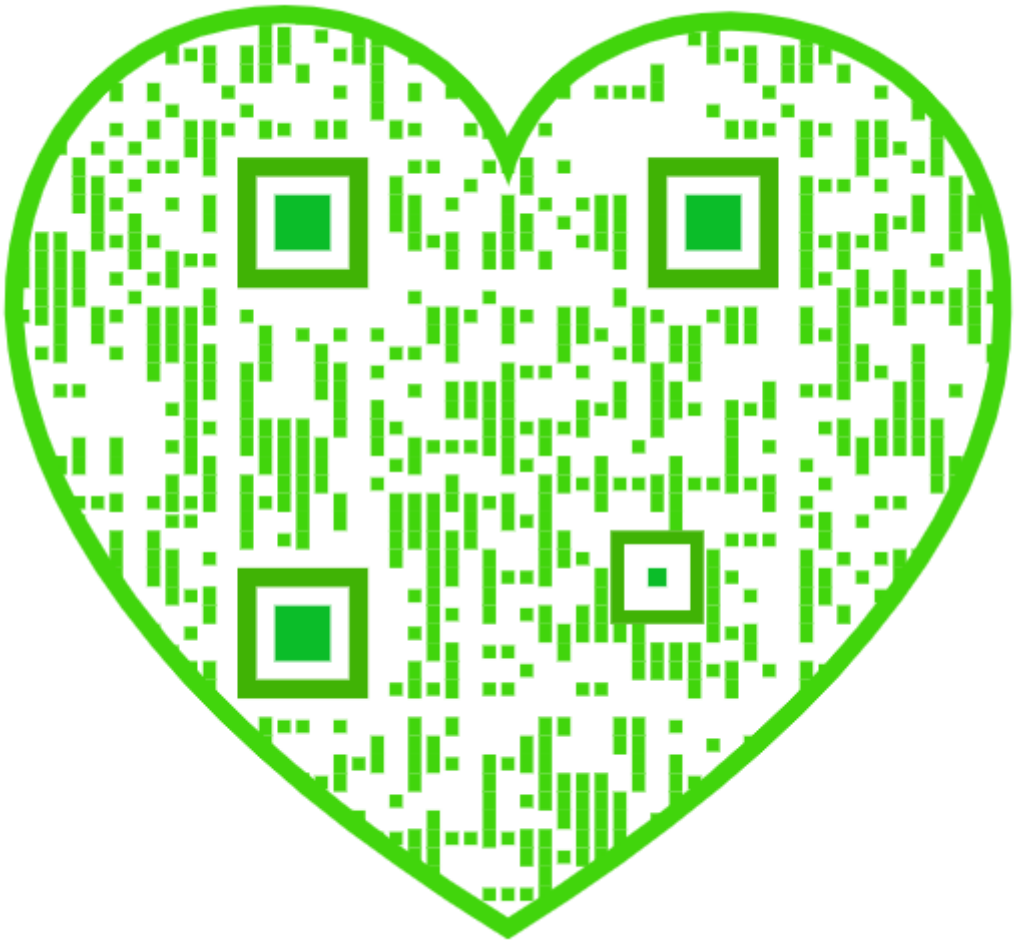

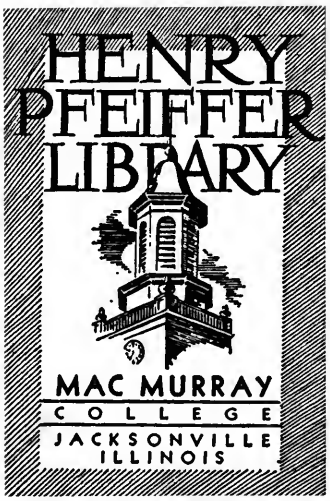
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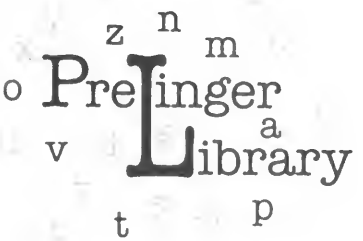

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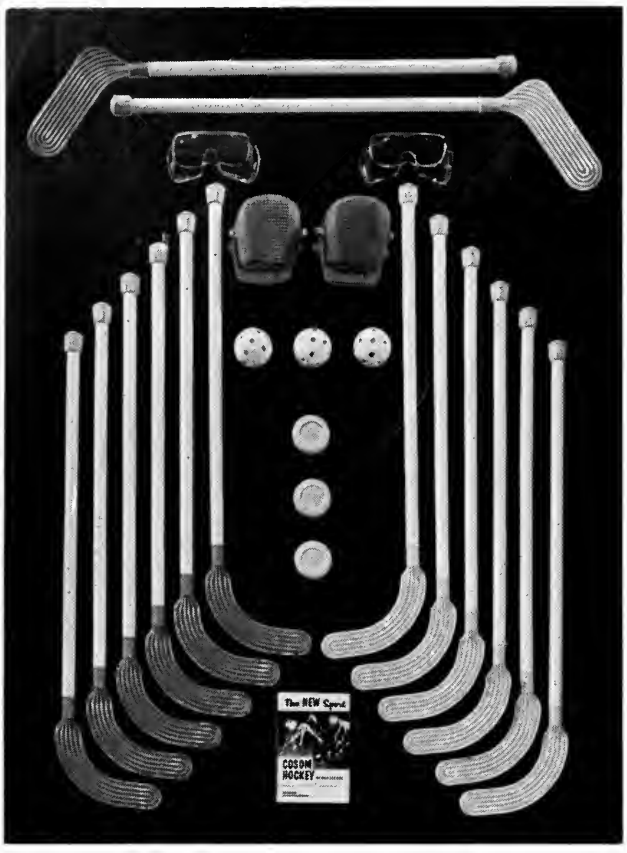

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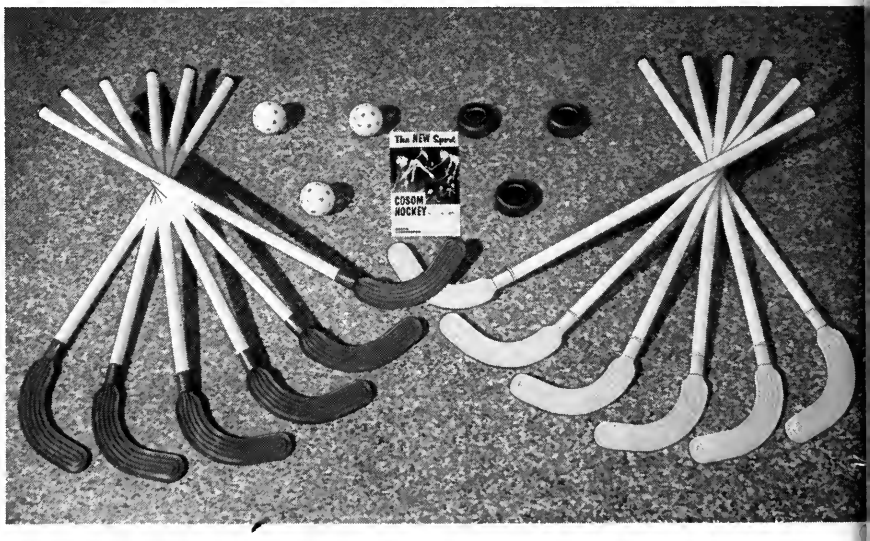

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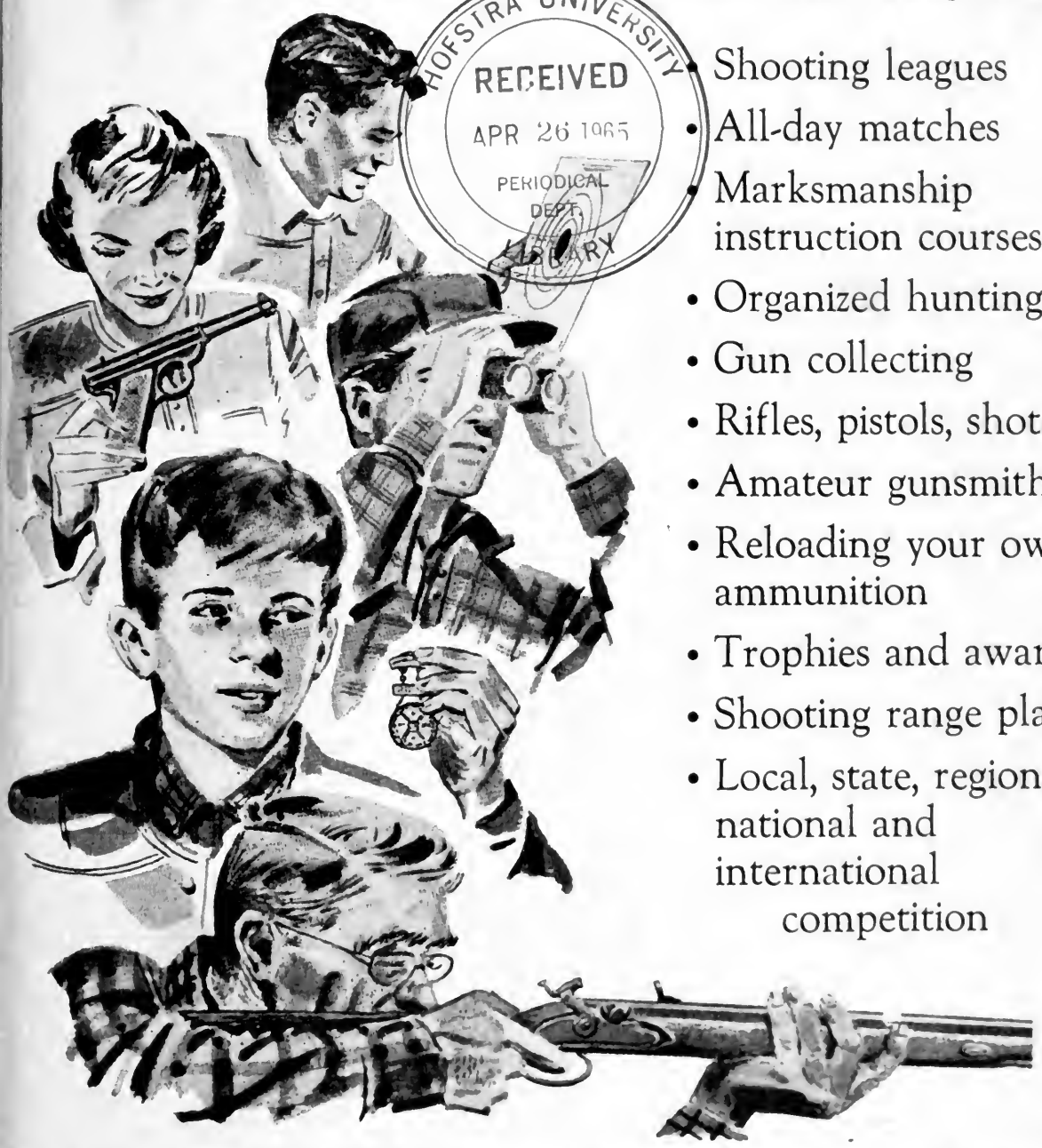

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests and united funds, foundations, corporations, and individual co tributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, hap creative living for Americans of all ages.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of h expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association and its specializ services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Ass ciation, 8 West Eighth Street, New York, New York 10011.

RECREATION

ANUARY 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 1 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

Even to the corners of a great city, such as New York, winter brings beauty with its magic tracery of snow. This is the playground at the Ottilie Home for Children in Jamaica, New York. Photo by Jean Wolcott, former program director with institutionalized and disturbed children, now on the staff of RECREATION. *(Photo taken with a Rolleicord, F22, 1/250 sec.)*

Next Month

The international flavor of this issue will mark the celebration of Brotherhood Week, February 21-28. "New Vigor in French Sports," by C. R. Agnew, Jr., will give an excellent picture of a newly invigorated national program. In keeping with the season, we will take a look at winter sports and examine jam can curling in Winnipeg and new T-bars in Duluth. You won't want to miss a look at the host city for the 1965 National Recreation Congress, "Beautiful Minneapolis." If any of your music or performing arts groups has ever discussed the possibility of making a recording, you will need the know-how offered in "Don't Waste a Good Performance." If you have fiscal problems, you'll want to examine "What's in a Budget?" in which Joseph Curits takes a fresh look at what should be included and what could be deleted in this annual headache.

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AN AFFLUENT SLUMLAND

Eric Sevareid

WITH BREATHtaking rapidity we are destroying all that was lovely to look at and are turning America into a prison house of the spirit. What was once the fairest of lands has become, by an increasing number of competent judgments, the ugliest community of man on earth. Little wonder that European tourists are reluctant to come here; what is there for them to look at in most of what a British publication calls "the mess that is man-made America"?

The affluent society, with relentless, singleminded energy, is turning our cities, most of suburbia and most of our roadways into the most affluent slum on earth. There is not the slightest doubt any longer that we are losing our very special, God-given chance to create in this country a form, an order, a high civilization; this simply cannot be done in a physical setting of crashing vulgarity in the cities and dreary uniformity in the suburbs.

What is happening to New York, our richest city, a wonder of the world, once beautiful and thrilling as a Christmas tree, is pure vandalism in the name of economic necessities. . . . All eminent designers and city planners whose views are on record are appalled by the gigantic Pan American building astride Grand Central Station. In its own category, this is surely the cultural crime of the century.

What makes a true and successful city is mixture, variety. As Peter Blake projects it [in his recent book *God's Own Junkyard*], our cities are becoming totally "ghettofied" in terms of usage: "Office ghettos, industrial ghettos, apartment ghettos, amusement ghettos . . . shopping ghettos . . . medical-center-ghettos . . . so that most areas of the city will be alive for mere fractions of each day or week, and as deserted as Wall Street on a weekend the rest of the time."

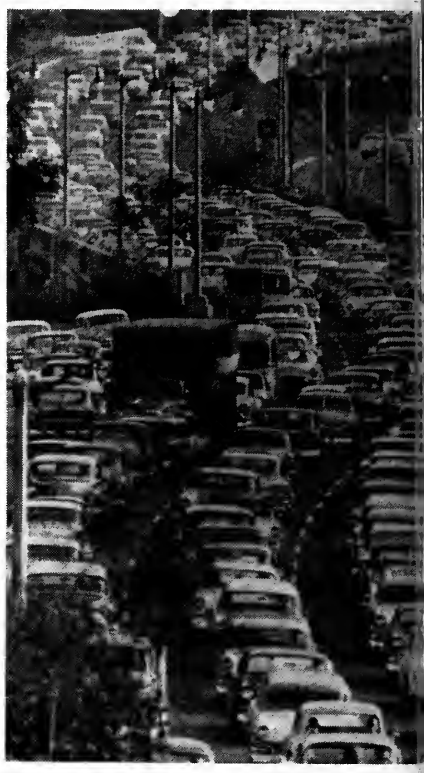
From this "cancer of uniformity, of dreariness," the great cities are dying at the core of their spirit. Downtown Los Angeles seems dead already; downtown Detroit is dying; downtown New Orleans is in the throes, and even San Francisco now shows the blight.

The complex of forces doing this are intricate and powerful, but not unstoppable as Blake has demonstrated. Nor do the endless, dreary rows of the real-estate developer's suburbia have to be repeated. There are far better ways; it can be done if people generally understand this, and will be done if people generally learn just where and how to express their demands and apply their pressure. None of the present horror was inevitable.

Endless vistas of townscape as well as landscape have been violated in the interests of what Blake calls "carscape." Much of our landscape can be restored to view by laws aimed at the billboard lobby. Who can disagree with Gov. Brown of California: "When a man throws an empty cigarette package from an automobile . . . he is liable to a fine of $50. When a man throws a billboard across a view he is liable to be richly rewarded. I see little difference between the damage done by these two litterbugs."

Surely, there is a vested public interest in the American landscape and surely it is nonsense to say, as courts and other authorities have said, that economic interest is a necessity while esthetic interest is a luxury. It is nonsens to say that what is beautiful and wha is ugly are not subject to definitio that there are no standards. If we d not attempt to erect such standards an enforce them, we are lost.

There is a fundamental moral anc there ought to be a fundamental lega difference between ugly movies, ugl TV commercials, ugly music, ugl books and ugly buildings, highways an streets. The former can be avoided; w have a choice. The latter cannot b avoided; we have no choice at all. #



None of the present horror of our carscaped, ghettofied cities and neon-signed roadways was inevitable.

MR. SEVAREID *is a well-known news analyst and news correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System. This material is taken from a guest editorial he prepared for the American Landmarks Celebration.*

LETTERS

Weir Honor

Sirs:

Congratulations to the National Recreation Association on its decision to establish a special field service in honor of L. H. Weir. This service is almost identical to the service so efficiently provided by Mr. Weir for many years. We, at Indiana University, are proud to claim Mr. Weir as a graduate. Immediately following his death in 1949 we established the L. H. Weir Annual Recreation Banquet and the L. H. Weir Award to the most outstanding graduate student. Speakers at the banquet have included Joe Prendergast, Bob Crawford, Paul Douglass, Harold Meyer, and Bill Frederickson. The Weir Recognition Award has been received by Stu Case, George Wilson, Duke Regier, Ted Deppe, and others. A doctoral study on the life, philosophy, and contributions of Mr. Weir is well under way by Cleo Skelton.

GARRETT G. EPPLEY, *Professor of Recreation and Park Administration, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

No Surprise

Sirs:

Heartiest congratulations on the selection of RECREATION as the first prize winner in the 1964 awards competition sponsored by the Educational Press Association of America. This richly deserved recognition came as no surprise to the legion of readers of RECREATION. We have long regarded it as outstandingly excellent. Best wishes for the continued success and recognition of this splendid voice of recreation.

C. C. BREAM, JR., *Chief, Recreation, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.*

Free Play Package

Sirs:

Last year you ran an offer of a free catalogue from our organization in our free materials [Resource Guide] section. We were so impressed with the interest shown by your members in our plays, and so appreciative of your assistance, that we decided to extend a special offer that should interest your readers.

We have selected a group of four one-act plays which we will send, free and postpaid, to any member of any recreation program writing on their letterhead. The plays have been selected for variety and ease of production—two children's plays (*The Gabawachee* and *King's Ugly Bride*), a melodrama (*The Miner's Daughter*), and our prize-winning comedy-drama (*A Thing of Beauty*).

There are no charges or strings attached to this offer, although it does represent a $3.75 value. It's just our way of saying "Thank you" to your members for their interest, and to you for your help. We do feel that your readers will be most interested in the reading copies of the plays we will be sending them.

SHUBERT FENDRICH, *Pioneer Drama Service, Cody, Wyoming*

Safe Bicycle Paths

Sirs:

According to The Travelers Insurance Companies about five hundred cyclists are killed and fifty thousand injured each year in collisions with motor vehicles. A modern adequate bicycle path should meet the following requirements:

1. Be wide enough for at least two riders to pedal side by side.

2. Be long enough, at least five miles, to make the ride interesting.

3. Be hard-surfaced to avoid tire damage. Cinders, sand, gravel, shells are unsuitable.

4. Avoid motor crossings wherever possible.

5. Should end or run through points of scenic or historic interest.

6. Be as far away as possible from motor highways. Noise and exhaust fumes are not conducive to a pleasant and relaxing ride. There should be an access road to the cycling path.

7. Be level . . . but a few rolling hills might make it more interesting. It might be planned along a lake, river, or ocean front, or along an old canal towpath, or along an abandoned railroad right-of-way.

8. Have shade trees for more pleasurable summer cycling.

9. Have a bicycle-rental station at either or one end. Rental from the concession would provide funds for the maintenance of the path.

10. Be clear of debris, glass, and sand. Water pools should be drained off.

ROLAND C. GEIST, *Secretary of the Bicycle Touring League of America and instructor in bicycling at Theodore Roosevelt High School, Bronx, New York.*

• See also "Cycling for Fitness," **Recreation**, October 1964; "Bike Pike," December 1964; and "New Courses for Old Paths," Pages 17-19 of this issue.—Ed.

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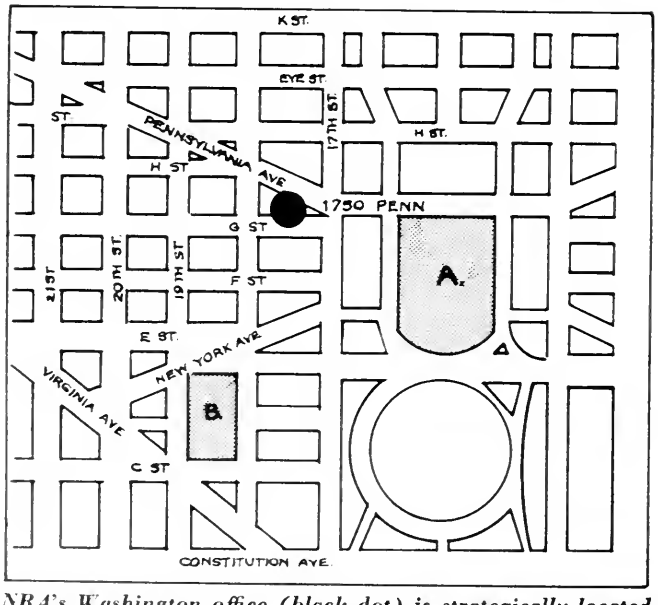

NRA's Washington office (black dot) is strategically located just one block from the White House (A), two blocks from the Department of the Interior (B), and other federal offices.

NRA ADDS NEW OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

As a part of its expansion program, the National Re reation Association has re-established an office Washington. D.C. to give special attention to feder and state recreation matters. With the greatly increased a tivity of the federal government in recreation and the gro ing amount of federal funds available to state and local go ernments for recreation, the NRA recognizes that the co munities and recreation agencies it serves need more he than ever before in their relationships with federal agencie Federal agencies also need the help and services which NR can provide through its long and deep experience in co munity recreation matters.

The new NRA Washington staff will analyze, interpre and report all pending federal and state recreation legisl tion, and actively involve the NRA and its Service Ass ciates and Affiliates in the development of federal recreatio related activities. A part of the new Washington service w be the periodic publication of *The Washington Letter* NRA which will automatically be sent to all affiliated age cies as an additional service. The first *Washington Lette* published in November, dealt with "Federal Assistance Pr grams Available to States, Local Government, and No Profit Agencies for Resources."

The relationships NRA has established with key feder agencies over the years will be particularly helpful in i creasing the effectiveness of the Washington office. Fro 1946 to 1963, the Association had an office in the U. S. D partment of Interior and provided a staff person who serve as executive secretary of the Federal Inter-Agency Commi tee on Recreation. This committee was disbanded in 196 after the establishment of the Recreation Advisory Counc by Executive Order of the President and the establishmen of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation by the Secretary of th Interior.

The new office will be strategically located just one bloc from the White House and two blocks from the Departmen of Interior. We extend an invitation to our friends to mak it a point to visit NRA's new office when in Washington. #

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edward W. Bradley, superintendent of recreation and physical education and health teacher of the public school system in Milltown, New Jersey, was honored at two different occasions at the annual convention of the New Jersey Education Association in November. It is the world's largest educational conclave, bringing together forty thousand teachers. Mr. Bradley was the recipient of the Honor Fellow Award of the New Jersey Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, an affiliate of the NJEA, the association's highest tribute to a teacher, presented annually to teachers who have made outstanding contributions in the teaching profession. On the last day of the convention, Mr. Bradley was honored at the NJEA "VIP" Dinner for his outstanding services as a teacher and superintendent of recreation, largely because of his outstanding leadership and contributions in the cause of physical fitness. Mr. Bradley was honored recently at the White House for being selected as one of twelve national recipients of the United States Outstanding Physical Fitness Leadership Award sponsored by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the President's Council on Physical Fitness. Mr. Bradley was chosen from two million teachers, doctors, and recreation personnel from all over the United States.

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William H. Freeberg, chairman of the department of recreation and outdoor education at Southern Illinois University, is currently in Washington, D.C., to help develop a nationwide recreation project for the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation. Dr. Freeberg said the project will encourage development of recreation programs for the retarded in large metropolitan areas and some smaller municipalities. It includes encouragement of the development of recreation studies in universities. Dr. Freeberg has directed an institute to train staff members for camps for the mentally retarded, held the past two years at SIU's Little Grassy Lake Camp facilities.

• • •

Robert Lobdell, superintendent of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in St. Paul, Minnesota, has resigned to accept a civil-service appointment with the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as an urban recreation coordinator working out of the BOR regional office in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Lobdell's first assignment in his new position will be to assist in making a study of all the outdoor recreation potential of the upper Mississippi River basin, including land and water use for public, private, and commercial recreation uses.

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The new swimming pool in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, will be named after the city's park and recreation director, **George Ward,** by act of the Saskatoon City Council. The council acted upon an unanimous resolution of the Parks and Recreation Board which asked that the pool be called the "George Ward Pool" after "a man who has devoted his life to the development of recreation facilities, the promotion of sport, and willingly served the citizens of our city."

• • •

Harold Schick, superintendent of state parks and recreation for the Oregon State Highway Department, has resigned to become superintendent of the Fairmount Park Commission in Philadelphia. The commission supervises all city parks in this historic city. Mr. Schick had been with the Highway Department since July, 1962. Since Schick became Oregon state parks superintendent in 1962 the highway department has added eight new state parks to the system, bringing the total to almost two hundred parks and waysides. Parks attendance during that period increased from 11,500,000 to an estimated 15,000,000 for 1964. Mr. Schick's new duties will include supervision of seventy-seven hundred park

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acres in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia parks include art centers, museums, zoos, and historic mansions. They operate under an $11,000,000 annual budget.

• • •

Velma Ruth Baker is the Fourth Army's new staff service club director, returning to the five-state area special services assignment from the U.S. Army Europe where she served as assistant chief of service clubs. She is also technical supervisor of dayroom activities in Fourth Army. Miss Baker received the second highest Army civilian employe award for meritorious civilian service during a prior assignment as Fourth Army staff service club director.

Under her administration and technical supervision are some twenty service clubs within the states of Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. During twenty years of government employe service Miss Baker has served in Europe twice, Guam, England and the WAC Training Center at Fort Lee, Virginia. She first served with the Navy at Pensacola Naval Air Station, Florida, as a recreation specialist.

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Chase Hammond, director of parks and recreation in Muskegon, and **Ed McGowan,** first deputy superintendent of parks and recreation in Detroit, were appointed to the new Michigan Youth Commission by Governor George Romney.

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Rhodell Owens, director of parks in Peoria, Illinois, was named local public works official of the year by the Peoria Downtown Kiwanis Club. In presenting the award to Mr. Owens, the chairman of the awards committee, Associate Circuit Judge Robert Hunt, pointed out that in the past year the Peoria Park District under Mr. Owens has merged services of the park and city recreation agencies, acquired a thousand additional acres of land, acquired a new golf course, nature center, ice-skating rink, and golf clubhouse, expanded its zoo program, progressed in plans for a new golf course, and adopted plans for a new park and marina.

• • •

Dr. Donald Bridgeman is on sabbatical leave from Springfield College to direct a special project for the National Recreation Association. The

NRA's flying researcher Dr. Bridgeman.

NRA has been granted a fixed-price contract with the Corps of Engineers to develop a technical manual on playground equipment and area layout to use on Corps installations in relation to family housing. It is to include recommendations both for preschool and elementary school children. Because the manual must be suitable for application to all geographical areas of United States, a special visitation will be made to approximately forty cities throughout the entire United States. Installations selected by the Corps in each geographical region will also be visited. Selected playground equipment manufacturers and surfacing materials concerns will also be visited.

The project will be concerned with the safety of equipment, the amount of supervision needed, the construction and maintenance features, the contribution to physical development of the child, popularity with children, et cetera. Surfacing and general layout and design will also be a part of the project. As a technical manual of the government, it will be available to the public. The project is to be completed by April 1, 1965. Dr. Bridgeman is a licensed pilot and will fly to various areas in his private plane.

• • •

William Penn Mott, Jr., general manager of the East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California, has been appointed special consultant to the Australian government on matters of park administration and will spend the month of January in Canberra. All his expenses are being paid by the Australian government. He will be on leave without pay. Mr. Mott has served as consultant on many similar projects throughout the United States and in 1960, at the request of the U. S. Department of State, served as special consultant to the Costa Rican government. His Australian appointme came at the invitation of R. Kingslan secretary of the Department of Inte ior, Commonwealth of Australia. Secr tary Kingsland has requested Mr. Mc to examine the work, policies, ar methods of park administration no under way in Canberra as well as suggest policy improvements, report the adequacy of recreation and pla ground facilities in comparison wi American and overseas trends, mak suggestions for future development an recommend changes.

At present, Canberra has some sixt five hundred acres of developed pa land and a master plan for capit works and landscape treatment in th city. Mr. Mott has been asked to e amine policies connected with this d velopment. The present population Canberra is about eighty thousan with a growth rate of about ten pe cent per year. The Australian gover ment currently spends about $2,775 000 a year on landscape developme and maintenance.

• • •

After more than thirty-eight yea with the Los Angeles City Recreatio and Parks Department, **Agnes de L Barre,** retired in November. Her a education included studies at the A Institute, Handicraft Guild and Walke Art Gallery in Minneapolis and th Chouinard Art Institute in Los Angele Organizer and director of Los Angele Barnsdall and Rustic Canyon Arts an Crafts centers, Miss de La Barr through her skill and efforts, brough recognition to the department for th quality of its art program. The on man and group shows and the depar ment annual art exhibits she arrange constituted important events on the Lo Angeles Art Calendar. A member many college, civic and church group Miss de La Barre has often given lec tures and demonstrations at schools churches, clubs, and on radio and T programs. She plans to operate a pr vate creative art workshop for childre in Pacific Palisades, California.

• • •

New officers of the New Jersey Rec reation and Parks Society for 1965 are President, **Harry W. Ash,** South O ange; First Vice-President, **Rober**

Continued on Page 4

AS WE GO TO PRESS

The United States is a nation on heels, according to a pamphlet just leased by the Bureau of Public oads, U. S. Department of Commerce. mong its 185,000,000 people, 90,-0,000 drivers operate 76,000,000 tomobiles, trucks, and buses on 500,000 miles of roads and streets, aveling 738,000,000,000 miles a year 961). There is a vehicle for every o and a half persons; twenty-two hicles for every mile of road; a mile road for each square mile of land.

For this growing tide of traffic, uch of it concentrated on major utes and in cities, the federal gov-nment and the states, as partners, ve undertaken history's biggest acetime program of public works—nstruction of a 41,000-mile national stem of interstate and defense high-ays. For this coast-to-coast key net-ork, the federal government is pay-g nine-tenths of the cost. Comple-on of the system, scheduled for 1972, ill cost $41,000,000.

Everything about the job of build-g the interstate system is spectacu-r. The average mile in rural areas ill cost $639,000; the average urban ile, $3,658,000. The heaviest traffic eeds lie in the urban areas; conse-uently, the urban portions of the sys-m include only thirteen percent of e total mileage but will take forty-ve percent of the total cost.

The pamphlet, *America's Lifelines—ederal Aid for Highways*, is for sale y the U. S. Government Printing Of-ce, Washington 25, D.C., for fifteen nts.

THEN THE ROOF FELL IN

WE HAVE COME through fire, water, and brimstone, since our December issue of RECREATION was published, in order to bring you this January issue *at all*. During the night of December 6, when our January and some of February copy was awaiting processing at the printing plant, disaster struck—fire broke out and raged through everything. As a result, only rubble, ashes, and icicles remained to go to press come the cold gray dawn. Even the roof fell in. This disaster meant chaos and inevitable delay, and thus it is that we greet you later than we planned. Only through the prodigious effort of the staff of Jersey Printing Company and its owner, and the staff of RECREATION as well, is this issue on your desk today to bid you a belated HAPPY NEW YEAR! We thank them one and all.

Fortunately, we had copies of *everything*. This emphasizes one of the first lessons for editors: *never* send anything to the printer—or to anyone, even yourself—without having a carbon copy or other copy. Hold to this rule with all your might, and may only good fortune befall *you* in 1965.

▸ AMERICA has become a litter-filled and defaced nation of *pigs*, according to an angry article, "America Down the Drain," in the November 16, 1964 issue of *Sports Illustrated*, by Robert H. Boyle. It is a closely written document decrying the obscenities being perpetrated on the land throughout the nation. A comment by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall is printed with the article. He calls Boyle's anger "fully justified," and he says he hopes Boyle's sense of outrage will be contageous. Both Udall and Boyle state that unless conservation-minded people unite and act the blight will continue.

▸ THE REPORT of a panel of non-government experts in social welfare, which calls Mobilization for Youth a meritorious pioneering demonstration in the national effort against delinquency and poverty, has been released by Acting Attorney-General Nicholas Katzenbach, chairman of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

The eight-man panel, which includes a settlement house director, an educator, a leading criminologist, a social work official, two foundation officials, an economist, and an attorney, unanimously recommended "continued support for the full MFY program."

The panel, which regularly advises the President's Committee on grants made under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act, made a special investigation following recent allegations by several New York newspapers of fiscal mismanagement, subversive infiltration of the MFY staff, and improper program activities. Specific objections to the program were directed to the community organization programs for involving residents in neighborhood affairs, which often took the form of protest. The panel, however, addressed its report not to the specific allegations but to the general effectiveness of the total MFY program. Its investigations involved a three-day site visit to the Mobilization for Youth area in New York City's Lower East Side, including observation of classes and job training, meetings with staff, board, and city officials, and discussions with residents affected by the program.

The panel concluded its statements by suggesting that "the issues raised in our discussion of the Community

60 IN '66

ONE MORE YEAR, and the National Recreation Association will be sixty years of age! These years have covered the long trek from the sandlots of Boston and the White House during the presidency of Teddy Roosevelt, to recreation, not only for children but for all ages, and to Washington once again as NRA opens its brand new office at 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, just one block from the White House. The biggest celebration of the occasion will once more occur in Washington, this time during the 1966 National Recreation Congress.

The Association has adapted to changing needs through the years, and as it moves ahead with great anticipation to the exciting challenges of the next sixty, it rededicates itself to service and to expanding to meet the rapid social changes and the needs of the populace and the nation, in the promising leisure of a new era. NRA's anniversary theme will be "Free Time—Horizons Unlimited." It brings back the words of Joseph Lee, then president, on the Association's twenty-fifth birthday: "Leisure for everybody, a condition that we in America are now approaching is a new thing under the sun—the most revolutionary thing that ever happened. It means the coming of something unheard of in all history—the opportunity of every man to live. . . ." We have reached it; it is here.

Organization Program need to be faced by all anti-delinquency programs, and particularly by MFY because it has progressed the furthest in this area and is the most knowledgeable of these programs."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ PEOPLE WHO GIVE federal, state or local governments scenic rights to their property may deduct the value of the rights from their income tax, according to a recent ruling by the U. S. Internal Revenue Service. The ruling was the result of a successful effort to block the construction of a high-rise apartment project on the Merrywood estate, Mrs. John F. Kennedy's girlhood home on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Washington. According to a UPI statement, government officials foresaw a side application to the ruling, particularly near population centers where private development threatens to spoil the view from public recreation areas.

In giving the government "scenic easements" on their land, a score of people near Merrywood, have voluntarily agreed to keep their property residential and not build anything over forty feet.

▸ THE AVERAGE EMPLOYE has gained the equivalent of nineteen days off a year since World War II, as a result of more holidays, longer vacations, and shorter workdays, according to a bimonthly business report of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The report estimates forty percent of all managers, officials, and owners work more than forty-eight hours a week, compared with only twenty percent of the total employment labor force.

▸ A THREE-WEEK COURSE of intensive study, designed for persons from other countries who are directors of park systems or are otherwise responsible for the administration of national parks and equivalent reserves, will be presented by the Department of the Interior in cooperation with the School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, May 10-29. The Department of Agriculture and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources will assist with the conduct of the course and the field studies. The purpose of the course is to review legislation, policy, planning, and new developments in national parks, with emphasis on the preservation and wise use of these resources.

▸ THE International Recreation Association has published *Global View of Recreation*, a 172-page publication which highlights organized recreation programs for persons of all ages in twenty-nine countries. Its publication coincided with the convening of the World Recreation Congress in Osaka and Kyoto, Japan, October 2-7, 1964. The report is available for $3.25 from IRA, 345 East 46th Street, New York 10017.

▸ THE 53RD Anniversary of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. will be celebrated March 7-13.

▸ THE INFLUX of pleasure and business visitors to the United States from overseas countries continued strong in October. The total for the month was 93,838, up 31.4 percent over the October 1963 volume. This brings the 1964 ten-month total to 845,268, a rise of 34.5 percent over the January-October 1963 amount, and 110,000 more than the pleasure and business visitors who came in all of 1963, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

▸ THE Public Housing Authority is becoming increasingly concerned with good design, esthetics, better site planning, recreation space—functional and attractive, greater cooperation with local community agencies in planning and use of facilities and other commendable interests, reports Arthur Todd, director of NRA Field Service, after a recent visit to Washington, and conference with Marian Neprud, chairman of the Community Service Programs Section of PHA. "Furthermore," he says, "it is doing something about it." The authority has engaged an outstanding architect, Albert Mayer of New York, as a consultant and there are architects in each region who serve as advisors. Mr. Mayer has conducted a series of design conferences in each PHA region attended by architects, local and regional officials. Now NAHRO has a Ford Foundation grant to hold a series of sub-regional design conferences around the country. In addition to housing officials and architects, it hopes to add representatives of local agencies, the kind that may use or conduct programs in housing projects or have programs and services outside which housing tenants use. NRA will be asked to help with these conferences.

Over two thousand communities now have public housing. Many are medium-size or small towns. One problem of PHA is public relations. *Too few local leaders—agency executives, recreation executives and others—realize the extent to which they can influence planning decisions or how they can work together.*

"We explored ways," says Mr. Todd, "in which a committee of recreation executives—possibly NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration—could get more information on the problems encountered by recreation departments in working with housing authorities and vice versa. A committee might also conduct a campaign to educate recreation leaders about the possibilities of cooperation with housing authorities. The housing people could do the same with their officials."

▸ A SERIES of three conferences designed to familiarize those interested in and concerned with administration of the grants-in-aid portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has been completed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

▸ ALL-OUT EFFORT. Vice-President-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey has urged "an all-out effort" by American amateur athletic organizations during the next four years in order to assure another "great U.S. performance" in the Olympics in 1968. In a special statement, he congratulated private sports organizations on "our superb U.S. achievement in the Tokyo Olympics."

COMING EVENTS

Annual Convention, National Association of Methodist Hospitals and Homes, *January 19-21, Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Chicago.* For further information, write to the association at 1200 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Second International Convention, Christian Camp and Conference Association, *March 30-April 2, Baptist Assembly Grounds, Green Lake, Wisconsin.* For further information, write to CCA, 14312 Runnymede Street, Van Nuys, California.

Annual Conference of State Executives on Aging, *May 2-5, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.* Sponsored by Office of Aging, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

National Safe Boating Week, *July 4-10.* For further information write to Capt. D. W. Sinclair, Recreational Boating Safety Division, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.

National Conference on Health Services and 1965 National Health Forum. *Four consecutive forums: San Francisco, September 8-10; Chicago, September 15-18; Atlanta, September 22-25; Philadelphia, September 29-October 2.* For further information, write to National Commission on Community Health Services and National Health Council, 7815 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

As The Snow Flies

Recreation is New Hampshire winter crop

Harvel E. Winkley

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S farmland does not stand idle when snow blankets the countryside. Outdoor recreation enthusiasts in the Granite State are heading for "back-forty" pastures in increasing numbers for winter recreation activities. The trend stems from the country's population squeeze. Demands are soaring for more open space leisure time activities. Farmers are keeping pace by turning low-producing cropland into pay-as-you-play recreation enterprises.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service provides the necessary land-use planning aid. Other federal and state agencies provide additional help in line with Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's objectives. The latter hopes to convert much unnecessary cropland into recreation areas that will increase family farm income. For example, on George White's 169-acre dairy farm in Gilford, New Hampshire, skiers swishing downhill replace the grazing cows of summertime.

The White farm hosts the Laconia Outing Club when snow arrives. A small warming hut built by club members—complete with stove, bubbling coffee pot and a picture window—serves as the base for skiing activities. A tow rope, powered by an old car engine, pulls skiers up the six hundred-foot slope. The tow includes a homemade safety gate approved by state inspectors. During weekends and school holidays, twenty-five families—toddlers and grandparents included—enjoy the farm "schussing" and brisk country air.

Norman Hubbard's Pleasant View Farm in Laconia does a special job when the community holds the annual world's championship dogsled races. The course, starting in town, runs twenty miles through the Belknap County farmland. Considerable training and conditioning from both driver and dogs are needed for the grueling race. Therefore, Mr. Hubbard provides a practice track on his 425-acre farm. Drivers and dog teams from all over New Hampshire's lake regions take advantage of Pleasant View's eight-mile race course.

Downstate in Amherst, Orson Bragdon, an active dairy farmer and Soil Conservation District supervisor, has a ski tow in his pasture. The six hundred-foot rope tow cost him $750 to build several years ago. Today, he estimates the same installation would cost $2,000. Skiers pay Mr. Bragdon a dollar each for afternoon skiing privileges during weekends and school holidays. The winter recreation projects has added $1,000 gross to the farm's income.

Dozens of other farm-based winter and summer recreation sites already dot New Hampshire's countryside; others are being planned or built. Camping sites, hunting preserves, swimming, picnic and fishing areas, and wildlife developments are gradually taking their place amid farm crops, pastures and farm woodlots across the state. It all adds up to better land use, improved family farm incomes and more tourist attractions for New Hampshire. #

MR. WINKLEY *is soil scientist for the U.S. Soil Conservation service in Laconia, New Hampshire.*

• For other articles on farmland converted to recreation use, see "Recreation Harvest," **Recreation**, January 1964 and "Recreation Use of Farm Lands," December 1962.—Ed.

RECREATION'S CHANGING ROLE

Equalization of wages is changing composition of neighborhoods

Eva Schindler-Rainman

SINGULAR AND SIGNIFICANT social changes are affecting every person in the United States, with far-reaching implications for the recreation field. We are seeing not only the increase in the movement of people from one place to another, but the change of composition in communities and neighborhoods. This change of composition involves not only racial groups moving into areas where they have not been able to live before, but also the mixing in some neighborhoods of different social strata. This means that the professional person and the well-paid vocational person like the plumber may live in the same neighborhood. This change is coming about because of the equalization of wages between the professional and some of the labor groups. We often think of change of community composition only as racial mixture.

We are seeing emigration of people from all over the United States and from other countries, and this is changing the composition of communities. In Los Angeles, we have many foreign students living with American families and adding a new element to community life. These different and changing compositions at the center of a community affect the recreation system. The implication here is clearly that planning for recreation must encompass knowledge about the changing community and its everchanging needs.

An upheaval in employment potential is affecting all communities, whether they are upper, middle or lower class. We see an increase of employment in some areas, such as the space field, and a decrease in other specialties, particularly where automation has taken over. One of the groups having difficulty in employment are civil and mechanical engineers, who heretofore could find jobs all over the ma at good rates of pay. Now it is very difficult to find stead employment since most engineering firms are dependen upon government contracts, and, when these are cancelle or completed, engineers are laid off. They must have tremen dous mobility or they find themselves out of a job entirely Recreation must serve a shifting population.

There are different groups of people out of work, rangin from the unskilled to the highly specialized. We see in thi picture a great effort to retrain people who can no longe find a job in their particular area of competence, but thi is a big question: "Retraining for what?" The implicatio for recreation is clear. We must educate people to spen their leisure in successful and satisfying ways. Not only wil the work week be shorter, but unemployment may increase giving people more time even if they do not want it.

CHANGES in the American family are an important aspec of change in general. Subsummed under this might b the whole area of many more women working. This include women who do not have to work, but who are no longer satis fied with staying at home. Some find work available whethe it is in their professional field, such as teaching, nursing social work, law, or whether it is in clerical or sales work With fewer mothers at home, there are more children avail able for recreation opportunities.

Women are having more children sooner, and therefor have a longer period of work life ahead of them. The nuclea family is very different from the extended family of severa generations ago. Early marriage and independent family units all have implications from program. We need to de velop programs for young mothers who find it difficult t raise children in new communities and who are very respon

DR. SCHINDLER-RAINMAN *is a community organization consultant. She presented this material at the 1964 California Southwest Recreation and Park Conference.*

e to mothers' groups where they can meet others who have nilar experiences and problems. Nonworking mothers are lependent of younger children sooner and need to seek creation outlets other than at home. And, again, the rec- ation system becomes an important part of the possibility r those outlets.

It is not normal in the 1960's for young families to be pendent on their parents except perhaps financially for short period of time. Therefore, they must seek their out- s in other areas. Furthermore, life expectancy is on the crease, and therefore there is a larger range of customers; at is, the very young, the middle-aged, and the very old n be considered as potential patrons of a recreation sys- n. The question I would like to raise here is: "Do we ally have programs that meet the needs of all of these nds of people, or do we still have programs that we think rked ten years ago and therefore no change is necessary?"

ANOTHER CHANGE that is not often discussed but certainly is extant is the change in institutional services that we e seeing all the way across the United States. Historically was the private agencies that did the experimenting with w programs; today, it is the public agency, whether rec- ation, public welfare, public health, or others which have e money from the federal government to do the experi- nting. Increasingly, federal monies are available for all nds of programs, and the emphasis is on using federal nies to develop new local programs. Has recreation availed elf of this opportunity and, if not, why not?

Certainly we are also living at a time of social revolution. ere is increasing emphasis on serving the poor, on giving portunity to the culturally deprived, and building on the engths of these people to help them meet the needs and oblems of their communities and to develop programs that ll serve them best. One of the things that recreation might k into is, "How can you help people in underserved neigh- rhoods know what opportunities are available?" The il rights struggle is another part of this revolution and ans that we have to look increasingly to see whether we e serving equally all segments of the population.

An increased emphasis on education, regardless of socio- nomic background, is another change we are seeing. It part of the social revolution also. Might recreation centers ke part in this new emphasis in interest by developing dy dens where youngsters who do not have the kind of me where a quiet room is available might avail themselves one or two rooms in the center for the purpose of doing ir homework? Might it not be possible to develop volun- rs who could tutor and help these youngsters?

THERE IS ALSO increasing interest in the world of arts, and the implications here for recreation programs are anifold. These changes have additional implications for creation; they may already be happening; and some we ed to be aware of and taking part in.

Since change is all around us, are recreation programs anging too? *To what degree? In what way?* Increased rvices to the poor must be developed. This implies, in turn, that perhaps the professional person who serves in recreation centers needs to have additional formal education or some specialized in service training.

Increasing cooperation will be necessary between community agencies so that a total service may be given to the people rather than overlapping or underlapping services. It seems imperative that professional people—committees, advisory boards, whatever—need to examine a total neighborhood or a total community and together plan how to serve that community best. Recreation needs to be included, or needs to include itself, in such a planning group. The neighborhood must be represented on such a planning group by the patrons or clients who live in the area. After all, it is they who are going to be affected by the decisions made and the services rendered.

Increasing study of the communities by the professionals and by the advisory committees is necessary, because it will be very important that programs be tailored to the needs of the people in the community. This may mean that what happens at one recreation center may be quite different from what happens at another. For instance, there might be neighborhoods where sports need to be increased and crafts and arts decreased; or where a fine-arts program is needed most because someone else is taking care of the athletic activities.

Increasing involvement of citizens in planning programs and as volunteers in giving services is needed. Increasing use of volunteers on all levels would certainly help extend and enlarge recreation programs, and would involve in a different way some of the citizens who live in the community. For some people it is very recreational to be a volunteer, helping with an activity rather than participating in it.

A larger range of program needs to be envisioned, whether this is in the area of sports, arts, study dens, tutorial programs, discussion groups, or whatever area. There is really no beginning or ending to what comprises recreation for people.

As recreation professionals we have to sharpen our skills in working with people. We need to know a great deal more about what makes people behave as they do; what are the differences between various groups in our society; and what is their value system and life style and to what extent can we tailor programs in relation to these.

More programs for single men are needed. In welfare programs there is no place for him. In many of the structured organizations there is no place for him. The churches have been in the forefront of offering some program for single men, but recreation centers, too, have a responsibility in this area. Since it is not the most acceptable middle-class social habit to be single and male, this means that we have really not integrated this group into our programs. This group includes the young adult and the middle-aged single man as well as the senior citizen.

Development of a series of activities and programs to enhance man's creativity and ability to depend on himself rather than on others is necessary. New creative ideas and ways of involving people must be developed if recreation is to play the important part it can in the years ahead when there will be much less time to work and much more leisure time. #

REACHING YOUR PUBLICS

Publicity and public relations for parks and recreation leaders

Eric Lindsay

TO TALK of publicity and public relations is to talk of things we see and do every day of our lives. There is nothing mysterious about it and there is no magic formula for conducting either or both publicity work and public relations work. At the outset, let's separate the two subjects to avoid any confusion.

Publicity is the thing we see every day in our newspapers, in television news, in magazines, on outdoor billboards, on bus car cards, in neon lights, on banners, on sidewalk stencils. Just about everywhere you look in any North American community you are confronted with publicity.

The objective of this vast flood of publicity, in all its forms, is to convince you, the consumer, to use a product; to buy something; to get up and go somewhere; to sleep well, to wake up refreshed; to smell good; to run, not walk to the nearest marketplace and spend your money. Yes, some publicity almost goes so far as to tell you to drop dead—but when you do please specify Joe Ghoul's Mortuary for the burial.

Public relations, on the other hand, might best be summed up in the simple phrase: How You Get Along With People. PR means your *relations* with various groups, with various individuals, with various *publics*. As leaders in parks and recreation, who are your publics? From the viewpoint of a park and recreation board or commission or department, the most important and most valuable of all the publics with whom your relations must always be topnotch is that body of voting opinion known as the taxpayer or the ratepayer.

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Parks and recreation commissions, wherever they are, as long as they are dependent on the public purse for money for their acquisition, administration, and development programs, must be constantly aware of the delicate sensibilities of the taxpayer. Like all of us, he can react in any way he wishes to the publicity hammers that crash against his skull. He can buy or he can get up and go or he can stay home and refuse to spend his money and thereby put the lie to the advertising industry's contention that anything will sell if it is publicized violently enough and long enough.

The same thing holds true for the taxpayer when he is asked to make a decision that will cost him money in connection with parks and recreation. Assume his being invited on a certain date to mark a ballot asking him to support a money bylaw for a couple of million dollars with which the local park commission intends to have a swank new community center constructed. The taxpayer is free to make up his own mind about whether to mark a YES or a NO on the ballot. If his majority decision is NO, then parks and recreation is set back until the taxpayer can be asked again, and perhaps even a third time, to approve this request for more of his hard-earned cash.

SOME parks and recreation departments have had excellent results in going to John Q. Taxpayer for funds and you can be sure there was a great deal of what we might call the organizing type of public relations behind some of these successful money bylaw campaigns. It is not fair then to suggest that a continuing program of maintaining good relations with the taxpaying public all year round, year after year, can help create a receptive attitude for the day when the taxpayer is invited into a polling booth to mark a ballot committing himself to pay out mor money for parks and recreation?

In the plainest and simplest terms PR is being nice to people. Playgroun leaders, for example, are key public re lations men and women for your par ticular parks and recreation depart ment during the summer. They dea with the children of the people who pa the bills in your community. They *ca* therefore help improve the taxpayer' impression about parks and gain hi support.

With the public, during a disagree ment, you have to *dance on eggs*. Th taxpayer-complainant may be wron and you may be right. However, re member that he thinks he's as right a you think he's wrong. So my sugges tion would be that you give the com plainant the benefit of the doubt in an particular problem situation. Mak him feel good about his side of th case. And when the park board come to him for a million dollars in the nex local election, he will be first in line t hand over the money to support peopl like you.

As to publicity, its primary ain would seem to be to increase participa tion at your locality. Here is a brie checklist to follow:

- For daily newspapers whose new columns are in great demand, an therefore difficult to invade, you mus MAKE the news and the paper will cov er it. Watch for the special things lik identical twins, individual achieve ments, quaint situations for picture pos sibilities. Then tell the newspaper edi tor about them.
- For weekly newspapers, which are traditionally short of staff, you should write your news and even take your own photographs and submit them to the editor.
- Radio and TV departments also like you to deliver your news items to them since they concentrate on the ma jor spot news of the day. Should you be planning a special event such as a gala day, then you can ask the radio and TV news editors to mention it as a public service and you might find them pleased to help you.

You need both the public eye and the public purse. That's why you need publicity and PR. You can't afford to be perfunctory in this area. #

The Case of the Adirondacks

The changing use of a resource-based recreation area

William B. Conroy

DURING THIS CENTURY in the United States, there has been a rising demand for recreation areas with scenic physical landscapes—often a forested setting with numerous lakes interspersed between mountains and hills. Within such an environment, vacationers can enjoy a wide range of activities, from the more arduous sports of hiking and swimming to the quieter pursuits of picnicking and sightseeing.

Consider the Adirondack area in northern New York State, within the borders of Adirondack State Park and encompassing almost all of the state's Adirondack mountain region. This area accounts for a fifth of the total area of New York. It has been historically a highland region of great scenic beauty. Its mountains rise two thousand feet above the valley floors, where are found a great share of the Adirondacks' two thousand lakes. The thin glacial soil is today eighty-five percent forested, with a mixture of hard maple, yellow and paper birch, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, aspen, and, in a few remote areas, stands of white pine and hemlock—survivors of the days of extensive logging.

The climate of the area is harsh with a January mean temperature of 17° F and a July mean of 65° F. Total annual snowfall varies from 130 inches in the western part of the mountains to seventy inches in the east.

The Adirondacks have long been recognized as a recreation area for the sportsman and tourist, and today the business of recreation is the only major economic activity. Through trial and error, the mountains have proved not generally useful for most other economic pursuits. Today, forty percent of the land within Adirondack Park is state-owned forest preserve. The remaining sixty percent is in private hands.

A study of past and present recreation development of the mountains enables one to identify fairly distinct periods of use. Before 1841, the Adirondacks were virtually unused as a recre-

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Wilderness country. The high peak area of the Adirondacks region which covers a fifth of the total area of New York State.

ation area. Accessibility to the mountains was poor and travel through them worse still. Those who wished to go into the Adirondacks had to endure a wagon ride over teeth-rattling potholes on roads used by lumber wagons. The general slowness of transportation virtually eliminated most of the population of a city like New York from enjoying the attractions of the mountains. The common man of the day did not have the leisure time—or the money—to make the trip. The wealthy did not have to travel as far as the Adirondacks, for Long Island, described in those days as a hunting and fishing paradise, lay much closer.

There was a general lack of knowledge about the Adirondacks at this time. No land survey had been made, and it was generally felt that the mountains were smaller in size than the Catskills. What little recreation activity there was before 1841 involved hunting, fishing, and sightseeing. Occasionally, the wealthy and socially elite groups who sipped mineral water on the piazzas of hotels at Saratoga would travel north into the mountains to visit the ruins of Fort William Henry at Lake George.

In the second period of use, from 1841 to 1865, a small but increasing number of sportsmen entered the mountains and the first lodging facilities to accommodate them began to appear, encouraged by the extension of the railroad which reached the fringes of the area and new steamboat transportation available on Lake George and Lake Champlain. Also, by the 1840's, many people were developing an increasing distaste for the growing urban-industrial environments they found themselves in, and they longed for the natural settings they had once known. Coupled with this was the development of the physical recreation movement, which was to bloom forth in the East in the 1850's. New England intellectuals took the lead in pointing out that Americans, who had once achieved their exercise through the strenuous physical activity required on the frontier and small farm, were undergoing a physical decline.

In the next period of recreation use, from 1865 to 1920, the Adirondacks were heavily patronized by the wealthy and well-to-do classes, who vacationed at the many resort hotels built during this period or who built their own ornate camps, often on large private preserves. The great increase in recreation use of the mountains in this period after 1865 is explained by the great improvement in accessibility to them afforded by the extension of the railroad into, and, in one case, entirely through, the mountains. Hotel construction occurred along the shores of lakes adjacent to these new lines.

In addition to this, there appeared, in 1869, a book written by the Reverend William Henry Harrison Murray, called *Adventures In The Wilderness.* This volume, not unlike other works already published on the mountains, caused somewhat of a rush of tourists to the Adirondacks. A key to understanding the book's impact was the fact that it gave explicit instructions as to how to travel to the mountains, and where accommodations might be found. The sudden influx of tourists into the Adirondacks overtaxed the meager accommodations then in existence and stimulated hotel building. Murray's book was soon followed by the appearance of several annually published guide books.

In the latter part of this period from 1865 to 1920, the Adirondacks enjoyed their greatest popularity as a playground for the wealthy. The hotel industry boomed—as did the building of ornate camps—and wealthy persons like J. P. Morgan often traveled weekly, in the summers, from New York City to the mountains in private railroad cars. It was during this time that the forests in the mountains were closed—"locked up" as the natives described it. The Adirondack State Park was created and all squatters on state land within the park were removed. A strict interpretation of the "forever wild" amendment to the state constitution in 1894 prevented any public recreation development on state land. Also, huge private preserves were carved out of the Adirondack forests, fenced off and patrolled by private game wardens.

A TRANSITIONAL PERIOD of recreation use occurred from 1920 to 1941, with the advent of the family automobile and the hard-surfaced highway. Interest in the Adirondacks as a playground for the wealthy declined, due to heavy property taxes, the lure of other areas, and the loss of exclusiveness. The wooden resort hotels of the previous era experienced a sharp drop in business, as both the vacationing clientele and their habits changed. Hotels on lakes remote from major highways were the first to close down, and overnight cabins, restaurants, and recreation attractions developed in newly emerging tourist centers, catering to the families of middle and low income traveling by automobile. The state during this period altered its policy slightly to allow for the construction of a number of campsites and trails on forest preserve land.

In the period from 1945 to 1963, the new trends of recreation use evident in the prewar era became more accentuated. To meet increased demand, more lodging facilities of the overnight type, particularly the motel, were built. Attractions for sightseeing motorists, in the form of fantasy lands, natural exhibits, and historic places, appeared. New ski centers were built, mainly on private land. New campsites were built on state lands although their availability continued to fall further and further behind the demand for them.

The case of the Adirondacks has indicated that changes which have occurred in the recreation use of this particular resource—based recreation area have been in large part due to five related cultural developments:

- Demographic movement in surrounding areas.
- Improvement in American living standards.
- Evolution of ideas about recreation and about the Adirondacks as a recreation area within the American culture.
- Improvement in accessibility to and through the mountains.
- Changes in landownership and landowner policy.

The case of the Adirondacks suggests that studies of changes that have occurred and will occur in the use of other American recreation areas with similar natural attributes and where use of the land for recreation has no other serious economic computers must include not only available quantifiable data, but also such factors as political decisions and changing cultural ideas about outdoor recreation. #

NEW COURSES FOR OLD PATHS

HIKERS, cyclists, and horseback riders whose trails, paths and byways have been steadily windling before the steady encroachent of housing developments and ighways, finally have some hope that rbanization will not totally engulf iem. Communities are eyeing abanoned railroad rights-of-way, dry river eds, old towpaths, and similar obsoscent properties with a determination convert these areas into new trails. ark and recreation administrators hould examine the new Land and Vater Conservation Fund Act (RECEATION, *November 1964*) for assistnce in this regard and also note the rogress made in various communities cross the country.

Triple Coincidence

REPRESENTATIVE Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), an outdoorsman and ember of the board of the American outh Hostels, recently presented a plan for using abandoned railroad rights of way to develop an extensive network of hiking and bicycling trails throughout the country. "A happy triple coincidence—the physical fitness program, abandonment of railroad rights-of-way, and two measures passed by Congress this year—has given the United States an opportunity we mustn't miss to improve our grossly inadequate facilities for hiking and cycling," says Rep. Reuss. "For years, Americans traveling in Europe have enjoyed the marvelous hiking and cycling facilities there and wished we had something to match them. The heavy use of the few hiking and cycling trails we have—such as the C & O Towpath from Washington, D.C. to Cumberland, Maryland, or the cycling roads on Nantucket—show that Americans like to go places under their own power.

"Establishment of networks of hiking and cycling trails like those in the Netherlands, Germany, and Great Britain would give us a great new recreation asset," declares Rep. Reuss. "Three circumstances have converged to make this the time to catch up with Europe! There is renewed interest in the physical fitness of our people and a sharper realization that too many Americans have become soft as a result of spectator sports and the lack of good opportunities for vigorous outdoor recreation. Long stretches of railroad rights-of-way, which are ideally suited for development as biking and hiking trails, are being abandoned every year. Since the heyday of railroading in 1918, an estimated forty thousand miles of railroad rights-of-way have been abandoned, and quite a bit of it never used for any other purpose. In the last six years alone, railroads have ended service on eighty-two hundred miles of rights-of-way. If the trend toward railroad mergers continues, the abandonment of parallel lines may well make land available at an even faster rate. Acts passed

A scenic roads and parkways study now being undertaken by the nited States Department of Commerce is exploring the possibilities of abandoned parcels and strips of land, such as old railroad rights-of-way, for future trails for cycling, walking, hiking.

by the 88th Congress provide the means for buying and developing the rights-of-way. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides as much as $90,000,000 a year for states and localities for acquisition and development of land for recreation purposes. Edward F. Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which administers the act, told me that 'projects to increase bicycling opportunity are among the kinds of projects which will be eligible to receive assistance.' The Economic Opportunity Act provides, in the Job Corps and in the work-training program, manpower that could be used to develop railroad rights-of-way for recreation."

Since railroads usually remove the tracks and ties, the road bed could be prepared for cycling merely by smoothing it out, Rep. Reuss points out. Wayside shelters and paving would be optional. In some cases, old bridges might have to be strengthened or replaced by light suspension structures.

There are already several pilot efforts to use abandoned railroad rights-of-way for recreation—on a thirty-mile stretch near Sparta, Wisconsin, and on old ways between Chicago and Elgin, Illinois, and between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania state line.

"There are many other opportunities to turn relatively useless long, narrow strips of land into real community assets with federal help, if citizens and state and local governments will take the initiative," Rep. Reuss stresses. At his suggestion, an exploration of bicycling paths and of railroad rights-of-way suitable for recreation use is being included in the Department of Commerce's Scenic Roads and Parkways Study, scheduled for completion late next year.

Illinois Prairie Path

MANY GROUPS in the Midwest are putting on an active campaign to establish an Illinois Prairie Path system along the right-of-way of the defunct Chicago-Aurora and Elgin Railway. The proposed path has received the enthusiastic endorsement of many groups and individuals who see the project as one which they can utilize for their own programs, which can provide a good community service, which can establish a green ribbon of beauty from Cook and Kane Counties through DuPage County.

The Prairie Path is one of the proposals of the Open Lands Project of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. The Open Lands Project, a Chicago foundation-supported program, has as its objective the acquisition, preservation and conservation of open land in the total metropolitan area. The Welfare Council is a federation of 268 health, recreation and social service agencies in Cook, Lake, and DuPage Counties, combining their strength to create a better environment for living. The council includes not only the youth-serving, recreation, public parks and forest preserve agencies, but also the health and family welfare groups that are equally aware of the importance of open playlands for a balanced life. The proposed Prairie Path has many ramifications:

Background. About five years ago, the Chicago Aurora and Elgin Railway ceased operation after many years of providing commuter service to Chicago from its western suburbs. Since then the right-of-way has been abandoned, the tracks and ties have been sold and removed, the stations have been sold or rented.

Present Uses. In addition to ownership by the railroad, Commonwealth Edison maintains power lines over the major portion of the right of way. This company purchased many of the railroad rights over the years and has acquired fee title to a portion of the right-of-way. It also has perpetual easements over the entire system for its power lines. In some areas the original landowners have cultivated portions of the right of way. The remainder of the property is standing idle. There is some usage of the road bed as an alley and a dumping ground.

Some Proposed Uses. Consideration has been given by the State Highway Department to an inter-community highway on the right-of-way. This has encountered opposition in the suburban towns (like Lombard, Glen Ellyn, Wheaton) because it would mean added traffic *through* the centers of these communities. Suburban officials would much prefer the establishment of parking lots to provide easier shopping in the towns. Some communities are pursuing this use.

A nation of trail blazers must now protect its few remaining wilderness paths and lay out new ones wherever it can

With the anticipated need for water from Lake Michigan to supply the growing communities in DuPage County and with a need to make provision for sewage collection and disposal, the DuPage County Board of Supervisors would like to acquire the right-of-way for these purposes. It would need the continuity of the entire right-of-way. A future monorail development is another use.

Proposed Ownership. In order to retain the continuity of the right-of-way for multiple use, the DuPage County Board of Supervisors is being urged to acquire the entire rights of the railroad in DuPage County. Similar bodies in Cook and Kane Counties should acquire the sections in their counties.

Financing. The proposed purchase of access rights to the entire right-of-way would have to be done by the county. The transportation fund is a source for purchase—in order to hold the right-of-way for possible highway or monorail development in the future and for the Prairie Path now. Provision will need to be made for supervision and maintenance of the path. This may come from Forest Preserve funds or from some, as yet to be determined, body. The acquisition of rights to the

roperty should take place as quickly s possible.

ossible Development. Separate paths or hikers, cyclists, and riders would ive to all an encouraging opportunity or exercise and education. The path aries in width from 45 to 150 feet and ould lend itself well to development. ome development ideas:

- Garden clubs may wish to plan cer- ain areas.
- Men's clubs might install picnic enches.
- Civic groups could drill wells and uild privies.
- Youth groups may engage in clean- p projects.
- Audubon groups might set out plants attract birds.
- Sports clubs may clean streams.
- Scout groups may develop trail narkers.
- Naturalists may set out simple iden- fication markers.
- Property owners could consider rent- ng youth hostel stop-overs and camp- ng facilities.
- Simple supply stores may be estab- shed.
- Village stores and restaurants could nd new customers.
- Rental of bicycles and horses would e possible.

ommunity Projects. A wide variety of ossibilities exist for communities to eautify the areas through which the ath runs and to make the path a beauty pot through all of the communities. 'arking lots will undoubtedly be neces- ary in some locations, but it is hoped nat a section of the right-of-way might e reserved for hikers, riders, and cy- lists passing through the villages. Some rovision will need to be made in com- nunities for parking bicycles and ty- ng up horses, in order to permit access the shopping areas through which ne path will undoubtedly travel. There nay be places in the future for group amp sites off the Prairie Path on pri- ate property but accessible to it. There nay be connecting paths along the 'rairie Path to extend hiking, riding, nd cycling opportunities to an even nore extensive route. Consideration is eing given to possible links between lgin and Aurora along the Fox River erhaps even a water route.

Strip Film. A ten-minute film strip with recorded commentary has been produced by the Open Lands Project, to call attention to the possibilities of the Illinois Prairie Path. Arrangements are being made to have the film shown at meetings and affairs throughout the area.

Bicycle Channel

THE LIFE of a pedestrian or bicyclist is an extremely dangerous one, if not unbearable, in Southern California where only limited public transportation is available. There are more cars in California per person than in any other state of the union. In California, the city of Pico Rivera, with a population of fifty thousand is geographically sliced into ten sections by major streets and highways. The elongated city, bounded on the east and on the west by the San Gabriel and the Rio Hondo River Channels, offers little or no room for the citizen to hike or bicycle without crossing a major thoroughfare within three-quarters of a mile.

The number of bicyclists involved with automobile accidents was mounting. The city took steps to correct the bicycling problem by installing a safety program in all the local schools through classroom visitations of a specially trained officer. The Pico Rivera Park and Recreation Commission also took this problem on for study, and ultimately recommended that the river channels bordering the city be explored for recreation uses. As the channel floor is of concrete with a width greater than sixty feet, it appeared ideal for the bicycling program. The Rio Hondo River is normally dry year-round except during the rainy season or when the Los Angeles County Department of Flood Control releases stored and controlled water to replenish underground storage basins. This department has complete jurisdiction over the river, its bed, channel, and adjacent properties.

Written and verbal communications were exchanged for over a year between the city and the Los Angeles County Department of Flood Control. After considerable negotiation, both the city and the county established procedures whereby local citizens are able to take advantage of a supervised fifteen-mile bicycle-trails program in the Rio Hondo River Channel and its concrete bed.

On April 2, 1964 the Los Angeles Flood Control issued a permit to the city of Pico Rivera for use of the channels with some of the following conditions:

- Proper liability insurance be provided the district covering proposed use.
- Each trip be thoroughly supervised.
- Notification be given the Department of Flood Control in advance of each scheduled trip.

This was a major breakthrough as far as a recreation pursuit in flood control properties.

Setting up of the first "test ride" was done in conjunction with Warren Asa, Western regional director of the American Youth Hostels. A member of the city's recreation staff attended a hostel training program, thereby learning of potential problems of group bicycling. The local bicycle shops were contacted regarding the new program. Each agreed to assist in publicizing it and offered other assistance wherever needed. The initial test ride took place on Saturday, May 30.

William J. Pacifico, director of parks and recreation in Pico Rivera, says, "Here is one area of need that was solved by two political agencies. The cost of the new program was minimal, as no new trails had to be acquired and developed. The taxpayer has gained through this new program, taking advantage of a facility that had already existed, but was put to a new use." (*For another example of cooperative effort in Pico Rivera, see "To Better Advantage."* RECREATION, *April 1964.*)

A Break for Pedestrians

CERTAIN Paris streets are being reserved strictly for pedestrians, reports *France Actuelle*. During various designated hours, no vehicle may enter, circulate or park in them. So far, eighteen streets and heaven knows how many happy walkers and shoppers have benefited from these newly decreed restrictions against wheels, motor noises and fumes. Tourists will particularly appreciate the ban on motor traffic during periods of the day and night in the picturesque narrow streets of Montmartre.

This is the first of a three-part article dealing with city, county, and state recreation areas

PART

RECREATION AREA STANDARDS: The City

Leslie Lynch

TODAY, when we face the problems of rapidly increasing population and urbanization, when the importance of public open space for recreation and conservation is more widely recognized, it is helpful for cities to know where they stand as to such areas in relation to their own needs and standards and in relation to other cities. Open space and streets constitute the framework or skeleton on which the city is built. If that framework is well conceived and planned, the city can grow old gracefully and can build and rebuild through the centuries without radically changing the framework.

With the knowledge of city planning now available in the United States, it is tragic that the new urban areas being built at such a tremendous rate since World War II are so uninteresting in pattern and so deficient in open space. Open space not only does much to make the urban environment attractive but it enhances and stabilizes property values. Besides, open space helps to keep the ground water table at a proper level and helps to preserve the delicate balances in nature that are so important.

Accurate and up-to-date information in the acreage of parks and other recreation areas in cities is not readily available. The *Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961* is the only compilation of such information and it is not complete because some municipalities do not report at all and many do not give complete information. Most cities report their park and other municipally owned recreation areas quite accurately, but many do not report the acreage of recreation area on school sites. It is probable also that some of the parks owned by cities are outside their city limits, but there is no indication of this fact in their report. Consequently the figures on the percentage of the city area in public recreation lands are in some cases inaccurate. However, in spite of the inaccuracies, the information given in the accompanying table is of interest and of value in a general way.

The table lists the fifty largest cities in the United States with their populations as given in the 1960 report of the Bureau of the Census. Information as to the land area and the population per square mile is also taken from the Census report. Of the fifty cities listed, four did not report for the *Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961;* therefore the computations involve only the forty-six cities that did report acreages.

The significant information gleaned from this table and the conclusions or assumptions drawn therefrom are set forth in the following paragraphs.

1. Considering as a unit the forty-six cities that reported recreation acreages for the *Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961,* the following information is gained from the table:

- For all forty-six cities, there were 7.0 acres of recreation area per thousand of the population in 1960.
- For all forty-six cities, the area in recreation comprised 7.8 percent of the total land area within the city limits.
- The total population gain between 1950 and 1960 was 6.7 percent.
- The average gross density of population in 1960 was 7,118 per square mile.

2. Eleven (24%) of the forty-six cities have ten acres or more of park and other recreation area per thousand of the 1960 population. Considering these eleven cities as a unit, there were 19.4 acres of recreation area per 1000 of the 1960 population; twelve percent of the city area was in recreation

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RECREATION LAND AREA STATISTICS FOR THE FIFTY LARGEST CITIES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF ACRES PER 1000 OF THE 1960 POPULATION

Cities	Recreation Area 1960			Population Statistics 1960		
	Acres per 1000	Percent of City Area	Total Acres	Total	Change 1950-60	Per Sq. Mi.
Phoenix, Ariz.	51.8	19.0	22,757	439,170	311.1	2,343
Denver, Colo.	32.2	35.1	15,927	493,887	18.8	6,956
Fort Worth, Texas	26.9	10.7	9,586	356,268	27.8	2,536
Portland, Oregon	19.1	16.5	7,109	372,676	—0.3	5,546
San Diego, Calif.	14.1	6.5	8,054	573,224	71.4	2,979
Tulsa, Okla.	13.9	11.9	3,634	261,685	43.2	5,475
Dallas, Texas	13.0	4.9	8,808	679,684	56.4	2,428
Omaha, Nebr.	11.7	10.8	3,540	301,598	20.1	5,891
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.5	15.3	5,533	482,872	—7.4	8,546
Louisville, Ky.	10.5	11.2	4,100	390,639	5.8	6,841
Cincinnati, Ohio	10.1	10.2	5,059	502,550	—0.3	6,501
Washington, D.C.	9.9	19.2	7,531	763,956	—4.8	12,442
Honolulu, Hawaii	9.9	5.4	2,914	294,194	18.6	3,506
Columbus, Ohio	9.0	7.4	4,242	471,316	25.4	5,296
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8.9	1.4	2,882	324,253	33.2	1,009
Kansas City, Mo.	8.6	4.9	4,100	475,539	4.1	3,664
Los Angeles, Calif.	8.0	7.7	19,856	2,479,015	25.8	5,451
Oakland, Calif.	8.0	8.6	2,928	367,548	—4.4	6,935
Indianapolis, Ind.	7.9	8.3	3,762	476,258	11.5	6,689
Memphis, Tenn.	7.9	4.8	3,948	497,524	25.6	3,881
Baltimore, Md.	7.5	13.9	7,052	939,024	—1.1	11,886
Toledo, Ohio	7.4	7.7	2,362	318,003	4.7	6,598
Dayton, Ohio	7.3	8.8	1,903	262,332	7.6	7,808
Long Beach, Calif.	7.2	8.4	2,461	344,168	37.2	7,498
Rochester, N.Y.	6.6	9.0	2,103	318,611	—4.2	8,753
Seattle, Wash.	6.3	6.2	3,500	557,087	19.1	6,295
St. Louis, Mo.	6.3	12.0	4,692	750,026	—12.5	12,296
St. Paul, Minn.	6.1	5.7	1,907	313,411	0.7	6,004
Atlanta, Ga.	5.1	3.0	2,500	487,455	47.1	3,802
Cleveland, Ohio	5.1	8.7	4,500	876,050	—4.2	10,789
San Francisco, Calif.	5.1	12.4	3,774	740,316	—4.5	15,553
Boston, Mass.	5.0	11.3	3,455	697,197	—13.0	14,586
Houston, Texas	4.9	2.2	4,604	938,219	57.4	2,860
San Antonio, Texas	4.8	2.8	2,827	587,718	43.9	3,662
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.7	11.5	9,378	2,002,512	—3.3	15,743
New York, N.Y.	4.7	18.2	36,663	7,781,984	—1.4	24,697
Norfolk, Va.	4.7	4.5	1,427	305,872	43.3	6,117
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.8	6.6	2,274	604,332	—10.7	11,171
Birmingham, Ala.	3.7	2.6	1,256	340,887	4.6	4,576
Detroit, Mich.	3.7	6.8	6,106	1,670,144	—9.7	11,964
Miami, Fla.	3.1	4.1	900	291,688	17.0	8,529
New Orleans, La.	2.7	1.3	1,708	627,525	10.0	3,157
Akron, Ohio	2.1	1.7	600	290,351	5.7	5,387
Chicago, Ill.	2.1	5.3	7,627	3,550,404	—1.9	15,836
Buffalo, N.Y.	2.0	4.2	1,069	532,759	—8.2	13,522
Tampa, Fla.	0.9	0.5	249	274,970	120.5	3,235
Milwaukee, Wis.	—	—	*	741,324	16.3	8,137
Newark, N.J.	—	—	*	405,220	—7.6	17,170
El Paso, Texas	—	—	*	276,687	112.0	2,414
Jersey City, N.J.	—	—	*	276,101	—7.7	21,239
For 46 Cities	**7.0**	**7.8**	**263,167**	**37,406,901**	**6.7**	**7,118**

Note: Recreation area statistics from **Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961**
Populations and city areas from the U.S. Census reports
* Recreation area not reported in the **Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961**

area, there was a 28.7 percent increase of population between 1950 and 1960, and the population density was 3,952 per square mile in 1960. Only three of the cities had more than 19.4 acres of recreation area per thousand population. Only one of the cities had a density of population in excess of eight thousand per square mile and it lost 7.4 percent in population between 1950 and 1960. The seven cities which have population densities of less than six thousand per square mile will probably increase considerably in population; therefore, at least three of the seven should increase their recreation area in order to retain their desirable proportion of open space.

3. Twenty-two (46%) of the forty-six cities gained ten percent or more in population between 1950 and 1960. Considering the twenty-two cities as a unit; the population gain was 35.9 percent; there were 10.8 acres of recreation area per thousand of the 1960 population; the population density was 3,724 per square mile; and only 6.3 percent of the city area was for recreation space. Seven of the cities had more than ten acres of recreation area per thousand of the 1960 population, but, with a few exceptions, the recreation area should be considerably increased soon because the population will greatly increase undoubtedly. With four exceptions these were Southern or Far Western cities.

4. Seventeen (37%) of the forty-six cities lost populations ranging from 0.3 to 13 percent between 1950 and 1960. Considering the seventeen cities as a unit, the population density was 14,638 per square mile. Although 11.6 percent of the city area was in recreation area, there were only 5.1 acres of such space per thousand population. With a few exceptions, the density of the population and inadequacy of open space for recreation were undoubtedly strongly contributing causes of the decrease in population. With perhaps two or three exceptions, the open space for recreation should be increased in these cities through the years ahead.

These statistics show that the generally accepted standard for municipalities of ten acres of recreation area per thousand of the population is not only a highly desirable goal but one that is being surpassed by many cities. The figures also show that cities which are rapidly increasing in population need to be very active in providing additional open space for recreation or the desirable ratio of open space to population will be lost. Cities are primarily places in which to live. Consequently they should be beautiful, spacious, planned for convenience. Open space for recreation is one of the very important factors contributing permanently to all three requirements. #

WHEN THE thirteen colonies became one, there were six hundred acres for every man, woman, and child. Today, we are down to 13½ acres. In twenty-five years there will be only eight. (In Connecticut today, it is one acre per person.) . . . We often read that our land is being developed at the rate of three thousand acres a day and most of that is being done in our metropolitan areas . . . All of these facts and many more . . . [point] up the necessity for a thorough analysis of the use of our land and water resources to determine how . . . recreation needs may be met. — ALLEN T. EDMUNDS, *National Park Service*.

How many children today are denied an opportunity to hunt and fish?

FEDER

Jerome P. Anderson

OVER TWENTY-THREE different pieces of federal legislation are available to parks and recreation departments for the acquisition of recreation lands. Administrators should constantly examine and review these as they seek to expand their areas, facilities, and programs. Acts such as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (*Pittman-Robertson*) and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration and Management Projects Act (*Dingell-Johnson*) make available certain funds for the restoration of fishing and hunting areas and annually amount to sizeable funds for the development of more recreation lands. Others are related to the game and fishing aspects of recreation such as the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 and the latest, the National Wildlife Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (*Public Law 88-523*). All of these acts relating to hunting and fishing may serve to emphasize that you may want to include more of these activities in your recreation programs. The more of this you can include in your overall approach to recreation, the more people you can serve. How many children today are denied an opportunity to hunt and fish because there are no facilities near enough? How many have never held a fishing rod?

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (*Public Law 566*) makes available funds on a sharing basis for the improvement of small watersheds. Washington has received some 2,137 applications, with 569 approved for operations involving over 32,523,000 acres; 1,002 have been approved for planning assistance. Every state, with the exception of Alaska, is participating in this program.

The Area Redevelopment Act has been used by many areas, many communities, many organizations for the development of recreation lands, as well as acquisition. The flow has slowed down presently, but this is not a source to be ignored completely by sections of the country qualifying for consideration.

Under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, particularly Title IV, the availability of loans to individuals and associations has received widespread acceptance in a number of sections of the country. Overnight the complexion of recreation land development and acquisition took on a rosy glow to private enterprise.

MR. ANDERSON *is a regional director, Southeast Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This material is taken from a speech delivered at the 46th National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach.*

The River and Harbors Act of 1962, along with the Floo Control Act of 1962, added an entirely different emphasi to recreation as far as the Corps of Engineers was concerne The corps was not the only agency affected by this chang To the contrary, this was additional recognition of the im port and impact of recreation. Using recreation as a basi for economic justification of projects and the evaluation o recreation impact on existing projects have come of ag Through this act communities can obtain park and recre ation areas.

The Surplus Property Act of 1944 has now been with u for twenty years, but how many here have made use of thi opportunity to acquire land under this act for their recre ation program? Many times there are very desirable tract of federally owned land that become available. Sometime there are adjacent to existing recreation installations sma areas that would materially benefit a recreation progra Give this matter of surplus lands your attenion. Granted, a times there are features that make for awkward arrange ments; however, the good points can easily outweigh th adverse. At fifty percent of the appraised value when th area is to be used for park and recreation purposes, the *cos* is attractive.

Another act that closely parallels the Surplus Propert Act is the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1954 which deals primarily with lands under the jurisdiction o the Bureau of Land Management, the Public Domain. Fo the most part these lands lie from the Rocky Mountains west but there are isolated tracts in a few of the Southern states Perhaps the most appealing item about this act is that th lands sell for $2.50 per acre and lease for $.25 per acre pe year to qualified organizations. If you are interested in mor detailed information on how and where to proceed to fin out about public domain land, communicate with the Bureau of Land Management.

Additional legislation may more properly be referred t as a series of acts: The Housing Acts of 1949, 1954, 1961 and 1964. It is within this series of acts we find the Housin and Home Finance Agency with the various programs, mor familiarly known as the Open Space Land Program, the 70 Grants, et cetera.

A new addition to the list of legislative measures at you disposal is the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Exactl how and where all aspects of this new legislation will unfol are yet to be determined. I cite it at this time as I foresee

dministrators who wish to expand their areas and facilities
hould constantly examine current legislation!

GISLATION for LAND ACQUISITION

veral places within its setup where organizations or political subdivisions may receive assistance in land acquisition. This is particularly true within Title III, special programs to combat poverty in rural areas. There will be grants available to low-income rural families for assistance, and among those items mentioned are participation in cooperative associations and participation in nonagricultural enterprises which will enable such families to supplement their income. These could well be recreation-type enterprises. Granted this form of assistance is not available for the municipal or political subdivision agency involved with recreation. However, there may be other aspects of providing technical assistance and guidance under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 that may involve your organizations.

SEVERAL OF THE ACTS should receive special emphasis and consideration in recreation land acquisition programs:

The Surplus Property Act of 1944. Constantly changing needs and advances in technology make for the release of lands that have been in public ownership. The General Services Administration, as custodian of all federal lands, advises federal agencies when certain parcels are considered excess by the operating agency. If there is no further need for the land by any federal agency, the tracts may then be declared surplus to the needs of the government. At this time, the availability of such lands may be passed on to appropriate state officials. If it is land that has recreation potential, the bureau will make certain that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation liaison official designated by the governor will be informed that this land is available. Here is where you need to be making your needs known within your own state. You should have the framework organization to receive and, in turn, pass on this data as soon as it becomes known. Time is of essence to make your desires known to the General Services Administration. There have been unfortunate occasions where a state outdoor recreation agency was not advised in time to make its needs known and the surplus land then passed on to commercial ownership. We do not have so much land and facility available at the previously mentioned fifty percent appraised value to be used for park and recreation purposes that we can trust our luck to being advised well enough in advance to take action.

The Open Space Land Program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. A recent summary on the first three years of this program provides some very interesting figures. Some of these statistics show that many people are not using the opportunities that exist for the acquisition of land. For the period of the fiscal years 1962-1964, the number of grants ran: Far West, 23%; Northeast, 22.8%; Midwest, 22%; Mid-Atlantic, 19.2%; but only eight percent for the South and five percent for the Southwest. Surely this does not mean that the South and Southwest have no need for additional open space land nor does it mean that the Far West is the shortest on land? Hardly! It shows an awareness of an aid program of some 20–30 percent funds being available. Open space land can be a good adjunct to your recreation land acquisition program. Check into it. Use it.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The bureau is an agency in the Department of the Interior established to serve as the focal point in the federal government for the many agencies concerned with outdoor recreation. The bureau's policy guidelines for outdoor recreation matters stem from the Organic Act *(Public Law 88–29)* which specifies the activities concerning outdoor recreation, such as research, regional cooperation, technical assistance and nationwide outdoor recreation planning. *(*RECREATION *has published a number of articles on the BOR: "Outdoor Recreation for America," October 1963; "Outdoor Recreation in America," March and April 1962; "The President's Plan for Expanding Recreation Areas," April 1962.)*

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 *(Public Law 88–578)* is a source of financing outdoor recreation. Appropriations will be made from this fund to provide outdoor recreation areas and facilities at local, state, and federal levels. The fund became effective January 1, 1965, and the life of the fund is twenty-five years. About sixty percent of the fund will be available for state purposes; that is, available to the state and to the political subdivisions of the state, forty percent of the fund will be available to certain federal agencies for outdoor recreation needs. *(Specific provisions of the act were covered in* RECREATION, *November 1964.)*

It has been said that the land in which we live belongs to a vast family of which many are dead, few are living, and countless numbers are still unborn. Here, we have a vast opportunity, wholly apart from economics and the dollar sign, to recognize a debt to the past and to assume a responsibility to the future. #

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Stay-at-Home Recreation

THE BUILDER who limits a planned apartment community to the basic "four walls and a ceiling" and fails to consider the varied recreation needs of "increasingly sophisticated" tenants is considerably behind the times in this competitive age, in the opinion of one of New York City's apartment house builders. With sports and other recreation activities now in the realm of big business, builders can no longer afford "to be merely landlords," says Samuel J. Lefrak, whose forty-acre $150,000,000 apartment complex rising in Forest Hills, Queens, will eventually house twenty-five thousand persons. This residential community, known as Lefrak City, already houses fifteen thousand persons.

Mr. Lefrak says that in planning Lefrak City he was aware that increased leisure time and rising personal income have spurred Americans to seek diversified year-round recreation pursuits and to look for a share of these in apartment developments. Another factor taken into account was the frustrating traffic jams during the mass summer exodus to the country and the beaches. "Apartment house builders," he says, "would find it to their advantage to offer their tenants stay-at-home recreation facilities that would make the bumper-to-bumper struggle unnecessary."

Americans are now spending upwards of $40,000,000,000 a year on a wide diversity of sports and recreation, according to figures from government and private sources compiled by the Institute of Life Insurance. "Since recreation is so important, we have made certain that facilities to satisfy this need have an important place in our planned community," Mr. Lefrak declares. "Besides, our program may save tenants some money which they might otherwise be spending for outside recreation."

Lefrak City tenants have had a wide variety of recreation features, such as swimming races, water polo contests, fashion shows, beauty contests, dancing exhibitions, karate and judo demonstrations, magic and puppet shows, treasure hunts, broadcasting at pool sites by disc jockeys, buffet suppers, and dancing to various types of bands. The supervised swimming pools dotting the forty-acre site are kept open on unusually hot evenings for both adults and children. Others facilities in Lefrak City include a baseball diamond and a general field area for football and soccer, basketball courts, teenage clubrooms, tennis courts, golf practice greens, ice and roller skating areas, nursery and kindergarten schools. Construction of an indoor pool, a health club and a sauna is underway. Eighty percent of the forty-acre site has been reserved for gardens and recreation areas.

Broad Jump

BROAD EXPANSION of summer sports fitness camps for boys nine to fourteen years of age was approved recently by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Commission. Plans for the summer of 1965 call for increasing the number of recreation centers offering the program from six to twenty. However, the number of camps provided will depend upon the availability of the type of topflight leadership essential to the sports-fitness program.

Upon recommendation of the staff of the Recreation and Parks Department the commission decided that the fee for each camp would remain at $10. The enrollment fee covers attendance at two hour sessions held four days a week for five weeks. Two accredited physical education instructors trained to coach boys in physical fitness supervised each camp last year. Krauss-Weber physical fitness tests are given to enrollees at initial sessions of each day camp and again at the final sessions. Those who increase their skills by one or more points are presented certificates at final day exhibitions.

Recreation Education

A NEW ERA in adult continuing education is opening at North Carolina State University which is preparing a series of short courses, conferences and seminars on various aspects of parks and recreation. These programs will be designed and promoted so as to appeal to the professional as well as lay persons. Cooperating in this new venture in continuing education are the

Continued on Page 4

BREAKTHROUGH!
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WORLD RECREATION CONGRESS JAPAN 1964

homas E. Rivers

THE FIVE HUNDRED delegates from thirty countries at the World Recreation Congress in Japan had seven days filled with information, inspiration and llowship. They included representatives from the United ations, government officials, representatives of industry, bor, education, and a great variety of play, recreation, d leisure-time agencies, as well as members of three royal milies. Men and women of many cultures, colors, reli- ons and economic levels were moved by a single purpose making life more meaningful.

The setting was superb. It combined the glamorous fea- res of old Japan with the dynamic developments of a tion building for the future. Messages from United Na- ons Secretary General U Thant, President Lyndon B. hnson, H.R.H. Prince Philip, H.I.H. the Shah, and many hers hailed the World Recreation Congress.

Said Secretary General Thant, "Constructive and crea- e use of leisure is becoming a world-wide influence in ilding better understanding between peoples of different ltural heritages. This is essential for a peaceful world . helping to create a climate where peace can flourish."

President Johnson wrote, "The desirable objectives of is congress have been made known throughout the world . it will help to promote understanding, good will, and ace among all nations. These laudable objectives, always rthy of emphasis, are particularly important now . . ."

Red" Kelley, the world's best-known hockey player, now member of the Canadian Parliament, speaking for Cana- an Prime Minister Lester Pearson, declared Canada's terest in and support of recreation for all peoples.

In six plenary sessions and thirty-one section meetings, wide variety of pertinent problems were discussed by 150 ogram participants, opening up the basic aspects of ay, recreation, and leisure-time services. The goals hich bind us together were stressed throughout the week.

My keynote address, "Walking Together Into the Age Leisure," outlined the economic, social, and scientific sis for the leisure age; proclaimed IRA goals as leisure freedom for all mankind, adequate facilities, trained adership, and a united approach to building understand- g between nations; then challenged the world recrea- on leaders to go out from the congress "to help build to- ther a new civilization, a new kind of life for man where s quality will be determined more by his leisure than his labor."

Dean Scarfe of Canada, concluding a scholarly address "Play in Education," said: "Play is not only vital to ildhood, but the spirit of play is vital to all humanity, e basis of most of the happiness of mankind, the means which humanity advances creatively, scientifically, in- llectually, and socially. Not only is it vital to childhood, ut the spirit of play is vital to all mankind." This is minisCent of Joseph Lee, John Finley, Howard Braucher, d C. M. Goethe, the great pioneers in the U.S. play and creation movement, but with a difference. At no time history has this basic educational concept had such an portunity to influence human happiness. The message

was received gladly by representatives of nations in all stages of economic, social and political development.

The Congress Resolutions Committee, composed of delegates from eight countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America, declared continuance of the congress "essential to the progress and unity of the world recreation movement," and urged each country to organize a central national voluntary agency that would concern itself primarily with play, recreation and leisure-time aspects of life. The committee declared that leadership for the leisure age is essential and recommended long-term professional training and called on government and voluntary agencies to lend their active support to a world-wide development of national parks, reserves, and natural areas "in order to preserve our natural heritage for man's spiritual benefits and physical needs."

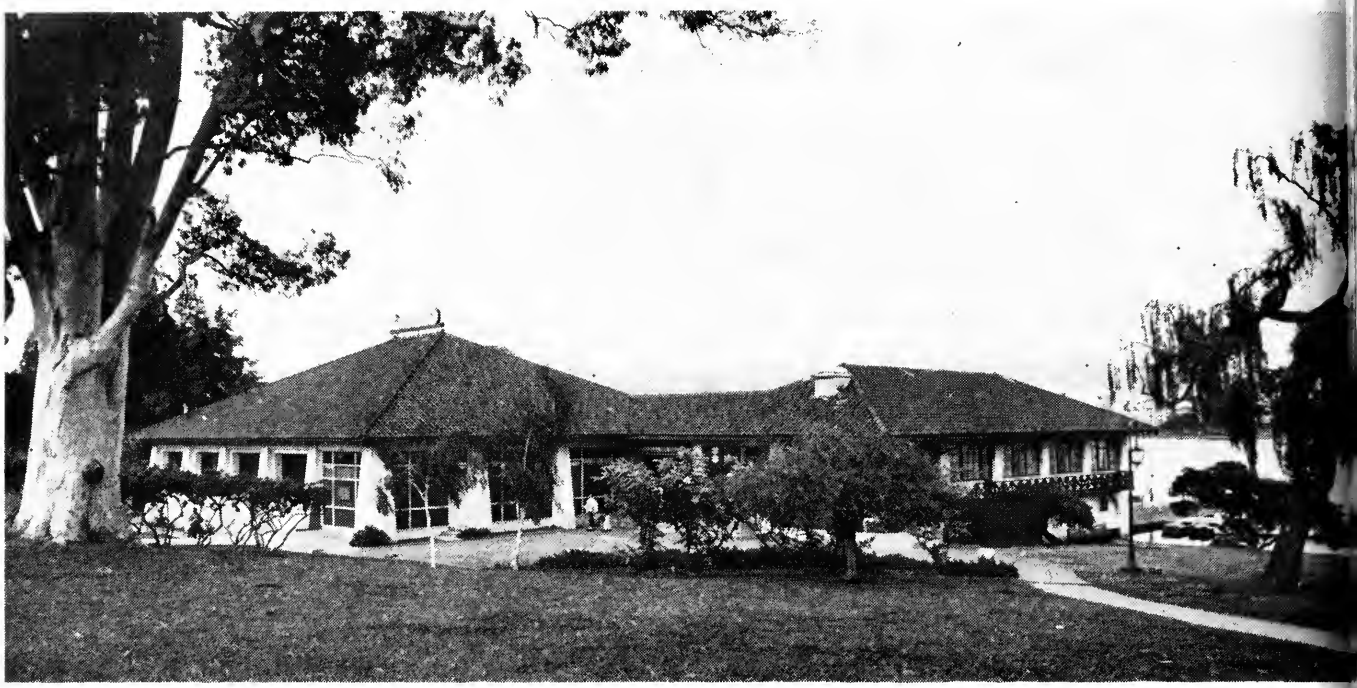
The tours, consultation service and exhibits were of a high order and rounded out the total experience of the delegates. The exhibit, "Recreation in the United States," was an outstanding example of cooperation on the part of some fourteen national, state, and local recreation agencies in the United States. It was planned, organized, and financed by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Norman P. Miller of the University of California in Los Angeles.

Interwoven with the discussions were colorful demonstrations of Japanese music and dances, a series of receptions by mayors and governors, climaxed by an unforgettable party given the delegates by H.I.H. Prince Mikasa, honorary president of the Congress, and Princess Mikasa. These affairs exemplified the warmth and creativity of Japanese hospitality.

I wish fervently that all who have helped or will help to finance IRA world service could have clasped hands as we did at the final session with men and women from six continents and islands of the sea singing "Auld Lang Syne."

R. RIVERS *is director-general of the International Recrea- on Association.*

NEW FORMS AND FACADES



Lakefront administration building of recreation department in Oakland, California provides superior working space for staff.

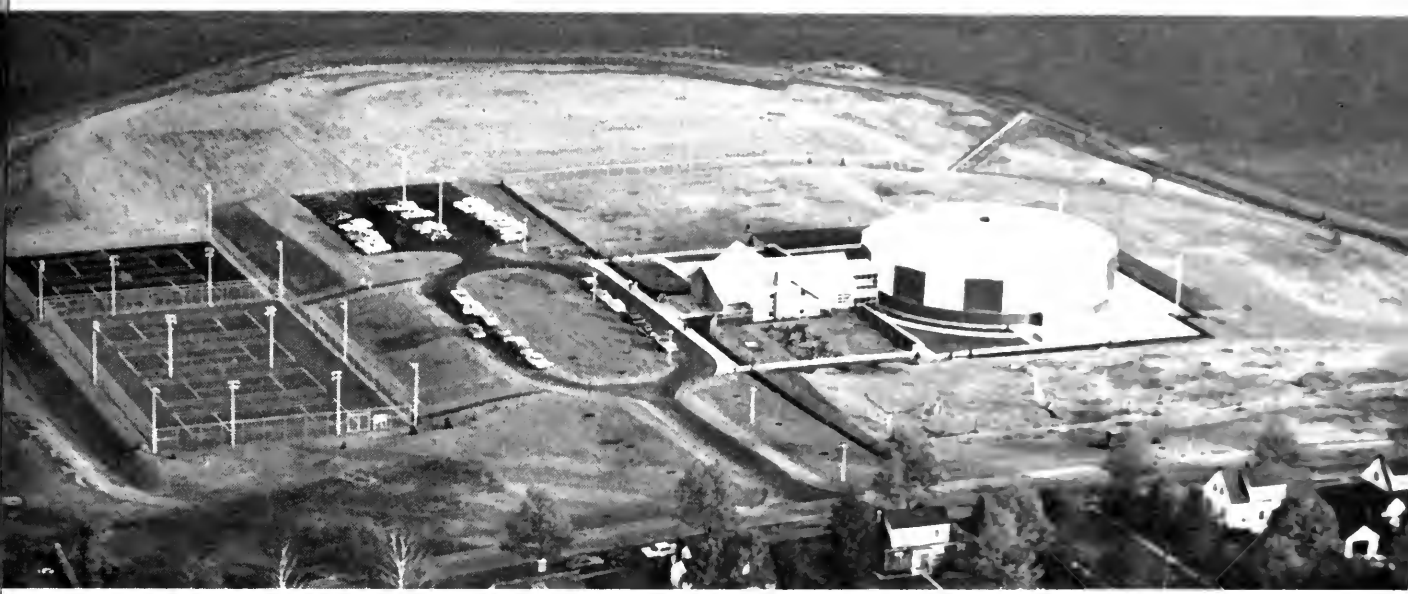
Glass and Bayport-limestone recreation center in Flint, Michigan, was designed for maximum year-round use and complements a high-income, high-value residential area.

s "go modern" to meet present and future programs

New recreation facilities are assuming many shapes and forms and performing many functions. The three pictured below—a boathouse, recreation center and a swimming pool—give some idea of new designs, locations and uses. Details of these new facilities follow.

ALMOST IN FAIRYLAND

THE NEW OFFICES of the Oakland Recreation Department are in the main boathouse on Lake Merritt, which is downtown Oakland. Lake Merritt is



ynosure of recreation complex in Hershey, Pennsylvania, is a circular building, half of which rolls on a track.

ershey's new outdoor-indoor pool. Two southern quadrants f wall roof section are movable. Two 2-horsepower, two-speed ear motors drive each section. It takes approximately

five minutes to open the doors while opening simultaneously. Limit switches for speed controls and hydraulic bumpers for open and closed positions have been installed for safety.

a saltwater tidal lake connected with the Oakland Estuary in San Francisco Bay. The lake itself, in Lakeside Park, is three and a quarter miles in circumference and is controlled and programed by the Oakland Recreation Department. Activities on the lake include sailing, canoeing, rowboat and electric boat rentals, activity by the Oakland Women's Rowing Club, the Lake Merritt Rowing Club, and related activities. Directly across the lake from ORD's offices is Fairyland, the internationally known children's fantasyland play area. ORD also operates a sailboat house adjacent to Fairyland, where the major portion of boat rentals are made.

The offices, themselves, take up the major portion of the main boathouse, which is comprised of two wings which extend out over the water and the main body of the structure. One wing is given over entirely to the adminstrative officers and secretarial help. The central section of the boathouse houses the finance and personnel sections, along with some program supervisors. A professional library, meeting room, and staff lounge complete the structure.

A number of sailboats and racing shells are stored in the center section to complement storage in the sailboat house on the opposite shore. Present plans call for for the underside of the administrative wing to be turned over to storage of racing shells, which get up to sixty feet length for the eight place boats.

Several long docks extend from the base of the boathouse out into Lake Merritt to accommodate the many boating activities and a mooring place for the ninety place launches that the department operates. The tugboat *Ann* and two crash boats operated by the department also have their home base at the main boathouse.

In the distance are the Oakland Hills, which feature beautiful residential areas. The boathouse has one of the most beautiful settings for any recreation department's central office in the United States. It is not uncommon for the staff to look out of the office windows and see a fleet of sailboats going by, wild ducks flying down the lake, and a slight haze over the distant hills.—GORDON J. GUETZLAFF, *Executive Director of Program, Oakland, California.*

FUNCTIONAL AND BEAUTIFUL

THE GLASS and Bayport-limestone recreation center and clubhouse in C. S. Mott Park, Flint, Michigan, was designed for maximum year-round use. It serves as headquarters for the nine-hole golf course located near center of city, which is heavily used, especially by junior golfers. It also serves balance of park as a recreation center with restrooms, lounge with TV, a first-class refreshment service bar with latest equipment for serving sandwiches, soft drinks, coffee and hot chocolate, short-order foods, candy, et cetera. It is also used for group meetings, dinners, et cetera when not in use by public. Its winter use is primarily for the interrelated winter sports facilities: ice skating, skiing, coasting, tobogganning. Some of the building's more important features follow:

- The 42′-by-60′ center, designed by Ellis, Arndt and Truesdell of Flint, has an automatic, gas-heat system with blowers for ventilation (can be adapted for future air-conditioning).
- A quarry tile floor, which is good for golf spikes in summer, is easy to clean, and is covered with plywood during winter for use as an ice-skate changing room.
- An excellent view. The center is located on a hillside with front entrance leading to street level but rear of building facing park (golf course, river, and wooded area). Has floor-to-ceiling plate-glass tinted windows for full view.
- Walls made of cast-in place Bayport limestone (one of few buildings of this type).
- A four-sided, hooded fireplace in northwest corner of lounge, a beautiful feature, much appreciated by golfers and winter-sports enthusiasts.
- Extensive landscaping. The front-street side features cut-stone walls, terraces, wrought-iron railings, and azaleas, evergreens, and ground-cover. This was most important as the recreation center is located in a high-income, high-value residential area. The neighbors were apprehensive about the building until it was completed. Now, they are very proud of it as a complement to their beautiful homes.—DONALD F. SINN, *Associate Professor in the Recreation Department of San Jose State College, California. Mr. Sinn was superintendent of parks and recreation in Flint, Michigan, when the C. S. Mott Center was planned and constructed.*

ON COCOA AVENUE

ONE OF THE MOST modern recreation centers in the United States the Cocoa Avenue Plaza in Hershey Pennsylvania, provides a host of facilities for year-round enjoyment. Indoor social activities occupy the multi-purpose room and the lounge. Outside facilities include volleyball and badminton courts, playground, softball field and grass play areas. The outdoor facilities also include four professional tennis courts made of Grasstex, and two practice courts, all lighted for night play.

Cynosure of the complex is the circular building, half of which is constructed on rolling wheels on a track. The motor-driven half-circle can be opened to completely expose the pool for outdoor swimming, or it can be closed to permit swimming during inclement weather and during the winter months. The pool itself is of monolithic concrete construction, completely tiled, and contains lights and heated water. It is built and marked to competitive NCAA and AAU standards and contains both one meter and three meter diving facilities.

Atglen stone accentuates the decor of the lounge, snack bar, and office section. The circular building is basically concrete, concrete block and steel, finished in decorative aluminum and geocoustic materials. Soft accent lighting and landscape plantings add to its appeal.

The plaza was presented by Hershey Chocolate Corporation for the use of employes of the Hershey enterprises and residents of Derry Township. —JOHN ZERBE, *Director of Recreation, Hershey Community Center, Hershey, Pennsylvania.*

• For other modern facilities, see "Illinois' Flying Saucer," Recreation, September 1964; "Menninger Patient Center," May 1964; "Multi-Level Zoo," June 1964; "Oak Park Ice Rink," November 1964; "Drop Anchor at the Fair," February 1964.—Ed.

THE MAGIC YO-YO

Some purists will still prefer Mozart but in Oceanside, New York, youngsters go for pure Rothgarber and his opera about Jimmy, a little boy who just "wasn't with it."

erbert Rothgarber

LET ME TELL YOU a story of how a children's opera started in an elementary school and made its ay to all the playgrounds of Oceanide, New York. It begins in Elemenary School #8 in Oceanside where I each music. We are extremely operainded—my pupils in School #8 and . As members of the Metropolitan pera Guild, it has been my privilege take hundreds of our students to opra performances and rehearsals of orks studied in great detail for many onths in school prior to the trip. The nthusiasm and genuine love for this edium generated among these ordinry, typical suburban youngsters was uch that they formed their own opera lubs and did all that they could to furher their appreciation of various works n the repertoire.

I cannot recall how many times I ave been asked by members of my horus to allow them to perform an opra. At one time I considered Mozart's *Bastien et Bastienne*, but even this outhful work seemed far beyond their bility. Finally, the idea occurred to me one day in July of 1962 to write an pera which could be performed by ordinary school children. Nine months ater I completed *The Magic Yo-Yo*.

MR. ROTHGARBER, *an elementary-school music instructor, serves as music director for the summer recreation program in Oceanside, New York.*

In three acts and taking an hour and a half to perform, *The Magic Yo-Yo* has an abundance of choral work, solos, duets, ensemble arias, and recitative. At the outset I was determined to relate it to the idiom of children, their speech, their ways of acting and reacting, and their ways of thinking. I also tried to start where I found the children to be; namely, on the level of musical comedy, and to lead them from there to a higher plateau. Therefore, my score reflects musical comedy, operetta, and shades of grand opera. As for musical influences I have tried to emulate subtly, for my students' benefit, the styles of Gilbert and Sullivan, Mozart, Verdi, and Wagner. For the musical interludes and in the big dance sequence I have remained pure Rothgarber whose esthetic is the modern school. During the baseball scene and in several other spots the children sing to a contemporary dissonant musical accompaniment.

The Magic Yo-Yo deals with the events of two days in the life of young Jimmy Jackson, a nonconforming, daydreaming, atypical lad of about ten which cause him to take stock of himself, evaluate himself, and to grow.

It is the day before the big test. The children are worried, especially about Jimmy who just can't "get with it." Jimmy arrives on the scene late because he has found something on his way to school—a magic yo-yo. When the children enter the building, Jimmy remains outside to play with it, and while playing a genie appears. Jimmy discovers it is magical, and that Tenny-Weeny, the genie, will appear any time he plays it three times.

The rest of the work deals with the way in which the genie helps Jimmy to pass the test and to form a new image of himself. I have also made a small plea to my students to accept nonconformity in this work.

The Magic Yo-Yo was first performed in June of 1963 at two PTA meetings. It was then shown four more times to the various school grades. From there it was taken up by the Oceanside Recreation Department under the leadership of Joseph W. Halper, director of recreation. Every summer in conjunction with Kiwannis, Oceanside Recreation sponsors a Summer Music Festival at Nathan's Famous Gardens. Here the top-flight musical talent in the nation is brought to the community free of charge. I was privileged this past summer to have my work performed (July thirtieth) at Nathan's and seven other times at each of the recreation playground centers in Oceanside where the forty children in the cast performed out of doors on a portable recreation stage.

The results were stupendous. Time and time again, I saw children in the audience ranging in age from five to

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COLOR ENHANCES YOUR BAZAAR

BAZAAR! The very word brings visions of fun, gaiety, and excitement. It also brings visions of profit, since the main reason for having a bazaar is to raise funds. Bazaars are still one of the best ways to provide for the sponsoring groups while giving pleasure and value to customers. It can be a large, elaborate affair, covering acres and interesting the entire community, or a small sale held in a single room and organized by and for members and a few friends. Whatever its size and scope, the job of producing a bazaar is a big one and the fundamentals of running it remains the same. Organization with imagination is the key to success and although the actual event may be months or even a year away, it is never too early to start planning and organizing.

The first step is to set up committees. Most operations work out best if under the supervision of a single chairman who will oversee all committees and coordinate activities. Choose committee chairmen for the following: publicity, decorations, food, pricing, booths, handmade articles for sale, finance, and clean-up. Each chairman then selects his or her own committee members.

One of the most important choices is a publicity chairman. Publicity brings customers by inviting people to attend; therefore, it cannot be a last-minute effort. Your publicity campaign should begin with announcement of the selection of committees and should gain momentum, hitting its peak immediately before the bazaar opens. Publicity includes newspapers, radio and TV stations, posters, letters of invitation to other organizations, and any other means of calling attention to the event.

How can you provide a spirit of fun and gaiety, the happy atmosphere so essential to a successful bazaar, without a large outlay of funds? The answer is

Bottle corks make amusing party favors and gay lapel pins with just a little embellishment and lots of imagination.

color! Color lifts spirits, transforms ordinary into beautiful, provides the carnival, fairy-tale atmosphere that makes your bazaar an exciting, bedazzling marketplace.

It is easy to put *color* into your bazaar. Consider a few simple possibilities: hanging mobiles, balloons, skirts or tent coverings for booths, streamers, even party aprons or hair bows for salespeople to make them easily identifiable. Booths usually are simple affairs consisting of large tables with or without uprights and canopy. Uprights can be anything from broomstick handles to sturdy wooden beams. Brightly dyed sheets, tablecloths, or nylon parachutes can be tacked atop for a colorful awning, used for a skirt around the table, or striped and wrapped gaily around poles or used as a trellis effect.

The heart of your bazaar will be the selling of handmade articles. These are the biggest moneymakers, since mat rials and labor are usually donated b club members, and items can be sold a a complete profit. Assess the wealt and tastes of your community befor you begin to solicit any items; for, a in any kind of business, it pays to kno your market.

Bazaar chairmen agree that the popu lar price range is $ .25 to $3.00, an popular items are eyecatching, colorfu versions of everyday things. There i also a demand for unusual novel item like wall hangings, trivets, quill pens or a unique topiary tree.

Many charming items can be "mas produced" by a relatively small grou in an afternoon or evening, if all th materials and equipment needed are a hand. Have someone demonstrate hov to make a basic item and encourag everyone to finish and decorate in he own fashion. Even "assembly-lin items" emerge with individual design and personalities. An added dividen is that so-called "no-talent" people sud denly find that they do, indeed, have a talent for creating and designing beau tiful and useful items. These could b simple and quickly-made items, such a gay feather dusters, games, corsage and bouquets, dolls, tally cards, and s on. Don't forget to enlist senior citizens teenagers—even the preteens in th project.

Step-by-step directions that tell hov to plan, organize, publicize and run a successful bazaar can be found in th *Craft & Bazaar Book*, available for $.2 from the Rit Home Service Department Best Foods Division, Corn Product Company, 1437 West Morris Street, In dianapolis 46206. #

ART for ENJOYMENT'S SAKE

Tips on teaching—for recreation leaders

Carla Shaw

FOR A recreation arts-and-crafts program to succeed, it must differ from the school's program. It can best do this by offering the child a freedom of choice, expression, and movement. This can only be made possible by a good deal of planning and a system of organization that is not regimented.

During an eight-week recreation arts-and-crafts program for primary children, I presented over fifty ideas, with the proper materials, with which the children could work. My program was set up in such a way that each child could choose from a variety of at least six activities weekly: one craft project, one piece of sculpture, two interesting art forms, and two among various drawing medias such as India ink, charcoal, colored chalk, and so on. The crafts projects included such items as balsa wood airplanes, leather wallets, and hammered bracelets. Sculpture pieces were made from wood, steel wool, tinfoil, sawdust, gummed paper, and wood. The art forms included stenciling, printing, string painting, marbleizing, tie and dye, and collages.

A notice was sent home with the children after the first week of the program, explaining the objectives and listing the activities for the following week. These weekly notices continued and kept the parents informed, helped to get materials from home, and also were good as far as public relations was concerned.

It was necessary to have the assistance of a few volunteers always. Each volunteer would pick one of the projects and stay with it, for the entire period, to help any interested children. Volunteers were also greatly needed in the setting-up process as each table had to be completely supplied by the time the children arrived—so that, as soon as a brief explanation of each project had been given, along with showing a sample of it, the child was ready to begin. In this way he need waste no time in selecting the table that interested him most. The child would stay at this table until his project was complete, and then would be free to choose his remaining projects from the other tables at work around him. Some children can complete as many as four activities in an hour; others may do only one. It makes no difference as long as the child is actively pursuing an artistic achievement. We always tried to keep back materials available so if a child wanted to make something from another week's lesson, he was welcome to do so. There was a box of assorted materials always handy for people who wanted to try out an idea not featured in the program itself.

THE SAMPLES made to stimulate the children's interest were not left in view to be copied, but were put aside to be exhibited on the final work session of the program. Children were also requested to bring back some of their work to put on display. The highlight of the final session was not the display, but the invitation to the parents to participate in an actual work session. These parents were not to come and observe, but to put on their old clothes and actually work with the children. Then, their work was framed like that of the children, given a title, labeled, and shown to the group for approval.

With this type of program, children wait eagerly to participate, give any type of project a try, work independently; but, mostly, they gain a feeling of satisfaction from conquering some artistic skills that before had been taught in a strait jacket and did not take their personalities into consideration. To some, this brings a sense of amazement; for, as one youngster so aptly put it, "What, a recreation program—with no potholders, lanyards, or baskets! I can't believe it." #

MISS SHAW, *an elementary-school teacher, serves as summer and workshop arts-and-crafts director for the Department of Recreation and Parks in White Plains, New York.*

The FAMILY and the COMMUNITY

We face increased possibilities and responsibilities for wise use of leisure time

A. F Wileden

ONE MAJOR REASON why the community approach to family recreation is so important today is because the family as a social group is frequently failing to meet this need within the family circle. Either because of a lack of concern or of inability to cope with the situation, the family, including the rural family, is letting the forces of our time bore in upon it and undermine its effectiveness. This has resulted in the lessening of the family as a vitally functioning social group until the point is reached where the family group itself, or some agency that is concerned with the family, turns to the community or some group within the community to take up where the family is failing.

Some people think the church should do this, others look to the school, some to certain special interest organizations such as YMCA or Scouts or 4H clubs, and others turn to specially created government departments or agencies. No one of these can do the task; what is needed is to alert them to the opportunity before them and, at the same time, bring them all together in terms of a comprehensive program of service both to individuals and to families.

The function of the community in our society, however you define it, is to serve people. Communities as a social system have developed as a functional aspect of our system of social organization and will persist only as long as they help people to meet basic needs and desires. The use of our increasing leisure is one of these areas of desires and needs and one aspect of community development is concerned with these desires and needs. However, the field of recreation, and the facilities and services that contribute to it, are exceedingly and increasingly complex. Up to this point we have thought of the use of leisure from the point of view of the consumer, the person with nonwork time on his hands and a desire to make a best use of it. We have been thinking about activities and programs including what might be considered as physical, social, or cultural in nature that can contribute to one's personal satisfaction and well being. We have been thinking in terms of the potential contribution to personal needs of both public agencies and of private organizations and of the uniting of the efforts of those two sets of forces in terms of a planned and balanced program to people and to families.

TODAY, the community has even another duty to perform; that is to view recreation as a resource and develop and preserve this resource in a way that it can be most useful and most satisfying to people. This involves another whole group of specialized and highly trained professional people: Our planners and developers who must study land from the point of view of its best uses and see that suitable areas are set aside (zoned, if you please) for development of parks, playgrounds, shooting preserves, lakes, streams, and forested areas for public use. Then, there are the people whose task it is to develop these areas—plant or protect the trees and floral growth, preserve and, at tim stock them with fish and game, and ev build the lakes that are such a vital p of such a program. This area alc holds great potential for family recr tion, but it must be planned for and veloped largely at public expense. Co munity, county, state, and national tion is absolutely necessary if this is be done. The recent resource and a development programs of the fede government are a significant move this direction.

Along with this program, and clos identified with it, are the people w help to develop and to preserve the h torical, esthetic, and cultural aspects a recreation emphasis, those who stu and record the developments of bo past and present whether it be in mag zines or books, dramatic productio or musical expression. Then there a our increasing numbers of craftsm and painters producing art, for sale pe haps, but for others as well as the selves to enjoy; and our so-often-fo gotten libraries with a potential for t future far beyond the thinking of ma of us. Those services, so often ignor when we think of recreation, have a si nificance that is steadily increasing both our nation and our people gro older.

With increased leisure on our hand we have both increased possibilities a responsibilities for the wise use of th leisure. In this, the family, as a soci group has a major responsibility; b the community also has a responsib ity. There are certain things of a gro nature which the community, or so larger unit of our society out beyond t family, must do. One of these is co cerned with preservation and develo ment of our recreation potential and source—both physical and human. W would hope, however, that in the pro ess the family, as a major social gro in our society would be encourage stimulated, and helped to develop t recreation side of their family living.

> I HOPE succeeding generations will be able to be idle. I hope that nine-tenths of their time will be leisure time; that they may enjoy their days, and the earth, and the beauty of this beautiful world. . . . —RICHARD JEFFERIES *(1848-1887).*

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n you and your board pass an efficiency test?

HOW GOOD IS YOUR BOARD?

th E. Pike

AMONG THE BOARD MEMBERS you have met I am sure you will always remember Mrs. Gray, the eager beaver, who comes to board meetings, wants to upset agenda by emergency projects that must have Action day! You have also met Mr. Black who has missed three four meetings or came in late. He obviously has not read agenda or the minutes of the last meeting, but he wants review every action taken since he last showed up, have the facts in hand before he makes a "considered deci-n." Or he "nit-picks" to show his thoroughness. His ative, Mr. White, throws cold water on every idea pre-ted under the impression that all ideas expressed are so ch hot air. When hot air meets ice, cold water results. Mrs. Rust makes "deals": "I'll vote for your project if 'll vote for mine."

Mr. Brown is the B-O-R-E-D fellow who yawns, reads the wspaper, takes a nap (sometimes snores), and wonders t loud, "What am I doing here, anyway?" Everyone else nders the same.

Remember the chronic volunteers, Mrs. Plum and Mr. ie? Their names appear on all the important boards in vn, but they never come to meetings when work is to be ne. Since their names become familiar to the community rough board affiliations, groups looking for talent say, le must be good. Let's get him, too." He graciously accepts. His name is imprinted on the stationery. The only good accruing is the personal publicity obtained from the listing. Power structure or not, we need some Indians along with the chiefs. The chief who doesn't hold up his own weight really isn't much good to an organization.

Mrs. Green is willing to do anything, but her potential is limited. Her sister, Mrs. Emerald does what she wants to do very well, but cools off quickly when details come up that bore her.

What do you recall about Miss Lavender who says, "This is fine, but girls, we should have done it this other way"? She uses hindsight instead of foresight.

Mrs. Oxblood knows just how the agency should be run and probably tries to do it. Mr. Turquoise and Mrs. Auburn procrastinate until both the board chairman and the executive get ulcers. In the end they may get the job done creditably, or perhaps someone else has to be called in at the last minute to finish the job on a crash basis.

Then, there is *the* board member we are all looking for, the "perfect jewel," probably the busiest person on the board, who never misses a meeting, accepts assignments, and carries them through with a minimum of direction. We all have *some* board members like that, even though they are hard to find.

WE MAY GRIPE about our boards but are we really being fair to them, all the varied shades of them? Are they being used to the limits of their capacity? Do we spend enough time looking for their hidden capacities, the talents that may not show on the surface? Are we really "combing the woods" for new talent? Once appointed, has our orientation been sufficient to develop interest and maintain it?

One board decided it wanted to involve some of the younger members of the organization in responsible committee positions. It found that they were enthusiastic, had some ready-made talents, and that they *had* previously been timid about pushing themselves forward for fear that they might be misunderstood.

It is also important to retain the interest of persons who

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have served on the board, and who, for one reason, or another are no longer on it. Some organizations have the policy of "striking" out a member after he has served as president or chairman. On the day he relinquishes office, everyone sighs, "What are we going to do without you?" Then it may be ten years before he is asked to serve again. "Retired" board members are often particularly valuable to involve at the beginning of the year orientation sessions for new members.

When new board members are added, particularly when several take office at the same time, at least one full meeting should be devoted to orientation. This will save time later for other important business. The orientation offers opportunity for staff and seasoned board members to get acquainted. New members can ask questions; older ones can supply information about board jobs and the policies of the organization.

Each new board member should be given a written "job" description. In this way, he can learn what is expected of him. He should be supplied with "historical records," accounts of what happened in previous years which give new members background and helping them to see their duties as part of an on-going organizational pattern. Supplying records should be part of the responsibility of each board member. When a term is finished, every member should provide the agency or organization with a written record of what happened during his term, to be passed on to his successor. He should also return the materials inherited from his predecessor.

Another helpful form of record keeping is the "policy sheet." These are written statements of policy decisions that are expected to be used as blueprints for action for some time to come. They may amplify constitution and bylaws, or the policy may be the result of board action which otherwise would be buried in minutes. How many times have you heard someone say, "I know we decided to do this. It must be in the minutes some place, but, for the life of me, I can't locate it."

BOARD PERSONNEL are not usually professionally trained. They are busy at other tasks for a livelihood. They do not have time to devote more than a few hours each month to their board duties. Therefore, they should not assume administrative responsibilities, either separately or collectively. No professional administrator worth his salt can operate efficiently under conditions where one, two, or every member of a board is trying to tell him what to do. Too many hands on the rudder can sink the ship.

The administrator should not dictate to his board on policy matters. He should be available if asked, sensitive to board wishes, have a working relationship with each member so that matters can be discussed intelligently. When such rapport has been established between an administrator who knows his business and a board that knows its place, everyone benefits.

In many agencies, board members *do* wear two hats. One hat is for board or committee activities. The other is worn when the board member performs volunteer service in the agency. Duties may range anywhere—licking stamps to teaching craft classes, keeping books, to answering t phone.

Staff procedures need to be clearly defined and understo both by the volunteer and paid staff. The best relation sults when it is understood that the volunteer working in t agency accepts supervision from the staff director or st member directly in charge of the activity. No board me ber should regard himself or be regarded as the "bos when he comes to work.

Another thing important to efficient board functioning operation on a business-like basis. This means holding re ularly scheduled meetings at regularly scheduled places, u ing a prearranged agenda. New and controversial matte not on the agenda should be deferred until proper study made. If possible, regular board meetings should be acco plished in a definitely stated span of time, so that membe will know approximately how many hours they must spen Special meetings, when needed, should also be conducted a similar manner.

Individual board members should not only be willing t devote time to regular meetings, they should also be willi to carry out efficiently committee or elective office assig ments. Each one should, if the time comes, be willing t accept chairmanship of the board. Part of the chairman efficiency comes from his or her familiarity with action th has taken place previously, with reminders from the kin of complete written records mentioned earlier. It is als true that some of this efficiency comes from "osmosis," fro knowing circumstances surrounding certain actions, fro acquaintance with the personalities with whom the chairma has been associated on the board. After working with pe ple in these relationships for a time, it is usually easier t assess the potential of other members for the particular jo to be done.

WE ALSO CONFRONT the current tendency to appoint o elect large unwieldy boards without compensating i ner organization to get the jobs done. A small group, suc as an executive committee, should have authority to act o certain matters between board meetings. Likewise, proje committees can be appointed. These can be dissolved whe the assignment is completed. This is better practice than pa celing out a variety of tasks as busy work for many stand ing committees. The more members, the less individual re sponsibility each one takes on a board. Absenteeism take its toll; often inertia results.

The administrator is the "go-between" from board t staff. Except where specifically requested by the adminis trator, no staff member should go directly to a board mem ber. Likewise, the board member should respect the authori ty of the administrator by not contacting a staff membe directly. Staff members should recognize the chain of com mand, which, by the way, should be clearly defined, in a official chart of organization understood by all.

Staff and line members should operate through staff an line supervisors with the right to go to the administrative hea of the agency if the occasion warrants and satisfactory so lutions cannot be reached through immediate supervisor If board action is eventually required, the process shoul

rate through the administrator. Elementary as this nds, these simple principles of administrative organiza- involving board members are often ignored, with result- damage to sensitive relationships within an organization. Boards assume an additional responsibility in agency op- tions. They are excellent sounding boards of public, or mbership, opinion. They can aid the administrator to sell rogram by spreading information about it. The board resents the public and the membership regardless of ther members are appointed or elected. What the board s reflects the custodianship of the agency just as much loes the work of the individual staff members. No board mber, any more than staff, can afford to operate in a vac- n, ignoring the needs and desires of those who use the ilities and who pay the bills.

WE STILL have not solved all of the problems involved in working together *on* boards or *as* boards. If we are to be l-informed members, it is imperative that we know what er agencies and groups are doing, all kinds, not just our orite variety. We must keep open minds for the other ow's "side." We should know about public activities un- way as well as private agency work. By and large, most us have been guilty of doing too much talking to ourselves ot enough fanning out, not enough listening. As a result, none of us know enough about the other fellow.

We do not make enough offers to help on worthy related causes or join with other groups in achievement of common objectives; partly, perhaps, because we fear loss of identity. All of us have that very human tendency to protect that identity, whether individual or group. It takes strong leadership to joint groups together in accomplishment of an objective when credit is shared. Competition is good under some conditions, but where it halts the flow of progress, the end is not worth the means.

We should do some searching self-evaluation along these lines: Where does my group fit into the community picture? What is my individual responsibility as a board member to assist in performing priority community service? How does my board establish priorities? Are plans made or do priorities just happen? In a critical community or agency situation, how does my board function? Has each member had opportunity to acquire sufficient background of policy and factual information to function intelligently in making a decision? It cannot be assumed that board members automatically achieve this knowledge. What can we do about it?

We can have better boards producing greater results if we spend a little time assessing what we do and why we do it. #

MARY GUBERNAT RETIRES

Mary Gubernat (right) counsels a job applicant.

MARY BUCHANNAN GUBERNAT accepted employment with the National Recreation Associa- n over forty-six years ago, and upon r retirement, on January 1, 1965, she ll have set a record for continuous interrupted service of any employe the history of the Association. In ct, it is hard to imagine the head- arters offices without her.

As a staff member of the NRA Rec- ation Personnel Service, she has been charge of placement of recreation rsonnel in agencies throughout the untry and abroad and has counseled untless recreation leaders. Her early rk on the administrative staff includ- various tasks with special attention the reception office. Additional per- nnel activities were added and later she was assigned full time to her present position.

During her long and faithful service with the Association she has registered hundreds of leaders for recreation as a career field, interviewed many hundreds of persons, and handled a large volume of jobs in both public and private agencies. To many in the field, she is a warm and trusted friend, whose interest in their problems extended far beyond the duties of her job. In some cases, she has counseled two generations, as sons have followed fathers into the recreation field.

At the age of eighteen, Mary started catching the 6:25 AM train in Plainfield, New Jersey, for work in New York City. Now, after over eight thousand round trips and over a half million miles later, she has truly earned her retirement. Turning down an offer to continue, she states, "The work, I like it, but the trip I can't take it longer." Actually she has spent approximately three years of her life on the road, traveling to and from work.

Insight into her characteristics over the years reveals an honest, loyal, and conscientious staff member—as evidenced in part by the fact that she has turned back to the Association over two years of unused sick and emergency leave. This type of devotion and service is an example that both management and employes might well ponder in their hearts. Mary Gubernat will be missed by her coworkers at NRA headquarters and by recreation leaders around the world.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDI

Anne New

RECREATION executives and policy-makers talk a good deal about the incredible amounts of free time our citizens have and will have; the challenge of this free time; and the need for dynamic new concepts to help people make the best use of it. But how many people, even the community leaders you see every day, truly understand the problem and its many ramifications? How many have truly faced up to implications of leisure in the lives of retired men and women; of boys growing up to jobs that will inevitably provide shorter and shorter hours of work and more and more time off; of a society that could find in boredom the urge to self-destruction?

If our communities are ever to plan intelligently for these and other problems, there must be far wider understanding of what they are and far greater agreement on what should be done not just by so-called "recreation agencies," but by all groups that affect our society, including the church, business, the schools, and the many social planning and social service groups.

Believing this, the National Recreation Association undertook to develop, with a committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly, a program for discussion of the impact of increasing leisure. An all-day workshop held in New York at the offices of the assembly was attended by representatives of thirty national organizations as well as nearby local groups. The findings of the workshop were made available to a number of community planning councils that had agreed to discuss them in the light of their own local situation.

The reports of these discussions, in turn, were digested and have now been made the basis of a series of questions for discussion which can be used by community groups. Analysis revealed that a first discussion gets people to think. A second discussion—or more—should be s uled to follow up on what groups actually did abou ideas they discussed.

Leaders in recreation have a special obligation to all community leaders face and understand the prob of leisure. *You* can plan such a meeting. It may be lin to one club or one church group as a starter, or it be set up to include a speaker who outlines the present future situation to the representatives of many commu groups—who then discuss and report on what conclus if any, they have been able to reach. Here are the questi NRA will be glad to give you further help and advi setting up your meeting. In any case, won't you write tell us what you did? Your experience will encourage guide others.

OUTLINE FOR DISCUSSION

THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP

1. Are staff and volunteer leadership in existing ager ready to accept the new concept of additional free time

2. What is the responsibility of staff and volunteer assume leadership in interpreting the need for new proaches and program?

PROGRAMS AND ATTITUDES

1. Are some agencies too concerned with helping pe develop leisure *skills* and not enough concerned with h ing people develop sound *attitudes* toward leisure as w

2. How can people have learning experiences in ho make a decision as well as satisfaction in activities. informal and formal educational groups prepared to a people wherever they may be—in unions, places of ployment, neighborhood groups, church and frate groups?

3. Can agencies undertake a prevention progra through all resources into an early start with presc

MISS NEW *is special assistant to the executive director, National Recreation Association.*

ISURE

en and families, building up over the years a popu-
able to utilize all its capacities and make good use
ilable services? How about classes in "how-to-use-
ime" for all ages to learn how to plan and to select
ies?

Do we feel that we cannot do too much creatively
urrent adults?

es, what are the implications for youth agencies?
where among adults is a group that can set the pace
tablish a point of view that will be accepted by other
as well as children? (One suggestion was young
wives who have great potential leadership ability and
available for volunteer work.)

Is it important to modify traditional goals when
ng with new groups; for example, what about boys'
s that stress job preparation with little regard for
ming increase in free time?

How can individuals have experience in giving of
elves to help others?

Is "middle-class" thinking hampering teachers and
s of free-time activities? The privileged group, which
used leisure as a status symbol, now uses overwork—
e is now thought of for low-income groups. Does this
a cleavage between teachers and children from low-
ne families?

If, as one group felt, one of the grave problems is a
of time for family life, how can agencies help people
ake wise decisions about use of time, without at the
time adding to the fragmentation of the time people
have available?

How can we help even those with little free time to
the most of what they have?

ITIES AND THE COMMUNITY APPROACH

Should community agencies work toward seven-day-a-week services and an eighteen-hour-day service . . . short-term programs . . . dropin activities . . . organized alumni groups . . . coordinated welcoming and aloha activities.

2. Concerning young people who do not avail themselves of agency services—are they "hard-to-reach" or are the agencies "hard-to-reach"?

3. Where should program take place in order to reach groups that traditionally do not seek out agency services?

4. How about a community-service center (representing all kinds of services) to assist people in locating agencies and to find people who need help? Is this the kind of vehicle that would help people find their way—no matter how young, old, handicapped, deprived? Is the elementary-school facility an appropriate location?

5. Why not, on a community basis (accepting our various resistances and lack of know-how), consider bringing community services to where people go for other services—the grocery store, barbershop, beer, laundry, library, medical doctor, eliminating all hurdles in the path to community service? (The mobility of people, the multiplicity of services and complexity of needs require statesmanship of a new order.)

6. Shouldn't agencies, and communities, do more to speed up their reaction to changing situation, especially rapid changes brought about by automation and job shifts?

7. Are public and private agencies geared to handle the problem inherent in the changing situation of increased available time for leisure use?

8. If public and private agencies cannot meet the new free-time needs, do we need an entirely new group of agencies to do this?

9. Could total community planning meet recreation needs in use of free time? Could present services meet the needs if they were coordinated on a community level or would more still be needed? ≠

Marjorie B. Miller

WHEN TAKING a long-range look at the recreation field of the future, one cannot fail to recognize the growing opportunities and need for more and more trained female personnel in this comparatively new profession. Automation, the shorter workweek, and longer life span are contributing to wider horizons for free-time activities than ever before imagined in the history of our country. New fields are developing and old ones are growing which are opening more and larger doors to qualified women who can get the jobs done and want to give service.

Women in recreation operate in many types of settings. The field has many facets; however, the demand for women is greater in some areas of specialization and in certain sections of the country than in others. Listed below are some of the doors which are open to qualified female recreators:

Public Recreation. Today, there is hardly a community, regardless of size, which does not have a recreation program in some form. Opportunities for women are many and varied. They range from playground leaders to heads of departments. Program supervisors and directors of recreation centers are in demand. Newly organized programs for senior citizens and the handicapped require recreation specialists with patience and a love for people. Women are ideally suited for this kind of work.

Industrial Recreation. Industry, recognizing a definite need for the morale and welfare of its employes, along with improving their working conditions, has begun to build recreation programs. These programs reach far beyond the narrow confines of the "oldlook recreation," which consisted largely of a baseball or softball team. As a result, more and more women are being hired to plan and supervise a variety of recreation activities designed to catch and hold the interest of all employes and their families.

Commercial Recreation. Although motivated by opportunity to make a profit, without which it would not exist, commercial recreation constitutes a well-known pattern of organized recreation within the United States. Professional sports, movies, theater, radio, television, travel, entertainment, and amusement in hundreds of forms are among the most widespread types of commercial enterprise. Qualified women with recreation backgrounds are needed to serve as commentators, plan related programs, arrange tours, serve as social directors in hotels and on passenger ships, direct plays and other entertainment activities.

Rural Recreation. Long recognized as an essential part of American life, recreation in rural areas is growing in leaps and bounds. Extension work, 4H clubs, the grange, and other groups are leading the way in this important phase of recreation. More and more women recreation leaders are required to plan and direct these activities.

Church Recreation. Church and synagogue recreation is growing beyond the concept of Sunday evening socials and church picnics. Churches of all denominations are thinking in terms of making religion a real force in the everyday life of the youth of our nation. One way of doing this is to make the parish house a real community center all during the week and not just on Sundays. Women recreation leaders are ideal for this kind of work.

Institutional Recreation. Schools and colleges, orphanages and prisons are using recreation as a tool in the formation of character. Modern education has combined the goal of teaching knowledge with the role of teaching people how to live. Opportunities for professional female leadership in these specialized fields are increasing rapidly.

Hospital Recreation. Recreation for patients, originally considered largely in terms of helping to pass long hours of idleness enforced by illness, now has become an integral part of hospital care. Although much of this work was done by the Red Cross during war years, the various military services now have established civilian therapy jobs in military hospitals. The plan has spread to veterans, state, municipal, and private hospitals. Recreation therapy is now a recognized part of medical treatment requiring not only recreation skills, but also more specific training in the use of such skills in proper relation to medical treatment. Since the female temperament is ideally suited to this kind of work, women are in great demand for such positions.

American Red Cross. The American Red Cross recruits young women for recreation work overseas to supplement recreation activities provided by the Armed Forces. Assignments vary according to needs. Some opportunities also are available in the United States for women with recreation backgrounds.

Armed Forces Recreation. A comprehensive recreation program is recognized by the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as an invaluable aid in the development of well adjusted, physically fit men and women in service. The success of this program depends, to great extent, on civilians who are employed to assist personnel services and

Continued on Page 4

MISS MILLER *is recreation supervisor, Headquarters Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado.*

FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

full-time information center for people and chronically ill patients been established in Kansas City, ouri. The center, sponsored by the onal Health and Welfare Council financed by a three-year $190,000 t from the U.S. Public Health Serv- will assemble and disseminate in- ation on community resources to the needs of those over forty-five s of age and the chronically ill of all Information will be maintained acilities and services in the areas of al retardation and mental illness; ical disability, including cerebral , congenital birth defects, blind- deafness, et cetera; and such long- illnesses as tuberculosis, heart se, cancer, arthritis, cardiovascu- lisease, and diabetes. Kansas City icians may refer their patients to, irectly consult, the staff of the new er at any time.

formation will be available for r people and for chronically ill pa- s on friendly visitors, nursing es, family casework and individual seling services, outpatient clinics, emakers, recreation activities, So- Security claims, and veteran bene- Information will also be main- ed on such services as camping for dicapped, care and training for tally retarded, vocational services, sing for blind persons, speech thera- transportation for the disabled, out- ent physical therapy, dental treat- t, and recreation.

he center policy does not include ey payments of any kind to persons organizations for care or services, chase of care or services on behalf of individual, or the provision of nsel beyond referral to existing serv- agencies. For further information, e Aging and Chronically Ill Infor- ion Center, 320 East 10th, Kansas 6, Missouri.

A record attendance of 2,138 was ed this summer at day camps co- nsored for the handicapped by the reation Division of the Park Depart- t in Seattle, Washington, and the g County Park and Recreation artments. The camp sessions, held Hamlin Park, Camp Long, and Camp Denny, were nine weeks in duration, extending from June 22 to August 19. Hikes, cookouts, nature studies, games and craft work were featured activities. Teenage members of Spade, Red Cross and Girl Scout groups, together with young people from areas adjoining the parks, assisted recreation division staff members in supervising the program.

This year's total attendance exceeds the 1963 number by 1,285, it was noted by Barbara Mumford, city recreation division specialist for the handicapped. Broader public information service was credited with almost doubling the previous year's attendance figure.

Another recreation division program, special swim classes for handicapped persons, was initiated this year at two Seattle locations. At West Seattle Community Pool, swim lessons, co-sponsored by the West Seattle Pool organization, were conducted from June 25 to August 19. At Evans Pool, handicapped persons were provided swimming instructions by members of the city's recreation division staff assisted by teenage volunteers including members of Red Cros and Spade groups. Evans Pool classes extended from June 26 to August 14. Total attendance for the two series was 944.

✣ Recording for the Blind, Inc., a nonprofit, voluntary organization, has transcribed the *RCA Receiving Tube Manual* for lending to blind students taking electronics courses. This unique program in the education of the blind involved recording the characteristics of more than a thousand electron tubes. All circuits and diagrams are described in addition to the text from the manual and recorded on 16⅔RPM records. The rating charts and characteristic curves for the tubes are also provided to the student in raised line drawings. The *RCA Receiving Tube Manual*, which has sold more than four million copies, is an essential aid to electronics students, providing not only the characteristics of important electron tubes but also theory of operation and applications information.

✣ A mixed bowling league for handicapped persons is currently being formed by the Recreation Division of the Seattle Park Department. The competition will be held each Sunday throughout the winter season from 1:00 to 3:30 P.M.

THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consultant Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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RECREATION DIGEST

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PROGRAM PLANNING

Intelligent program planning gives the best possible variety of opportunity for the money available

Reynold E. Carlson, Theodore R. Deppe, and Janet R. MacLean

What are some guiding principles for planning that have evolved from the experience of leaders through the years? Principles of program planning that community leaders might consider are here summarized:

1. The recreation program should attempt to meet the individual and group needs and desires of the people. The final test of success or failure in a program will lie in its ability to satisfy the people for whom the program was planned. If needs are not met, desires not fulfilled, the participants feel no inclination to return to the program.

Basic psychological needs are universal. Each individual seeks new experience, recognition, security, response, a feeling of belonging, or a search for esthetic rewards. Individuals find satisfactions for these universal desires in a variety of ways. A game of chess may satisfy an old man's wish to relate to others, whereas the teenager may appease the same desire by attending a party or a dance. The adult may find esthetic expression in the symphony concert, whereas the nursery tot creates through his finger painting. In a world in which it becomes increasingly difficult to find satisfactions in the work day, it is the responsibility of the recreation program to gratify expressed needs, stimulate new interests, and develop skills to explore those interests in alignment with the total objectives of the sponsoring agency.

2. The program should be diversified. All too often, recreation connotes only sports and games. The effective community program must include: sports and games; arts and crafts; dramatic activities; music; dance; literary, mental, and linguistic outlets; service to others; social recreation; camping and outdoor recreation; hobbies; and special events.

The program should be in careful balance to include opportunities for: active and passive recreation physical, social, cultural, and creative activities; programs that allo individuals with varying degrees of skill to participate; pr grams that allow progress in proficiency within the activit indoor and outdoor interests; activities for individual a for group participation; and interests that involve lon range as well as short-term participation.

3. The program should provide equal opportuni for all, regardless of race, creed, social status, ec nomic needs, sex, age, interest, or mental or physic capacity. Although it is often expedient to run progra on the basis of the "greatest good for the greatest number wise program planning for community recreation will i clude activities for all ages, for both sexes, and for grou with special interest, varying ability, or economic, ge graphic, or social problems.

AGE. Program opportunities must not be limited to a one age grouping. Some programs should be provided esp cially for youngsters, teenagers, adults, or the aged; oth programs should attract mixed age groups by cross-cuttin the interests of entire families or other social units. Th young adults and adults are all too frequently ignored i favor of an accent on youth needs.

SEX. Opportunities should be offered in equal balance t meet the needs and interests of each sex. Other progra should seek to offer wholesome outlets for co-recreation many ages.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS. Community recreatio should not be apportioned according to one's ability to pa nor should the recreation program be dedicated to the nee of only the lower social or economic strata. Recreation mu service basic recreation outlets for rich and poor alike.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CAPACITY. Communities a increasing their awareness of their responsibility to pr vide programs for the atypical child or adult. The mentall retarded, the physically handicapped, and the homebou are getting a fairer share of consideration in the progra but there is need for greater concentration in these area

From Recreation in American Life *by Reynold E. Carlson, Theodore R. Deppe, and Janet R. MacLean, pp. 375-378.* *©1963 by Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.*

SPECIAL-INTEREST GROUPS. Although leadership and cilities are sometimes hard to find in the daily program r those who would like to indulge in sculpture, sailing, mposing symphonies, or discussing philosophies, the skill-l program planner will make every attempt to create out-s for those special interests through specialists, hobby oups, classes, or volunteer leaders.

RACE, CREED, OR ETHNIC GROUPS. It seems superfluous mention that any program organized on democratic prin-ples will avoid prejudices for or against racial or religious oups. Racial discrimination is one of the basic issues that creation administrators, along with other community lead-s, must face. Too often, program planning ignores par-ular needs of ethnic groups in special neighborhoods.

4. Programs should be offered at a wide variety f times to meet the diverse living schedules of the opulation. Timing is important to the success of any ogram. Activities must be available during the times hen people are free to participate. Too frequently, the orning hours, the weekends, and the winter months are erlooked, as program emphasis is geared too strongly to hool children or working adults. Although there is a cred-le tendency to avoid interference with church services on nday, many agencies also close their doors on Saturday, day when families might best avail themselves of com-unity offerings.

The center that operates only in the afternoon and evening rgets the early rising aged, who often do not care to travel night. The playground that operates adult programs only the evening ignores the many workers who labor on the ght shift.

5. Recreation programs for the community should e planned and coordinated to make best use of com-unity facilities and personnel resources. No one rganization in the community is capable of satisfying all f the leisure needs and interests of the people. It is important at there be cooperative planning and coordination among dividuals or agencies that offer recreation programs so at intelligent use can be made of existing facilities, lead-rship, and finance. For example, youth agencies frequently se churches, schools, and city recreation facilities for their rograms. Inservice training institutes should utilize cap-ble leaders from all community agencies. Efficient cooper-ion will prevent needless duplication of programs or facili-es or will fill voids in these areas. Involvement of partici-ants and leaders in planning will also aid in successful rograming.

6. Quality leadership must be employed as the ackbone of successful recreation offerings. The cap-bilities of the leaders will make or break the programs. ptimum recreation outlets are possible only when qualified. rofessional leaders are employed and given authority par-lel with their responsibilities.

7. Adequate financial backing is necessary, if pro-rams are to succeed. Intelligent program planning ives the best possible variety of opportunity for the money vailable. Many activities must be free to the participants. order that equal access for participation is possible. ther activities may be properly financed by fees and charges. Creative planning, careful coordination and intelligent evaluation will produce the maximum in recreation benefits for the number of dollars expended.

8. Best practices to insure the safety and health of the participants must be employed. There is an ever-increasing emphasis on the responsibility of the sponsoring organization for insuring adequately safe and healthful conditions for those who are participating in recreation. Albert Whitney (*in* Family Recreation and Safety, *New York University Center for Safety Education*) comments on the relation between safety and recreation as follows:

"Teach a boy to play football safely, or to sail a boat safely, or to use a gun safely; in each case, you are showing him how he can have a good adventure instead of a bad one. Instead of the bad adventure of breaking his collarbone, he can have the good adventure of carrying the ball across the goal line; instead of the bad adventure of tipping his boat over . . . he can have the good adventure of sailing on to a thrilling finish; instead of ending his hunting adventure with a bullet through his leg, he can have the better adventure of the chase. . . .

"From this point of view, the relation between safety and recreation is immediately clear. Safety rids us of the bad adventure and opens the way for the good adventure, but it remains for recreation actually to bring the good adventure. We must not put the children off the streets (for playing in the streets is better than no playing at all), unless we can furnish them with other, safe places in which to play. The two movements must go hand in hand. The safety movement needs the recreation movement in order to supply the better adventure. The recreation movement needs the safety movement in order to free life for the better adventure. They are both bound together as inseparable parts of the movement for a richer, better, more spiritual, more truly adventurous life."

For safer program efforts constant research must be made on accidents and their causes. Leaders must be constantly alerted to the difficulties of unhealthful or unsanitary practices whether they be found in continuing physical activity in the face of participant fatigue, unsanitary facilities, debris on playground, or easy accessibility of acids in the craft center.

9. Program planning should adhere to the best available standards as evolved by national leaders. Many agencies and organizations have developed standards for facilities, leadership, or program. Conscientious program planners will utilize the standards put forth by such organizations as the American Camping Association, National Recreation Association, American Red Cross, or the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the AAHPER.

10. Programs should be constantly re-evaluated in light of objectives and public acceptance. Surveys to investigate and to promote recreation activities, continuous evaluation of existing programs, and planned observations of response to new offerings should guide program efforts. Constant awareness of changes in interest and needs will avoid wasting budget money on activities that have outlived their appeal. #

MARKET NEWS

• ON THE SURFACE. Five products for sealing and repairing blacktop surfaces constitute a complete maintenance program designed for industrial, commercial, and institutional use. These products are:

Greeskut, a dry powder which cuts grease and oil slick quickly and easily.

Kold Seal, a rubberized elastic sealing compound in emulsion form for filling cracks and expansion joints. It is poured cold just as it comes from the container. It furnishes an elastic filler that "gives," with expansion or contraction or under heavy loads, thus sealing out dirt, water, and air.

Pave-O, a patching material for chuck holes that is easily applied by unskilled labor on wet, cold surfaces in any weather. *Pave-O* is merely shoveled into the hole and is then tamped down.

Goodyear Petroseal, a tar base emulsion recommended as a finish coat on exterior blacktop surfaces subjected to petroleum spillage. It is applied by brush, squeegee, or spray over surface that has been cleaned with *Greeskut* and after preparatory repairs have been made with *Kold Seal* and *Pave-O.*

Black Kote does the same job as *Petroseal* but does not protect against gasoline spillage. It is a gilsonite base sealer which dries quickly to a jet black gloss finish and, like *Petroseal,* is easy to apply by brush, squeegee, or spray.

For additional information, write to R. D. Deitz, Consolidated Paint & Varnish Corporation, East Ohio Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

• AFTER THE SWIM. Milady's long-standing problem of drying her hair in the lockerroom after showers or swimming can now be solved quickly and conveniently with a new line of hair dryers. These specially designed lockerroom dryers feature three heavy-duty models. Model 10WM is wall-mounted, Model 20S is mounted on a movable stand, and Model 30C is permanently mounted on a comfortabe chair. All three dryers feature controlled temperature range and a scientifically designed hood which keeps the air circulating within the hood . . . no escaping air currents blow over the face or sholders. They are controlled by a silent mercury switch which turns the dryer off automatically when the hood is tilted back. Each model can be equipped with a coin meter that can be regulated to a predetermined time limit. You have a choice of pink, ivory, or gray baked enamel finish. For complete information, write to DeBourgh Manufacturing Company, 9300 James Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota.

• LOUD AND CLEAR. A new innovation in portable amplifiers, called *Port-A-Call,* delivers true fidelity amplification of either voice or music at ranges up to half a mile. Weighing less than eight pounds, including its internal power sourc the *Port-A-Call* amplifier measures only 9″-by-6″-by 3 yet is capable of carrying twelve speakers at the same tir using only two 6-volt lantern batteries. Operating pow can also be obtained by plugging into any cigarette lighte or any 110-volt outlet when the unit is used with converte

Port-A-Call is presently being used by police and fi departments, marine installations, at beaches and poo at fairs and carnivals, by athletic coaches, camp directo tour guides, and political aspirants. The fidelity is such th it has also been used at music festivals and band concer Field tests indicate that the internal power supply remai at maximum efficiency for about thirty hours of use. Cor plete information and prices on the basic unit, as well a numerous accessories including various sizes and types horn and baffle speakers, four-speed record player, ta recorder and the power converter, can be obtained fro Southern Solid State Electronics, 638 Jefferson Avenu Memphis, Tennessee.

• PUT IT HERE. A new indoo outdoor waste receptacle of dr matic modern lines is designe to meet the need for a waste r ceptacle that is attractive in i own right, as well as an econom cal and sturdy piece of necessar equipment. The *Lighthouse* wi handle dry or wet waste, such a that involved in food operation It is constructed of galvanize steel coated inside and out wit a special vinyl paint for protec tion against fruit acids and othe highly corrosive liquids.

The *Lighthouse* stands thirty nine inches high, including thirty-inch cylindrical base and nine-inch removable cover The metal base has been given special treatment to avoi rust marks, protect terrazo floors, and muffle the sounds o normal use. The receptacle base features a two-inch-dee drawn bottom pan which allows the watertight, latex-treated double-seamed joint to avoid the usual abuse by being raised an inch and a half from the floor. This design assure watertight integrity, provides a toe recess and gives th receptacle a handsome, "floating" appearance.

The top of the receptacle, with three openings fourtee inches wide by five inches deep—to accept large waste item —can be approached from any side. There's no door to pus nor any need to touch the receptacle itself. For further in formation, write to Mipro Metal Products Company, 25 Maple Avenue, South San Francisco, California 94083.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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AREAS AND FACILITIES

Nature's own. Stone is the most logical and appropriate of all landscaping materials. Whether it is used for a retaining wall, patio floor, pathway, barbecue, or any number of other possibilities, stone provides color, texture, and pattern that are essential to every well-conceived garden and outdoor design. The wide color range of sandstone, quartzite, granite, marble, limestone, and slate and the extraordinary textures now available—thanks to new methods of quarrying and cutting—are beauty factors of importance. In addition, the rugged adaptability of these natural varieties of stone—both alone and in combination with other materials—is being demonstrated anew by today's architects. Walls, fireplaces, and floors of natural stone provide a dramatic counterbalance for the sleek, trim lines of modern furniture. Ruggedly handsome with a warm texture, stone adds an extra premium of luxury to any interior. For free information about the different types of stone and colors available, write to the Building Stone Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Boating facilities. The fourth edition of the Outboard Boating Club Directory of Architects and Engineers contains a listing of consulting firms offering engineering and/or architectural services for the development of recreational boating facilities and is an attempt to acquaint those interested in developing boating facilities with those who have the technical know-how and experience. It lists 133 different engineering consulting firms in the recreational boating facilities field, with 188 principal and branch offices in 33 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, and the Bahamas. The Directory is available as a free public information service to anyone who is interested in the construction of boating facilities and in need of the advice of an experienced and qualified architect or engineer. For a copy, write to Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

EQUIPMENT

Bouncy fun. The new Buck-A-Bout spring-action see-saw features four steel arms mounted to a center cluster of four non-compressing springs. Even with the roughest use, it is impossible for young riders to "hit bottom." The Buck-A-Bout does not have to be "balanced" for use . . . even one child, or two on the same side, can receive an action-packed ride. The Buck-A-Bout is available with wooden seats, aluminum animals, or with aluminum rockets. For additional information write to Game-Time, Inc., Jonesville Road, Litchfield, Michigan. (Also ask about Game-Time's free photo playground planning service.)

Easy money. For fast, accurate coin handling you need coin sorters, coin counters, coin bags, seals, trays, et cetera. Equipment, designed to ease and speed the handling of coin and currency, is described and priced in a new fifty-two-page catalog which may be obtained by writing to Block & Company, Inc., 820 North Orleans Street, Chicago 60610.

Fine points. A vacuum-base pencil sharpener now permits the user to attach or remove the sharpener at will. No screws are needed. A flick of the finger attaches the sharpener instantly to any smooth, nonporous surface, and a reverse flick releases it immediately. The natural-rubber base pad will not mar or mark wall, desk, or table surface. For illustrated descriptive literature, write APSCO Products, Inc., P.O. Box 840, Beverly Hills, California.

Real Cool. A new sanitary ice-cube dispenser, complete with a small sink, eliminates the physical handling of ice cubes. An ice cart, bucket, or pitcher, placed under the dispenser, presses the sink gently back into a recessed section of the unit. Then, with the touch of a button, the desired amount of perfect, pure, clear ice cubes tumble into the receptacle. As soon as the container is removed from under the dispenser, the mobile sink automatically reappears. For additional information write to Kold-Draft Division, Uniflow Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pennsylvania.

MAINTENANCE, STORAGE, UPKEEP

Snow blow. Exclusive features, action photographs, and specifications of a roto-flail snow blower are covered in a new six-page, two-color bulletin which thoroughly details construction features of two models of the Arps Snow Blower: a P.T.O.-driven blower rear-mounted on wheel tractors and an engine-driven model for front or rear mounting. A separate, heavy-duty engine powers the engine-driven model which can also be mounted on popular front-end loaders and off-pavement-type fork lifts. Copies of the Arps Snow Blower Bulletin 648 are available from the Arps Corporation, New Holstein, Wisconsin.

They said it couldn't be found . . . an easy way to clean aluminum without rubbing, that is. Now a new formula does clean aluminum without rubbing. Just brush Aluminu on like paint, let dry, then simply hose off with water and presto . . . aluminum surfaces are sparkling like new again. For further information write to the J. D. Anderson Company, 8873 Kenwood Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242.

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Salt mine. A digest of news of salt in highway and street maintenance and construction work, Highway Salt Uses, a four-page publication, is designed to give wide distribution to significant news about highway salt uses for engineers and public officials responsible for federal, state, and local highways, streets, and thoroughfares. The twice-a-year publication of Highway Salt Uses will report briefly on reasearch, present news on current maintenance and construction problems, and offer a listing of important re articles on highway uses of salt. The publi tion is available from the Salt Institute, 33 N LaSalle Street, Chicago 2.

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HELP WANTED

Recreation Director for broad program of recreation, physical education and activities including scouting and camping programs in a modern residential treatment facility for children and young adults. Write Gerald R. Clark, M.D., Superintendent, Elwyn School, Media, Pa.

Recreation Instructor, Merritt College, Oakland, California. Beginning Salary Range 6,050-$9,550. Masters degree in Recreation; qualify for California Junior College teaching credential. Teach Recreation for Handicapped, Camping Education, Recreational Leadership in College Recreation program. Contact Mr. Kenneth Castellino, Dean of Faculty Personnel, 5714 Grove Street, Oakland.

Assistant Director of Recreation. Vermont Department of Recreation. Wanted qualified, registered and dedicated recreator interested in state consultation service. Applicant state salary requirements. Write to Howard Jeffrey, Vermont Director of Recreation, State Office Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Recreation Superintendent. Wanted good recreator for community of 10,000 plus. Full performance level, hard working and registered. Salary $5,500 to $6,000, $500 car allowance. Send personnel record to Howard Jeffrey, Vermont Director of Recreation, State Office Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Park and Recreation Director — Sparks, Nevada (pop. 24,000). Salary $701-$850 per month. Qualifications: Considerable experience in park development and maintenance and the supervision of a city-wide recreation program or graduation from an accredited college or university with a bachelor's degree in forestry, recreation, physical education, or a related field. Equivalent experience for education may be substituted on a year for year basis. Closing date for accepting applications will be January 8, 1965. Apply: Personnel Office, City Hall, 222 12th Street, Sparks, Nevada.

Recreation Director: City of 12,000, salary open. Degree in recreation and three years experience preferred. Director will supervise entire city program. New recreation building under construction. Apply to City Manager, 103 Parking Way, Lake Jackson, Texas.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Salesmen. Largest manufacturer and distributor of arts and crafts materials in New England is looking for part-time salesmen in the East to call on recreation and park departments, YMCA's and other recreation facilities and camps. Commission basis. Selected territories are available. Please send details to J65, RECREATION Magazine.

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Programme Director. To carry responsibility for specialized direct practice, supervision, and administration of Recreation Services Department, including a staff of four, in two institutions which are acknowledged leaders in the field. The programme is broad and varied, and offers full scope for ingenuity and initiative. Basis in programme and staff being laid now for $7,000,000 expansion programme, with a variety of specially designed recreation facilities. Present Director, Ivy Krehm, can give detailed information about programme and responsibilities and may be contacted. Pay is competitive and commensurate with experience and qualifications. Apply to Walter Lyons, Jewish Home for the Aged and Baycrest Hospital, 3560 Bathurst Street, Toronto 19, Ontario. RU 1-3501.

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittanc

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Signs of the times. Chaotic overabundance signs almost invariably accompanies an are deterioration. Sign regulation is one of the tools used in a drive to upgrade a commun You can find solutions to your local sign probl in Signs Out of Control, an illustrated 32-pc pamphlet which covers ordinances, regulatio and other methods of handling the probl The booklet is available for $.75 from the C fornia Roadside Council, 12 Garces Drive, S Francisco 94132.

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The issue is leisure. A complete reprint of Summer 1961 issue of Social Problems that entirely devoted to various aspects of leisure now available from the Johnson Reprint Cor ration, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003 $3.00. The issue was originally published the Society for the Study of Social Proble The Johnson Corporation has pioneered in m ing available out-of-print periodicals to libra by means of photo-offset and offers an exha tive list of out-of-print periodicals and books the fields of science, medicine, the humaniti law, economics, and sociology. The reprints reproduced in book or periodical form, identi or similar in format to the original, includi illustrations.

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On the move. Over twenty million families ca out in public and private parks across the tion. The Ford Motor Company has now put a 44-page booklet illustrated in color, on cam ing tips which covers trailers, campsite inform tion, travel know-how, planning your trip, kee ing children entertained, a code of ethics recreationers, et cetera. Called Ford Recreatio Vehicles, the booklet is available for $1.00 fr the Ford Motor Company Publications Offi The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan.

•

Cream of the crop. An annotated guide 1964's most interesting children's books a books about family life has been published the Child Study Association of America. In Boo of the Year, 1964, all selections are arrang by subject, the children's books by age and sp cial interest, and each is briefly and clearly d scribed. More than five hundred titles we chosen after careful reviewing of nearly t thousand books.

This is an annual project of the Association two book committees. To make the selection members of the Children's Book Committee re and evaluated some fifteen hundred children books, and volunteers on the Book Review Co mittee reviewed hundreds of books and pamp lets of particular interest to parents and profe sionals working with families—books on ma riage and pregnancy, adolescent problem education, family mental health, and other su jects. Copies may be purchased by sending $.5 in coin or stamps to Child Study Association America, 9 East 89th Street, New York 1002 (Quantity rates are available upon request

CONCERNING UPKEEP

MAINTENANCE STARTS WITH DESIGN

alter F. Bruning

MINIMUM MAINTENANCE in all park and recreation areas starts with *sign,* and yet the broad sweeping lines a grease pencil, no matter how comtently handled, cannot solve all mainnance problems. An excellent park neral plan can fail through lack of rious interest in details. Conversely, poor general scheme may achieve nazing success through the careful setion and proper installation of the ny materials used in executing the n. Therefore, emphasis must be ced on design that reduces maintence costs through the use of proper terials and techniques at the out, for capital funds are always easier obtain than adequate maintenance nds. *Do it right at the start*—even it costs more!

Materials and techniques can comise a lengthy list, but when durability d ease of maintenance are important ctors, the list narrows considerably. ith this thought in mind, let's zero in the materials required for park and creation areas and their relation to aintenance. These surface materials clude: paving, walls, walks, steps, ndrails, fences, lighting, play areas, ayfields.

aving Materials (road surfaces). he most maintenance-free materials r surface paving are *bituminous madam* (blacktop) and *concrete.* For inimum upkeep, paving should be apied on a well-constructed base. The fe of both materials can be prolonged y use of sealers to provide protection om weather or salt deterioration. ever install blacktop on a grade of ver ten percent (one foot slope in ten et) as it is impossible to get proper compaction, which will result in a "washboard effect" and frequent resurfacing.

Curbing Materials. Used for control of traffic, drainage and runoff; also for protection of building, grounds features, and road edges. *Granite* is most indestructible material. It requires no maintenance or replacement, and it can be picked up and moved at any time for road widening, et cetera. Other materials used with some degree of success are *concrete* and *blacktop,* which are more subject to weathering and mechanical damage.

Sidewalk Materials. *Concrete* is most acceptable, with *blacktop* (bituminous asphalt) the next choice. It is ideal in the more formal areas near structures. Blacktop (bituminous macadam) lends itself to the more informal character of the naturalistic parts of the park. In snow regions, a silicone coating should be used on concrete to protect against salt deterioration. Blacktop is easier to install and its flexibility makes it less subject to temperature changes. It requires a well-constructed base and should be bound by a metal edge. Sealers will also prolong the life of blacktop.

Retaining Walls (used to reduce steep grades). *Poured concrete wall with stone or brick veneer* should require next to no care because it combines sturdiness of concrete with the durability of a brick or stone surface. Drains or "weeps" should be provided through wall to prevent buildup of water pressure and subsequent buckling. Special attention must also be paid to proper installation of expansion joints to allow for movement in the concrete due to temperature changes. *Plain concrete wall* is the next alternate for retaining walls, but will be subject to surface deterioration. *Concrete block,* if tastefully installed, can also provide a neat, tailored appearance with little maintenance. *Dry walls* (stone walls without mortar) and *cribbed walls* are

IR. BRUNING *is a landscape architect onsultant with the Jacobsen Manufacring Company, Racine, Wisconsin.* *his material is taken from a speech iven at the Annual Conference of the merican Institute of Park Executives Houston, Texas.*

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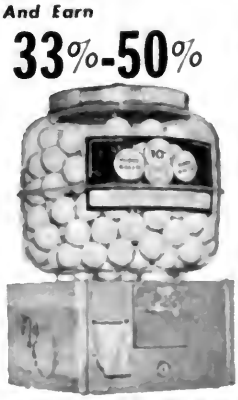

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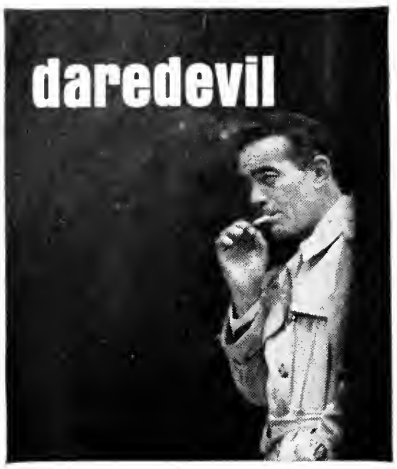

Doesn't think of himself as the reckless type at all. But he goes on taking the *big* risk. Clings to a habit which causes 100 deaths every day from lung cancer and which contributes to many, many more from coronary artery and respiratory diseases. Studies show that the death rate from lung cancer alone for cigarette smokers (one-pack-a-day or more) is 10 times higher than for nonsmokers.

Nobody says it's easy to stop. But living *that* dangerously often winds up in not living at all.

american cancer society

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not recommended for minimum maintenance. If dry walls are used, the individual stone must be massive enough to prevent the removal of the individual stones by vandals. The voids in cribbed walls are always subject to the development of weed growth.

Exterior Steps. Should be eliminated where possible, but if required, they should be less steep than indoor steps and more carefully constructed. *Stone* is the unanimous choice. It has a better nonskid surface, and can withstand damage from elements and winter salt.

Handrails. Should be required alongside all exterior steps, but can be a major maintenance problem requiring frequent care and painting. The best material is *anodized aluminum* which requires no painting and, unlike regular aluminum, resists corrosion.

Fence Materials. *Aluminum chain link fencing* requires no painting or other maintenance. *Steel link fence* requires frequent painting. Protective coatings add to their practicability, but this can wear off, requiring eventual painting.

Exterior Lighting Materials. Fixtures should be considered that require no painting or time consuming light replacement. *Aluminum fixtures* are now used so extensively that their initial cost is competing favorably with *steel poles;* but, unlike steel, they require no painting.

Play Area Materials. The best materials for informal play areas would be the new *resilient composition materials*, with *blacktop* a second choice. Because of the expense of the composition materials, an effective compromise is blacktop over most of the area, with the composition materials used at points of concentrated activity (under play apparatus).

Although *stone* and *turf* are in common use for play areas, both present major maintenance problems. While the *resilient compounds* are best, an excellent, less expensive second choice for formal play areas is *blacktop.* New colored sealers for blacktop not only protect the surface, but also reduce the heat absorption qualities, provide better visibility and are more pleasing to the eye.

Athletic Field Materials. Nothing is better here than a good stand of hea thy, well-drained *turf*, with adequat watering facilities. Multi-field develo ment should also be considered to giv the overused field an occasional rest an time for proper maintenance and r conditioning.

* * * *

Fish in Water

A NEW PURIFICATION PROCESS for th maintenance of high clarity wate in mammal pools and aquariums is cov ered in U.S. Patent #3139402 *(Jun 30, 1964)* granted to Henry N. Arm brust, assignor to BIF Division, Th New York Air Brake Company, manu facturers of water treatment equipmen for municipal and industrial wate works and swimming pools. The proces was developed by BIF for installatio at The Seven Seas Aquarama, the por poise theater at the Chicago Zoologica Society's Brookfield Zoo, and has re cently been installed at the Philadelphi Aquarama Theatre of the Sea and th sea lion pool in Roger Williams Park Providence, Rhode Island. The proces allows the same water to be used ove a period of months, with clarity main tained at a high level, without harm t the animals or fishlife. The maintenanc of high clarity in porpoise and othe mammal pools in zoos and aquarium has been a serious and costly proble up to now. It has involved removal o solid, semi-dissolved, and liquid wastes maintenance of the proper pH, and in hibition of bacteria and algae growths These problems have been even mor complicated with closed systems (lo cated away from the sea, with artificial ly salted water), or with polluted salt water supplies.

For details of the recent installatio at the Philadelphia Aquarama Theatr of the Sea, write to BIF Division, Th New York Air Brake Company, 65 Harris Avenue, Providence, Rhod Island 02901, for a free copy of Ref No. 2-SIC49-3.

Wet Strength

• Some fishing lines have slightly les strength when wet, but according t *The New Fisherman's Encyclopedi* (Stackpole Books), linen lines actuall become fifty percent stronger when wet

eporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 24

ersity's Division of General Exten- and the Department of Recreation Park Administration.

lward W. Ruggles, who directs h Carolina State's continuing edu- n programs, points out that this cular area has too long been ig- d. "With the increase in leisure for the American people," he said, becomes increasingly important to lop programs dealing with recrea- and parks."

o run this new program the two co- ating agencies of the university secured the services of J. Harold es, formerly director of recreation he city of Durham. Mr. Moses has t his entire adult life in the parks recreation field and is currently president of the North Carolina reation Society. He expects to com- e work on his master's degree at the versity of North Carolina at Chapel early next year.

rk Trainees

MANPOWER trainee program has been initiated by the Los Angeles School District, the California e Department of Employment, and Los Angeles City Recreation and k Commission. The training pro- m is a phase of the South-Central Angeles Youth Opportunities proj- and is designed for a group of fifty nees. The program will continue for venty-two-week period.

or the first twenty weeks, trainees receive a full-time, intensive pre- ation program. For the remaining -two weeks the young men will have ily classroom lecture and will then k as gardener-caretakers. Classroom vities will be under the direction of school district, and the work will be er the supervision and training of park branch. All expenses, includ- compensation of recreation and ks department staff and cost of tools ized, will be paid by the school dis- t. It has been clearly stipulated , under this program, no civil ser- employe would be displaced or his k assumed by trainees and that dards of wages for employes would be reduced.

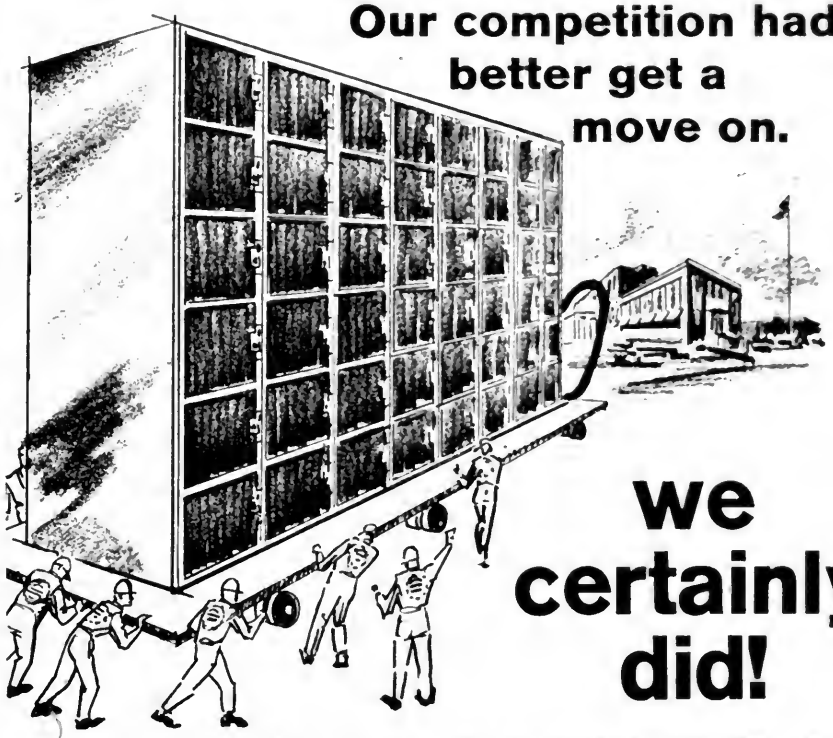
The Life You Save

OK, fisherman, so you can swim, but for safety's sake — and just in case your boat gets boarded by the Coast Guard—you had better make sure that you have at least one approved life preserver aboard for each passenger and crew member. *The New Fisherman's Encyclopedia* (Stackpole Books) lists three approved types: jackets or vests fitted with pads of kapok, plastic foam, or fibrous glass in a cloth or vinyl plastic-dipped covering; buoyant cushions; or ring buoys. Approved equipment carries a white tab or a stamping indicating the approval of a Coast Guard inspector.

IN BRIEF

• A band reading clinic is offered without charge as a service to band directors in elementary, junior and senior high schools throughout Westchester County, New York, sponsored by the County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation.

Our competition had better get a move on.



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People in the News

Continued from Page 8

Leisher, Summit; Second Vice-President, **Joseph B. Sharpless,** Livingston; Secretary, **Kenneth Thompson,** Plainfield; and Treasurer, **Walter J. Sidor,** Clifton. Permanent central headquarters for the New Jersey Society are located in Memorial Park in Livingston.

• • •

New officers of the Virginia Recreation Society are: President, **Harry D. Knight,** First Vice-President, **Fred Williams;** Second Vice-President, **Connie Rollison;** Treasurer, **Ellen Singleton;** and Board Members, **Donald Wingo, Kenneth Burnett,** and **Myrtle Patterson.**

IN MEMORIAM

• WILLIAM C. MILLER died in St. Cloud, Minnesota, in November at the age of sixty-three. He had been a recreation craft specialist with the St. Cloud Recreation Department since November 1949. Bill Miller has been credited as the originator of the "craft mobile" and his novel ideas for craft projects were always one of the highlights of the leadership training sessions in St. Cloud and the National Recreation Association Leadership Institutes conducted there.

• WILLIAM E. COLBY died in Big Sur, California, on November 9. He would have been ninety next May 28. He had served as honorary president of the Sierra Club from 1950, being elected to that office after retiring from the board of directors, on which he had served for forty-nine years, forty-seven of them as secretary and two as president. He was associated with John Muir in the club's early years, especially in the campaigns to make Yosemite Valley part of Yosemite National Park and to try to save Hetch Hetchy Valley from inundation. With Muir he founded the club's High Trip in 1901. He contributed substantially to the saving of the redwoods, to enlarging Sequoia and establishing Kings Canyon and Olympic National Parks. He was also first chairman of the California State Park Commission. His eminence as a mining attorney served him well in his conservation work, and he more than anyone else carried the torch Muir laid down when he died in late 1914.

• DONALD B. DYER, assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee public schools in charge of the municipal recreation and adult education division, died in November at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Dyer joined the division in 1927 as a social center director, became a staff supervisor in 1928, was appointed first assistant director in 1941, and became director in 1948. Under his direction, the recreation division expanded its programs which previously had been aimed primarily at children. A strong advocate of the professional approach in recreation, Mr. Dyer wrote in a 1954 report, "The hesitancy on the part many recreation people to accept re reation as an educational process wi programs to be organized and conduct according to sound educational prin ples and procedures is one of the roa blocks in the development of the pr fession."

• EDGAR J. BUTTENHEIM, chairman the board of the Buttenheim Publishi Corporation in New York City, died November at the age of eighty-two. T corporation, founded in 1911 by M Buttenheim and his brother Harol publishes *American City* and oth trade publications. He and his broth Harold also founded, in 1913, the Ame ican City Bureau, Inc., a fund-raisi organization which has raised millio of dollars for Community Ches YWCA's, and similar agencies.

• GEORGE WASHINGTON CASEY, founder of the Big Brother Associati of Philadelphia in 1915 and Big Brot ers of America in 1948, died in Nove ber at the age of eighty. Mr. Casey w also a founder and first treasurer of t Crime Prevention Association, nc known as the Philadelphia Associati for Youth. In 1957 he received the Jo B. Kelly Award for outstanding co tribution to youth in Philadelphi From 1915 until retirement in 1951, l was executive director of the Philad phia Big Brother Association. Sin then he had served on the board directors.

Help Wanted: Women

Continued from Page 38

special services officers in planning and directing a wide range of recreation activities at military installations throughout the world. Recreation positions for women are available under the following options: arts and crafts, drama, music, radio, television, roving leadership, social activities, youth activities, sports, and general.

Peace Corps. The Peace Corps needs dedicated recreators who can make a concrete contribution to international amity and understanding by helping to bring America's recreation "know-how" to a variety of newly independent nations. Needed urgently are women qualified to develop effective physical education programs in such places at Tunisia, Iran, Thailand, Ceylon, and the Ivory Coast.

Private Agencies. Agencies such as the USO, Camp Fire Girls, Boy and Girl Scouts, YWCA and YMCA, girls' clubs, and many other groups which have pioneered in the recreation field, have demonstrated the validity and essentialit of recreation as one part of the American way of life. W men leaders are essential to successful programs of the agencies. They also are needed as counselors at vario camps.

AS MAY BE SEEN from the above, something is happenin in recreation which makes it worth considering h women, as a vocation as well as a calling. There are man cogent appeals other than the appeal of altruism. In plannin a career in recreation, it behooves all women, as membe of the profession, not to limit the scope of their activitie to a point where they are unable to adjust, or qualify, fo another type recreation. They must strive to achieve a broa background which will enable them to see and fit into th overall picture. Only then will they win and hold an im portant place in the fast growing field of recreation. The also will provide invaluable as wives and mothers for th woman trained in recreation will be able to make life fo her family more fun, truly creative, and worthwhile. #

EW PUBLICATIONS

rban Landscape Design, Garrett o. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd et, New York 10036. Pp. 248, il- ated. $16.50.

OW CAN the outdoor spaces of the city be designed to serve the d philosophical objectives of rec- ion for all people? The author, a ing landscape architect, speaks feeling and enlightened imagina- about the hard practicalities of ing with the urban landscape which t serve this important purpose. He s with the present big problem ure of our fast deteriorating and ppearing urban open space. He s of a *total* outdoor environment we ıld be using for our self-expression, loor physical activity, and spiritual ıvenation. He is concerned with the environment we inherited from predecessors and which we may on, much poorer, to future gen- ions. Using his own work, as well he work of other landscape archi- s as examples, he presents current rating solutions to space utilization organization. In photographs, wings, statistics, and an absorbing , he takes us step by step through investigation of how planners and lscape architects put a sense of ningful order into the outdoor es of the city.

he heart of this handsome book is 90-page section called "Examples" ch contains brief chapters covering gn solutions: a room's relation to ıtio, a building's relation to its site, relationship of buildings to outdoor e, designs for parks and play- unds, designs for streets and ares, the concept of design for ghborhoods, communities, and re- ns. A generous section of the book, oted to park maintenance and de- , deals with an approach to organ- g and evaluating the efficiency of inistration for such work.

Ir. Ekbo is a partner in a leading erican landscape architecture firm, o, Dean, Austin and Williams. He ne of the founding fathers of the temporary concept of functional loor architecture. Many of the im- tant designs of shopping centers ı their pleasant pedestrian malls; of country's exciting ideas in creative grounds which serve as integral ts of larger parks; of our most at- tively scaled, pleasant family parks are the product of Mr. Ekbo's fertile imagination. He is an important influence on many of our best practicing landscape architects today. His work, as well as the work of his contemporaries, illustrates a new and exciting land-planning direction in our country.

His book is directed to community leaders and administrators in whose hands rests the fate of whatever programs are effectuated for open land use and outdoor recreation services. Park and recreation administrators and workers head his list of those who must assume responsibility for establishing a climate of understanding within communities. Much can be done to offset the visual and functional blight of our urban centers and provide useful outdoor recreation areas in the doing. It takes technicians, inspired creative people, and determined leadership.

Any serious professional recreation administrator should know how and what it is about the design of recreation spaces in the city that makes them rewardingly useful to those who live with them from day to day and year to year. Mr. Ekbo's book will help arm the recreation worker for his continued battle for budget, space, and recognition of his role in the community.— *David Aaron, president of Playground Corporation of America, designer and consultant on children's recreation facilities.*

Philosophical Foundations for Physical, Health and Recreation Education, Earle F. Zeigler. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 356. $6.95.

EARLE ZEIGLER, professor of physical education at the University of Illinois, has undertaken an ambitious assignment in attempting to provide the major student in the area of health, physical education, and recreation education with philosophical understanding that will undergird professional practice. Dr. Zeigler does a commendable job of developing a capsule history of the mainstreams of philosophical thought and of applying three modern systems ("experimentalism," "realism," and "idealism") to problems related to education.

The trouble is that he never really tells us what he means by "recreation education." It does not appear to involve the preparation of professional workers in this field. If it is synonymous with the "leisure education" function of the schools, this is not, by and large, a clearly identified area of instruction; nor is it solely a matter of carryover of physical learnings. Physical education *is* the primary focus of the text, and the reader whose primary interest is recreation will get only occasional satisfaction from the author's brief discussions of leisure and its attendant problems.

While the book, overall, is scholarly in its use of a wide variety of references and in the clarity of its organization and writing, Dr. Zeigler offers in conclusion a chapter and several appendices on another level: "Building Your Own Personal Philosophy," "Debating Procedures," and "Several Recommended Types of Examinations and Term Papers." These seem to represent an attempt to make the text *practical*, rather than theoretical. However, they seem somehow irrelevant to the main focus and, in any case, cannot compensate the potential reader whose concern is chiefly recreation for the book's lack of a thorough and systematic attempt to develop a philosophy of leisure and recreation. — *Richard Kraus, Teachers College, Columbia University.*

Administration of Public Administration, Lynn S. Rodney. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10010. Pp. 475. $8.00.

DR. RODNEY writes from his wide experience as an administrator, as a National Recreation Association district representative, which gave him an opportunity to study and observe many different recreation and park operations in various parts of the country, and as a university professor. His book "is designed as an introduction to the general field of recreation administration and as an aid to members of recreation administration and as an aid to members of recreation boards, recreation leaders, park personnel, and others involved with recreation and park relationships in better understanding the problems and responsibilities facing the administrative staff of a recreation system." It should be equally valuable to the student entering the field and the practitioner on the job.

Dr. Rodney believes that not enough

has been written in recreation administration upon *specifics;* in other words, while general concepts are needed, their implementation needs to be spelled out. Therefore, he develops guides that are specific and applicable to administrative situations.

Dr. Rodney takes a strong stand on the importance of goals. He states broad aims and objectives and relates them to administration. He discusses concepts and meanings but he does not stop there. The goals, concepts, and meanings are translated into the practical, how-to-do-it procedures with a wealth of detail that will help the administrator achieve the goals and make the concepts meaningful. The book becomes more practical and specific as it progresses into personnel policies, finance and budget administration, fee-charging practices and policies, areas and facilities, and, finally, to a generous appendix containing state enabling acts, charters and ordinances, sample organization charts, agreements for cooperation between school and recreation authorities, sample playground programs, bond prospectus, a section on space requirements for a neighborhood recreation center and individual areas and facilities.—*Arthur Todd, Director, National Recreation Association Field Department.*

Do It in a Day Puppets for Beginners, Margaret Weeks Adair. John Day Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York 10036, N. Y.

DON'T MISS THIS! It's real puppet fun, packed with action, color, and laughter. It'll take the pout out of puppetry. The moppets will *love* that dog made out of a floor duster, with green Christmas tree balls for eyes, and that sea serpent made out of a rubber hair-spray and hose—and so will you.

This 8½"-by-11" book was written by an expert to overcome two big weaknesses in many puppet programs: Puppets take too long to make and the play takes too long to rehearse. We might add a third problem: The difficulty of *finding* a puppet play.

Four different kinds of hand puppet are described. All can be costumed from one uniform pattern. The puppets are made from paperbags, old gloves and socks, styrofoam, and from odds and ends. Nothing very unusual about this, but what is added is what really counts, the mannerisms, decorative touches, sound effects, et cetera that turn puppets into people.

Three puppet plays, based upon children's creative dramatic programs involving storytelling, are included. The plays in their final form require a narrator and sometimes a chorus or sound maker. The puppets pantomine the stories—no lines to learn! By the time you and the children have produced these puppets and plays, you'll be able to add other wonderful tales. It's just that simple.—*V. M.*

Trumpets, Horns and Music, Murray Barbour. Michigan State University Press. East Lansing. Pp. 190. $7.50.

THE CLOSE TIES established in this publication between technical development and music of the 18th century make it doubly useful. Band, orchestra, and choral conductors and performers will gain a better understanding of brass instruments, how they are actually used, and of musical literature. After all, the 18th century boasts of two of the greatest composers of all times, Bach and Handel, with Mozart and Haydn following shortly thereafter. Their choral and instrumental scores contain many parts for brass instruments. Mr. Barbour's identification of these parts and their explanation will be of practical help in preparing performances of their works. In addition, Mr. Barbour introduces a practically unknown and fascinating composer, a F. X. Pokorny.—*Siebolt Frieswyk, National Recreation Association Consultant on the Performing Arts.*

Ballads and Songs from Ohio, Mary O. Eddy. Folklore Associates, Hatboro, Pennsylvania. Pp. 330. $8.50.

MARY O. EDDY was born in Congress, Ohio, in 1877, and has devoted a lifetime to collecting folksongs and ballads in her native state. These collections remained as part of the Tolman Mss at Harvard University until their publication by Folklore Associates. Folksongs and ballads are world travelers and may turn up almost anywhere. A host of them turned up in Ohio. Miss Eddy has made it possible for Ohioans and folk singers everywhere to enjoy a nice heritage of song and story from the Buckeye State.

Interpreting Music Through Movement, Louise Humphreys and Jerrold Ross. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 149. Spiralbound, $3.95.

THIS IS presented as one phase of music education and covers new methods of teaching. Music is suggested, background information provided, and lesson plans outlined. Detailed "pattern lessons" for music by Anderson, Britten, Copland, Debussy, Dvorak, Gottschalk, Grieg, Hayman, and several other composers are included, to be used in daily learning experience and until the composers become "old friends." The approaches to movement are g ed, the children instructed to liste something . . . become collabor with the composer. "Movement i impelling force within all music . . . the authors, "through it the mo music is caught and lived, the me of the composer grasped in a rer able way, the creative spirit of the released and allowed full rein." is a useful, practical handbook fo reation dance leaders and teache well as music specialists and sup ors, directors of music. A bibliogr of publications and recordings fo each chapter.

My Origami Birds, unpaged, $ **My Origami Flowers,** unpaged, $ **My Origami Animals and Fishes,** paged, $1.00. All from Crown lishers, 419 Park Avenue South, York 10016.

The ABC's of Origami, Claude S sas. Charles E. Tuttle Company, land, Vermont. Pp. 55. $2.95.

IF YOU have yet to try origami ancient Japanese art of paperfol you could do well by beginning any one of these books. The books ering birds, flowers, animals and f are not only well done but would r anyone want to try this art. These b include a packet of colorful ori paper. Highly imaginative and col photographs are used for illustrat Some of the completed origami fig have been creatively photographe what would be their natural living h tat and the results are strikingly be ful. For instance, the owl was ph graphed on a branch in a wooded a frogs on lily pads in a pond.

The *ABC's of Origami* has a pr for each letter of the alphabet. I cludes several new and interesting ures. For example, Santa Claus, bi the nest, mandarin, kimono, a jug and a flamingo.

Music in America, compiled and ited by W. Thomas Marrocco and H old Gleason. Norton and Comp 55 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 3 $10.00.

AN ANTHOLOGY of early Amer music covering the period f 1620-1864 might be expected to be of historic interest. However, the c pilers of *Music in America* have inc ed a large number of selections w performing today. Music of this pe in our history is being widely use present. The anthology is, theref a timely one. Recreation choral instrumental groups will find many cellent selections in this publicat

se who are interested in early Amer- music will find many excellent ex- ples with authoritative commentary.

Knitting Without Needles, Peggy hm. Sterling Publishing Company, Park Avenue South, New York 016. Pp. 124, illustrated. $2.50.

THIS GAY little book, amusingly illus- trated by Shizu Matsuda, should e a subtitle, such as *How To Make ngs Out of Yarn Without Knitting, Things That Don't Have to Be Knit-* These projects involve a bit of very ple weaving, a bit of knotting, a bit mbroidery, some spool knitting, and like, but they are all very simple.

What lifts the book out of the ordi- y is the *use* made of the wool. The jects for the most part are imagina- . For example, a window curtain of lengths of yarn and soda straws, aby harness out of spool-knit lengths, ntifiers for luggage or car radio an- na, and sweater pockets.

How to make and how to use tassels fringe, how to construct the frame, ave small squares, and then *use* them ll sorts of ideas are here. Older lts making things for or playing h children will enjoy this book. So teenagers and so will leaders look- for new craft projects. In addition, s pretty enough to make a nice gift.

Creative Activities, Mabel Adcock d Elsie Blackwell. Warner Press, 00 East Fifth Street, Anderson, In- na. Pp. 64, illustrated. $1.95.

N 8½"-by-11", spiralbound manual of simple craft projects, designed marily for use by leaders in church- nsored programs, includes projects various Christian holidays and Bible ries, including such items as creches, ster symbols, and other worship set- gs and suggestions. The projects are rt, clear, and well illustrated. Lead- in daily Vacation Bible Schools or er church classes and leaders of rch camping groups will find many ful ideas, in good taste, and interest- to the child.

The Play-Game Song Book, Gullan rnemark. Allyn and Bacon, Rock- gh, New Jersey. Pp. 24 plus two nch 33 1/3 rpm recordings. $2.76.

THE songs, words, and illustrations in this original collection immedi- ly inspire amusement and surprise. ildren will quickly respond to "Man the Box," "That's Just Fine," "See o Comes," and the other play-game gs composed by the author. Two ords which come with the collection ke things easy and fun for the cher, too.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ARTS and CRAFTS

American Crafts and Folk Arts, Erwin O. Christensen. Robert B. Luce, 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 90. $1.95.

Arts and Crafts in the Elementary School, Joan Dean. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 10016. Pp. 183. $10.00.

Book of Country Crafts, Randolph Wardell Johnston. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 211. $4.95.

Complete Guide to Oil Painting, Ernest Fiene. Watson-Guptill, 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. 207. $10.00.

400 Ideas for Design from Electronic Design Magazine. Hayden Publ., 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 232. $8.50.

Glassmakers, The, Leonard Everett Fisher. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 44. $2.65.

How to Draw Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables, Arthur Zaidenberg. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 63. $3.00.

How to Identify Bennington Pottery, Richard Carter Barret. Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 71. Paper, $1.95 (cloth, $3.50).

How to Use Hand and Power Tools, George Daniels. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Kindergarten Bulletin Board Guide, The, Carvel and Lorita Lee. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.00.

Meaning and Wonder of Art, The, Fred Gettings. Golden Press, 830 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 91. $3.95.

Needlepoint, Hope Hanley. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 156. $7.50.

Second Grade Bulletin Board Guide, The, Carvel and Lorita Lee. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 63. Paper, $2.00.

Stitches of Creative Embroidery, The, Jacqueline Enthoven. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 212. $7.95.

BIOGRAPHY

Abraham Lincoln in Peace and War, Earl Schenck Miers. American Heritage, 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

Andrew Carnegie, Clara Ingram Judson. Follett Publ., 1000 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 157. $3.50.

Caesar, Irwin Isenberg. American Heritage, 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 151. $3.95.

Earl Covey Story, The, Frances Alden Covey. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 164. $5.00.

John James Audubon, Alice Ford. U. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. Pp. 488. $7.95.

Joan of Arc, Jay Williams and the editors of **Horizon.** Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 153. $3.95.

Living JFK, The, Robert N. Webb. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 93. $2.95.

Mr. Controversial, The Story of Percy Wells Cerutty, Graeme Kelly. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 168. $5.00.

My Life With Animals, Carey Baldwin. Lane Book Co., Willow at Middlefield, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 255. $4.95.

Profile of American History, May McNeer. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 126. $3.50.

CHURCH

"Call Me John." Richard Cardinal Cushing. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 208. $4.00 (paper $3.00).

Church and Metropolis, Perry L. Norton. Seabury Press, 815 2nd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Drama Handbook for Churches, Alvin G. Brandt. Seabury Press, 815 2nd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 176. $4.50.

God Speaks to Women Today, Eugenia Price. Zondervan Publ., 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 241. Paper, $3.95.

Guidelines for Family Worship, Anna Lee Carlton. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 103. Paper, $1.50.

Here's How Youth Meetings, Grace Yaxley. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.25.

Israel of God, The, John M. Oesterreicher, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 118. $3.95.

Life-Giving Words, G. Ray Jordan. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.50.

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Religious Plays for Amateur Players, Robert St. Clair. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 390. $4.95.

That You May Believe, Anna E. Koglin. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.25.

Total Dedication for the Laity, Rev. Thomas P. McCarthy. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 108. $2.00.

What's What Bible Quizbook, Paul N. Elbin. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 48. $.50.

Who's Who (Bible quizbook), Paul N. Elbin. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 48. $.50.

ECONOMICS and SOCIOLOGY

American Paradox, The, Helene S. Zahler. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 240. $4.95.

Community Groups and You, Henry and Elizabeth Swift. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 10036. Pp. 194. $3.95.

Converging Social Trends, Emerging Social Problems. U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 96. $.55.

In the Midst of Plenty, The Poor in America, Ben H. Bagdikian. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 207. $4.50.

People Help Themselves Through Cooperatives, Philip J. Dodge. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Poor Among Us, The, Maxwell S. Stewart. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 20. $.25.

Step by Step in Better Board and Committee Work, Roy Sorenson and William Tuck. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10017. Pp. 119. Paper, $3.00.

U.S.A. and Its Economic Future, Arnold B. Barach. Twentieth Century Fund, 41 E. 70th St., New York 10021. Pp. 147. Paper, $1.95.

War on Poverty, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 206. $4.95.

Weekenders, The, Max Gunther. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 237. $4.95.

With Grief Acquainted, Stanford Winfield Williamson. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 127. $6.95.

World of a Market, The, Mark Tobey. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle 98105. Pp. 64. $7.50.

EDUCATION

Accent on Talent (high school for performing arts), Benjamin Steigman. Wayne State Univ. Press, 5980 Cass, Detroit 2. Pp. 370. $7.95.

Art History and Related Studies, Teachers Manual, Nahum Tschacbasov. Amer. Library Color Slide Co., 222 W. 23rd St., New York 10011. Pp. 513. Paper, $10.00.

Individualizing Education, Margaret Rasmussen, Editor. Assoc. for Childhood Educ. Internatl., 3615 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.25.

Innovation and Experiment in Education. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 79. $.35.

Letters to College Presidents, Thomas E. Jones, Edward V. Stanford, and Goodrich C. White. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 192. $5.95.

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Toward Excellence in College Teaching, Earle V. Pullias, Aileene Lockhart, Marjorie H. Bond, Marguerite Clifton, and Donna Mae Miller. Wm. C. Brown, 135 S. Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 133. $3.50.

Where to Get and How to Use Free and Inexpensive Teaching Aids, Robert L. Schain and Murray Polner. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 63. Paper, $2.00.

ETIQUETTE

Company Manners, Louis Kronenberger. Macfadden-Bartell Corp., 205 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 229. Paper, $1.65.

Etiquette Up-To-Date, Rosina Lancaster. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 75. $1.50.

Manners for Minors, Robert H. Loeb, Jr. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 126. $3.95.

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Careers and Opportunities in Sports, Stan Isaacs. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 192. $4.50.

Finding Able Men and Women for City Careers, Maxwell S. Stewart. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 20. $.25.

Group Leader as Counselor, The, C. Eugene Morris. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.50.

Problems and Pitfalls in Employee Performance Evaluation, J. J. Donovan. Public Personnel Assoc., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 12. Paper, $2.00.

Self-Development: A New Emphasis in Management Training, Charles Sener and Max Clark. Personnel Journal, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Pp. 19. Paper, $2.00.

SCIENCE

Solar System, The, Angelo Rocca. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 62. $2.95.

This Is Automation, S. Carl Hirsch, Viking Press. 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Universe of Galileo and Newton, The, William Bixby. Horizon Caravel Books, 551 5th Avenue, New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

World of Push and Pull, The, Earl Ubell. Atheneum Publ., 1626 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 58. $3.25.

YOUTH

Conversations with Children, Edith F. Hunter. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 192. $4.50.

Each and Every Child. World Publ., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

Leading Teen-Age Groups. (rev. ed.), Dorothy M. Roberts. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 253. $3.95.

Needs and Interests Study of 7-8-9-10-Year-Old Boys' Club Members. Boys' Club of Amer., 771 1st Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.50.

Readings in Juvenile Delinquency. Ruth Shonle Cavan. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 469. Paper, $3.50.

What Teens Say, Verna Joiner. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 95. Paper, $1.25.

Your Pre-School Child, Dorothy Kirk Burnett. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 272. $4.95.

Youth on the Streets: Work with Alienated Youth Groups, Saul Bernstein. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 160. $3.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ADULT LEADERSHIP, October 1964.
An Experiment in Discussion, John A. Knight.
Reflections on Our Changing Morality.
———, November 1964.
The Theatre Arts in Adult Program Planning, Robert E. Gard.
Patterns of Leisure, Thomas B. Averill and Lawrence L. Suhm.

JOHPER, November-December 1964
Kendo (Japanese fencing), Gordon Warner.
Community Action for Safety, Gus Albright and Cecile Hudson.
Anthropokinetics, Eugene E. Stish.

NEA Journal, October 1964
Science in the Schools.

Susan Spotless says:
KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

PARENTS Magazine, November 1964
Take a Two-Hour Vacation . . . When Pressures Build Up, Boris Todrin and Paul Dudley White, M.D.
Stamping Along Together, Robert C. Davidson Ed.D.
———, December 1964
Painless Parties for In-betweens, Martha Gross.
Paper Bag Props for Holiday Fun.

PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT, September 1964
The Maricopa Story—A Study in Scientific Park Planning, Roger P. Hansen.
Recreation for Rural America.

PTA Magazine, October 1964
Teen-age Code of Conduct for Parents, A. L. Buchmueller.
The Urban Crisis, Robert C. Weaver.

SAFETY EDUCATION, October 1964
Homemade Rockets Can Kill, Eric Nelson.
Walking Is Good for Them, Sam Yaksich, Jr.
———, November 1964
This Statistics Chart Is Dull, Jennie Spadafora.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, November 16, 1964
The Lost Worlds of Don Pablo (exploring club), Coles Phinizy.

TODAY'S HEALTH, October 1964
Do Professional Sports Set a Good Example for Our Kids? Thomas B. Quigley, M.D.
55 Million Cyclists Can't Be Wrong, James Godfrey Hormount.
Run for Your Health, Lafayette Smith.
10 Mountains Almost Anyone Can Climb, Hal Higdon.
How to Play Tennis on the Wall, Fred Stebbins
First Aid for Athletic Injuries.

YWCA Magazine, December 1964
Christmas Around the World, Alice Papes.
Community Song Festival, Joan Rapoport.
Outdoor Education and Recreation, Gladys L. Brown.

YOUNG CHILDREN,* October 1964
Children Respond to Improvised Equipment, Sylvia F. Burns.
Something Out of Nothing (play equipment), Jane Belk Moncure.
The Many Purposes of Blockbuilding and Woodwork, Marguerite Rudolph and Dorothy A. Cohen.
Science and the Young Child, Lucile C. Perryman.

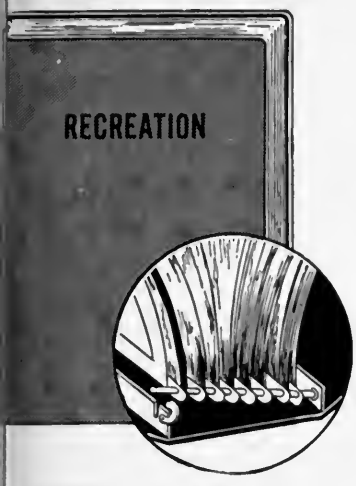
* **Published by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, 104 East 25th Street, New York 10011. Single copies, $.75 Annual subscription (six issues), $3.50.**

The Magic Yo-Yo

Continued from Page 31

thirteen sitting for an hour and a half in complete absorption. There was not a "peep" literally out of the little ones as their eyes were fixed on the stage. For my performers this was a most delightful experience. The only variation in the cast occurred at Nathan's where we used two adults for the roles of the genie and teacher. The highlight of our summer, however, was yet to come, for on September twentieth we performed at the New York World's Fair (Tiparillo Pavillion), at twelve-thirty noon.

I sincerely hope that this story of a children's opera which started in School #8 and made its way to all the playgrounds in Oceanside will encourage you to embark upon an operatic venture with children. #



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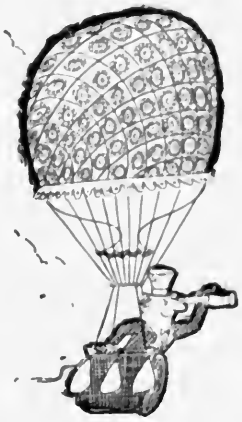

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Southwest	March 30-April 2	Oklahoma City	Sheraton Oklahoma
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Mental retardation afflicts...	Check one
50,000 Americans	( )
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Victims of mental retardation...	
are completely hopeless	( )
can sometimes be helped	( )
can almost always be helped	( )
The mentally retarded should be...	
cared for in institutions	( )
denied all social contacts	( )
helped to live usefully	( )

If you fail this quiz, it might be one of the best things that ever happened to you.

If you failed to check the last bracket under each statement above, you flunked. That's good? Sure, because you've already begun to realize that: (1) mental retardation is a tremendous national problem, (2) its victims can be helped; and (3) they can live and work in their own communities.

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2. Visit local schools and urge them to provide special teachers and special classes to identify and help mentally retarded children early in their lives.

3. Urge your community to set up workshops to train retardates who are capable of employment.

4. Select jobs in your company that the mentally retarded can fill, and hire them.

5. Accept the mentally retarded as American citizens. Give them a chance to live useful, dignified lives in your community.

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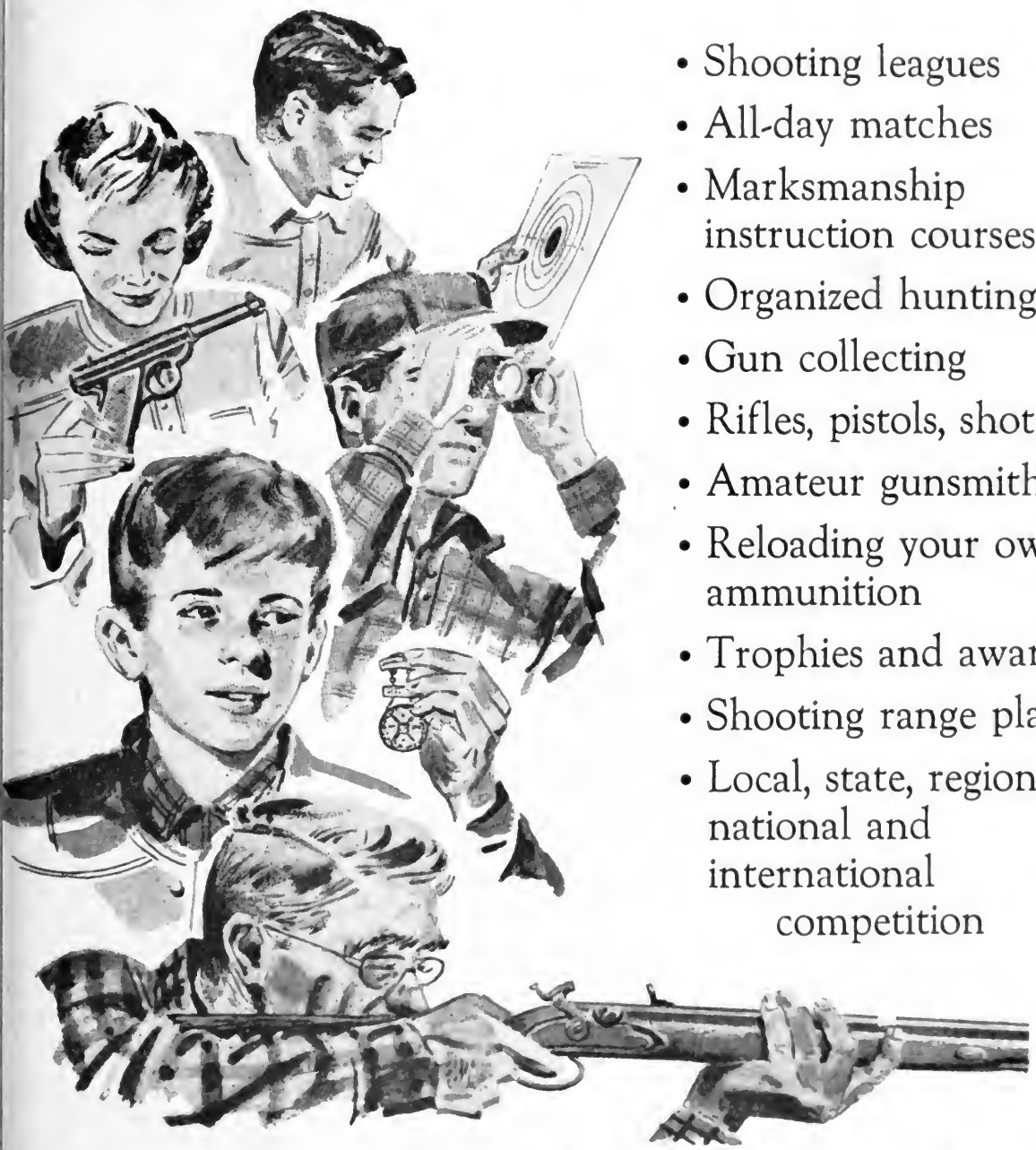

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On the Cover

This is the season for the sw schuss of skis on snowy slopes, sting of crystal air on the che the exhilaration of speed in downhill flight, the silent benec tion of a white landscape. I more on skiing and winter spo see Page 66. Photo courtesy Ca dian Government Travel Bure Ottawa.

Next Month

The emphasis of next month's sue will be on outdoor educat for recreation as well as on car ing. What is outdoor education the recreator? What do you kn about weather signs in the b country, wildflowers in an aspl jungle, or choosing a day-ca site? You will learn more ab all these things. Among other c tents will be articles on nat programs, conservation, and s ing. Three pages on plans for tional Recreation Association I trict Conferences this spring g highlights of these regional m ings—from an illuminating day depth on lighting recreation ar (Southeast) to a cable-car cotill (Pacific Southwest) to worksh for activity leaders (Midwest).. other article will give you v pointers on how to conduct a m ing. The third in the series "Standards for Recreation Are by G. Leslie Lynch of the Asso tion staff, will examine state ar A new development in recreat enterprises is a commercial ca ground set up by a tribe Apaches as described in "Be Guest."

Photo Credits

Page 66, Roger Perrin, court Le Secretariat a la Jeunesse et Sports, Paris, France.

ETTERS

ard-Activity Programs

:

Many hospitals for the ill and/or dicapped and schools for the men- y retarded, both private and public, gate the recreation responsibilities persons whose primary job is the e of those individuals. The pro- ms are often called "ward-activity grams" or some other term that de- es recreation for the participants. h programs are, in many cases, mis- ding because they often afford little ny recreation for the participants. often, recreation is conceived of activity only, and, consequently, n chillren are seen engaging in ac- y it is called "recreation."

o the professional recreator, activity e, though a prerequisite, is not ne- arily recreation. It is how this ac- y is engaged in and the motive for aging in this activity that makes it reation. Was the activity sought /or accepted or was it superim- ed on the individuals? Were they rced into partaking? If so, it can dly be expected for activity engaged nder such conditions to allow indi- uals the opportunity for self-expres- n, creativity, adventure, and all the er human values that are inherent true recreation."

Below are some of the many reasons y a ward-activity type program uld not be the primary source of reation for an individual or group ndividuals: The primary work of d personnel, and rightfully so, deals h tending to the basic needs of those heir care; that is, seeing that each in- idual is properly clothed, fed, et era. This leaves recreation as a sec- lary role; in the case of many, a nor role. This should not be. Rec- tion is of sufficient importance to tify it being left to those who con- er it their *primary* responsibility. Ward personnel tend to carry over ward discipline and methods into the recreation program. This tendency discourages wholesome acting-out and regiments participation. The fact that a person is good on the wards is not in itself evidence that he will be a good recreation leader. In fact, just the opposite is quite possible. A different form of leadership and control from that usually found on the wards is needed to encourage participation in recreation activities.

The unfavorable psychological attitudes that many of the participants have towards the buildings that they must call their homes make the use of these buildings for recreation purposes far from acceptable and could in many cases stymie wholesome participation.

There is definitely a place for ward-activity or similar type programs. It is not meant to be suggested from the above that such programs should not exist. These programs should be used, but only as a compliment or a stimuli or an adjunct to a comprehensive recreation program administered by persons with recreation as their primary responsibility and never as a substitute for such.

CHARLES W. WILLIAMS, *Recreation Instructor, Willowbrook State School, Staten Island, New York.*

Cover to Cover

Sirs:

Our copy of RECREATION is always around and eventually finds its way to the municipal library. The librarian has told me it is quite popular with the people that use that facility. I personally read it from cover to cover looking for new ideas or ways in which to improve my own professional knowledge and our program.

RICHARD "TITCH" COPELAND, *Recreation Supervisor, Huntington Beach, California.*

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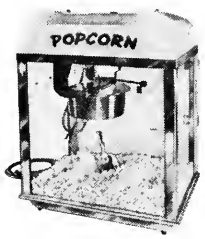

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Philosophical Foundations

Sirs:

I was pleased to see a review of my book *Philosophical Foundations for Physical, Health, and Recreation Education* in [your] January issue, but I am forced to the conclusion that Dr. Kraus has criticized my work for not doing something which was never planned in the first place. As I explained in several places in the book, "Physical, Health, and Recreation Education" is one conception of the role of the physical educator in our schools. The physical educator is responsible for physical recreation within this framework.

I did not promise the reader that I was going to attempt to spell out definitively the philcsophical foundations for the field of recreation. I do believe that I have laid the groundwork and explained the approach whereby someone in recreation could do this. The difficulty lies in the fact that recreation must produce its own scholars with the background in philosophy and philosophy of education to undertake this task.

Dr. Kraus takes me to task also for "the book's lack of a thorough and systematic attempt to develop a philosophy of leisure and recreation." Particular philosophies of leisure and recreation have been written very ably by Nash, Brightbill, Danford, and others. But these philosophies belong to these men; there is no such "animal" as *one* philosophy of leisure and recreation which could have been offered in a book of this type. Its purpose was to offer some of the implications for physical, health, and recreation education from the leading philosophical tendencies in the Western World.

To answer Dr. Kraus, "recreation education" is "education for recreation." It certainly is not professional preparation for recreational leadership. The former relates to general education; the latter is, of course, professional in nature.

I thank you and Dr. Kraus again for this review. I hope I have cleared up some of the misunderstandings.

EARLE F. ZEIGLER, *Head, Department of Physical Education, University of Illinois, Champaign.*

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S WE GO TO PRESS

ECREATION played a prominent role in President Johnson's State of Union Message. Said the President: Ve do not intend to live—in the st of abundance — isolated from ghbors and nature, confined by hted cities and bleak suburbs, stunt- by a poverty of learning and an tiness of leisure.

propose we launch a national ef- to make the American city a better more stimulating place to live.

n our urban areas the central prob- today is to protect and restore n's satisfaction in belonging to a mmunity where he can find security significance. The first step is to ak old patterns—to begin to think, k, and plan for the development of re metropolitan areas. We will take step with new programs of help basic community facilities and ghborhood centers of health and **reation.**

n a fruitful new partnership with states and cities, the next decade uld be a conservation milestone. **must make a massive effort to e the countryside and establish s a green legacy for tomorrow more large and small parks, re seashores, and open spaces n have been created during any riod in our history.** A new and substantial effort must be made to landscape highways and provide places of relaxation and **recreation** wherever our roads run. Within our cities imaginative programs are needed to landscape streets and transform open areas into places of beauty and **recreation.**

* * *

▸ NEWEST ADDITION to the National Recreation Association staff is Kenneth J. Smithee, former parks and recreation director in Maricopa County, Arizona, who is credited with developing the nation's largest locally operated regional parks system. Mr. Smithee plans to report to NRA's Washington headquarters on February 10 to begin his newly created job. He will serve as special consultant on parks and recreation to counties throughout the fifty states. As director of the Maricopa County department, Mr. Smithee developed the county regional parks system from a tiny operation into a 93,000-acre regional and sub-regional program comprising eleven parks. He also developed and was instrumental in the transfer to various cities in the county of seventeen urban parks containing a total of 750 acres, and with improvements valued at $1,300,000. His successor in Maricopa County is Eddie Brown, superintendent of parks for the county since 1962.

Merger Passed by Board

At a special meeting of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees chaired by James H. Evans, on January 22, 1965, the thirty board members attending unanimously passed the following resolution for merger of the National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, American Institute of Park Executives and the National Conference of State Parks:

> THAT the Proposal for Merger dated December 5, 1964, be approved and that the Special Committee of the Board (consisting of James H. Evans, Susan M. Lee, Luther Gulick, and Robert W. Crawford) be authorized and directed to work out with the Board representatives of the other organizations the details of the merger to be submitted for the consideration of the Board at its next meeting on May 26, 1965.

CLARENCE BREWER
1891-1964

Clarence Brewer, who retired in 1961 after fifty years of dedicated service in the recreation field, most of them on the staff of the National Recreation Association, died on Christmas day of a heart attack. Mr. Brewer had been caring for his wife who has not been well during these last years. From the days of the War Camp Community Service during World War I, through field service during World War II, he had given his loyal support, fine knowledge and skill to the work of the Association, serving largely in the field department.

At the time of his retirement, he had been a member of the National Committee for Amateur Baseball, a past-president of the Amateur Baseball Federation, and for thirty years a member of the International Joint Rules Committee on Softball. He had served, too, as a consultant on industrial recreation for the NRA during those years and was widely known and loved in manufacturing circles. His community surveys and studies for the Association had taken him far afield, and he had likewise become a familiar figure to many recreators and community groups from coast to coast.

After his retirement, he continued to serve on the International Joint Rules Committee on Softball, the National Committee for Baseball, and on the board of directors of the Recreation Association of Michigan. He also continued to make community recreation studies for the NRA and to work with Dr. Frank L. Oktavec, head of the recreation curriculum at Wayne State College, Detroit, on board member workshops. He was living in Detroit at the time of his death.

Friends from far and near have been wiring and writing the NRA to express their sorrow and they have been generous in their praise of his ability and dedication, and of the part he played in developing the recreation field. He will be greatly missed.

▸ URBAN PROBLEMS. The National Association of Counties recently issued a "white paper" calling for a three-pronged attack on urban problems which would include a White House Office on Urban Affairs, headed by a special assistant to the President, a cabinet-level Department of Housing, and a Council of Urban Affairs. The proposals were announced by NACO President Edwin G. Michaelian, the elected executive of Westchester County, New York, and are a reaffirmation of NACO policy.

The NACO position paper, noted that "Every American, regardless of where he lives, is deeply involved in urbanization and urban affairs. It also becomes evident that urbanization is so far-reaching in every aspect that it

PUBLIC

directly affects every aspect of government and inter-governmental activity, federal, state, and local." NACO reiterated that the urban problem is not a mythical conflict between urban and rural areas, but is in fact a phenomenon based on population movement with two sets of problems: one in the areas of out-migration and one in the area of in-migration.

▸ THE STAMP OF GULICK. Representatives of several national agencies are spearheading a drive to have a United States postage stamp issued in commemoration of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick. It is hoped that the stamp can be issued December 5, 1965—the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Dr. Gulick was one of the founders and the first President of the National Recreation Association (formerly called the Playground Association of America). He also helped to organize the Boy Scouts of America, the Camp Fire Girls and the Folk Dance Society of America, as well as to modernize the YMCA's program. You can take part in this effort to honor Dr. Gulick. Write to your senators and congressmen. Ask for their support of this commemorative postage stamp for issuance on December 5, 1965. You can also write directly to Postmaster John A. Gronouski, Washington, D.C. 20025.

COMING EVENTS

Boy Scout Week, *February 7-13.* Sponsored by the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

National Brotherhood Week, *February 21-28.* For information and program material, write to the National Conference on Christian and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York 10019.

Children's Art Month, *March.* For program and promotion material, write to the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

14th Annual Meeting, National Council on the Aging, *March 1-5, Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D.C.* For information, write to the council at 49 West 45th Street, New York 10036.

Annual Conference and Annual Institute in Parent Education, Child Study Association of America, *March 1-2, Hotel Commodore, New York City.* For information write to the association at 9 East 89th Street, New York 10028.

Girl Scout Week, *March 7-13.* Sponsored by the Girl Scouts of the USA, 830 Third Avenue, New York 10022.

Revenue Resources Management School (for park, recreation and zoo personnel), *March 14-18, North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.* Sponsored by the American Institute of Park Executives. Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

42nd Annual Meeting, American Orthopsychiatric Association, *March 17-20, New York Hilton Hotel, New York City.* For further information, write to the AOA, 1790 Broadway, New York 10019.

Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week, *March 21-27.* Sponsored by Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth Street, New York 10013.

THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION AND RESEARCH

TO HELP THE NRA to better service the recreation movement and the professionals and agencies involved, a constituency survey has been sent NRA Affiliates and Associates. In the case of merger, this will provide excellent information on which to base the services aspect of the new organization. The survey has two parts:

Part 1 Characteristics of the constituency which include things such as the setting in which they work, the service area, nature of position; personal data, such as age, education, and other things.

Part 2 An evaluation of services both of present and of recommended services.

Since its organization in 1906, the NRA has considered studies and research one of its most important functions. To date, this research has centered in field studies, inventories, and special inquiries. Field studies have been primarily of two types: comprehensive and nation-wide studies involving field observations and visitation, and studies restricted to a single locality or a few cities. Publications resulting from early studies of the first type are *Park Manual, Music in American Life, Camping Out, The New Leisure Challenges the Schools.* Presently being undertaken are a survey of services to the physically handicapped and mentally retarded in twenty-two hundred community recreation departments, a community referral project for arthritics, and the compilation of a guide to the organization and administration of cultural recreation programs, based on data gathered from administrators of such programs in all parts of the country. In the second type, NRA's many individual city and country surveys are well known.

Need for information on specific problems or procedures has led NRA to make special inquiries, many by questionnaire and committee study, into such subjects as the use of school buildings by recreation departments, systems for taking playground attendance, personnel standards, surfacing methods and materials, play space and apparatus standards, encroachment, recreation services to clients of representative types of sheltered workshops, ways of meeting some social-psychological needs of home-bound persons through recreative experiences. Resulting books or pamphlets include *Recreation Areas—Their Design a Equipment, Personnel Standards, R Recreation, The Camp Program Bo Arts and Crafts for the Recreati Leader.* Other organizations have operated in a number of the spec inquiries, some of which have been f lowed up with new studies and revis publications.

Important as these services are ongoing recreation operations, NR recognized the need for a research ganization which could do much mo and the National Recreation Resear Center Project was undertaken in 19 On the basis of this study, a Natio Institute for Recreation Research w recommended to NRA's Board Trustees, and NRA has been activ interested in implementing its esta lishment.

The Association will seek to enco age and support other organizations terested in recreation research and w solicit their cooperation in return. T job to be done is mammoth. It can be accomplished by one or two three. Only by full cooperation amo all the interested organizations can r progress be made toward realizing potential contribution of research the recreation movement.

lanning Is Basic to Recreation Philosophy

oh Andrews

IN AMERICA WE have a need for a leisure philosophy for, until this generation, there has been little leisure for the average person. The elopment of a philosophy of leisure merica has been obstructed for we confused leisure with idleness. s if we complain that we do not time for recreation we, often, n to say, "See how busy I am. I not idle. I am at work. So I have k-virtues." There is great need to lop adequate, planned recreation our leisure, and to create attitudes, s, and interests to allow its satisfy- use.

he challenge is to bring together local, state and national resources the worthy use of leisure and to e them practically available, ugh understanding, to the average en. To allow for the full, creative reation) use of leisure we must ide, together, planned (organized) eation opportunity for our people are in this age of leisure. The proc- s of local, state and national plan- and organization are important properly handled, can become the d base for a philosophy of leisure merica.

e must create this philosophy of ure. It is not something we can id if we are to continue our world ership for the history of mankind onstrates that a country cannot ntain its virility unless it does better those nations, which before us, ed leisure.

ur first step in the development of ilosophy of leisure is to place the tive, satisfying, challenging, prod- , cultural, relaxing, stimulating use of leisure, *recreation*, on the acceptance level with work, education, health, welfare, and religion. Let us recognize recreation's potentials for good and banish our traditional feelings of guilt towards recreation participation. Let us become overtly aware that, in recreation use of leisure, we can realize the opportunities for which man has sought throughout the centuries. We *must* create a philosophy of recreation use of leisure worthy of these potentials. Then, because of the freedom and direction which this philosophy of leisure gives to us, we can realize its full opportunities for creative, satisfying, recreative living.

If we accept the obvious—that in this era of leisure we need a philosophy in regard to its use—it becomes necessary to agree on the steps to take in getting a leisure philosophy which recognizes the needs of our people and which suggests directions in which to proceed in satisfying these needs. This reveals a process that is more specific and more generally understood than that which is involved in the formation of a philosophy.

This process is called *planning*, planning as it is understood by the recreator and the professional planner. Out of good planning comes data as to the needs and wishes of people, of resources which are available or which can be brought to bear, or created, for the satisfaction of needs. A good plan must be based upon intelligently related facts.

Planning establishes attainable goals, focuses a people's intent and directs their combined, intelligent efforts into logical, experience-based coordinated effort to progress towards the realization of selected goals. It makes purposive action possible to a community, a state, and a nation, action which is much more intelligently directed than the trial-and-error method of the paramecium, or of community-by-community trial-and-error. It pyramids experience and works from a solid base of facts and of proven method.

Planning brings together experience and knowledge as to masses of causative factors and related effects, of intelligently selected goals to firmed and overtly expressed community purposes, and the resulting direction which is given to joined human effort to move towards goals. These are facts which the lay citizen will comprehend.

These facts have become, through planning skills, a reasoned science which, per se, can become the base and the beginning of a philosophy of leisure for our day. It can be a philosophy based upon the facts of the leisure needs of a people, and will make it a uniquely fitting one for this country, and for its recreative use of leisure.

Thus, in the creation of important phases of our philosophy for the use of leisure, we find a practical, immediate, realistic approach to the taking of our first step. It is for the recreator, the professional planner and the lay, local, state and national community leadership to join in recreation planning and to do it as a reasoned science. This, by acretion, can become our country's own philosophy of leisure, and of its recreative use.

The combined thinking, experience and effort of the recreator, the planner and the lay community will, also, help to gain more general understanding and acceptance, by the individual, that recreation *is* important to him, that it can be made available and that he can participate in its benefits without apology to his "work only" ancestors, or their backward-looking descendants. It will help him to recognize the fact that the age of leisure is one of opportunity only if this disposable time, energy and money is used up with desirable and satisfying cultural, creative, physical, mental, social and emotional experiences . . . which, combined, are *planned recreation*.

Thus, planning can form the base for a philosophy of leisure which will be fitted to our day, to our people and which helps to relate causative factors in a way that are contributive to finer economic and societal effects, which are our future. #

ANDREWS *is director of the North olina Recreation Commission. This erial appeared in the* North Caro- Recreation Review *and is reprinted permission.*

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

David G. Talbot is the new state parks superintendent for the Oregon State Highway Department. Mr. Talbot replaces Harold Schick, who resigned November 9 to become head of the Philadelphia city parks system. Mr. Talbot had served for the past two years as the state recreation director under Mr. Schick. Mr. Talbot became state recreation director March 27, 1962. Prior to that he had been director of parks and recreation for the city of Grants Pass. His duties as state parks superintendent will involve supervising the development, acquisition, and maintenance of the widespread state parks and recreation division, which has charge of two hundred parks and waysides throughout Oregon.

• • •

John E. Lindberg has been appointed assistant director of parks and recreation for the Skokie, Illinois, Park District. Previously he was superintendent of parks and recreation for the village of Park Forest, Illinois, where he spent the past five years establishing that community's first park and recreation system. He succeeds John R. Daily, now superintendent of the Akron, Ohio, Metropolitan Park District.

• • •

New officers of the Idaho State Recreation Society are: President, **Arnold Halpern,** superintendent of park and recreation, Coeur d'Alene; Vice-President **Wendell Christianson,** superintendent of parks and recreation, Nampa; Secretary-Treasurer, **Bill Lindsey,** recreation supervisor, Coeur d'Alene. The society presented its first recreation scholarship to **David J. Sanna,** a junior at Idaho State University.

• • •

Four fellowship citations and a special citation were awarded at the annual Michigan Recreation Associat meeting. Fellowship citations went **Ross Kressler,** director of parks a recreation, Midland; **Everett Sch ich,** director of recreation, Jacks **Margaret Whitehead,** assistant r reation director, Lansing; and **H bert Woolweaver**, director of rec ation and adult education, Plymou A special citation went to **Dr. Fra L. Oktavec**, professor of health, p sical education and education at Wa University.

IN MEMORIAM

• Ross L. Leffler, retired steel exe tive and nationally known conser tionist, died in December at the a of seventy-eight. He was the natio first Assistant Secretary of the Inter for Fish and Wildlife. He was pre dent of the Pennsylvania Game Co mission for sixteen years and was t first president of the Izaak Walt League in Pennsylvania. He was strumental in the establishment of t Arctic wildlife range in northeaste Alaska and the Key Largo Coral R preserve off Florida, first of its k in America.

• Mrs. Eleanor Smith Mobley, f mer national treasurer of the G Scouts of the USA, died in Greenwic Connecticut, in December at the a of fifty-eight. National treasurer of t Girl Scouts from 1946 to 1955, s was also a member of the organizatio board of directors from 1946 to 195

• Hiram Stewart Cleveland, co munity recreation and parks direct for Baltimore County, Maryland, di in December at the age of forty-tw A dedicated recreation leader, M Cleveland was beloved by co-worke and program participants. He was al active in church work and was cha man of the Commission on Social Co cerns of the St. Matthew Methodi Church in Turner Station, Maryland

• Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, civic lead and honorary member of the Nation Recreation Association, died in Ne Orleans in November. She had serv as NRA sponsor in New Orleans fr 1943 to 1962.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD WEEK
FEBRUARY 18-25

THE WORLD IN TUNE

Alpenhorn blowers in lederhosen are in the groove in the Hall of Mirrors at Herrenchiemsee Castle in West Germany.

When it comes to music and recreation all people speak the same language

WHEN IT'S TIME to strike a tune, musicians around the world have unusual ways of expres- themselves. The Japanese, for nple, strum a thirteen-stringed lute, an musicians play a double oboe, Mexican Chinantec tribesmen use one string on an instrument re- bling a hunter's bow—except that twenty-five feet long! In Finland, k singer plucks a *kantele*, a zither- thirty-stringed instrument that has tradition in his country for two sand years. Legend says it was made from the jaws of a large

ver hear of a trumpet made of d? Lithuanians put five of them ther to form an orchestra. In the country of Surinam, in South rica, natives often perform their ious and ceremonial dances to the of a *kawa*—a wooden bench struck sticks!

America, plastic clarinets have shadowed the age-old wooden mod- and last year, an ivory-colored ic clarinet that makes possible h more showmanship in school ching bands, was introduced.

hen Rumanian gypsies tire of soul- violin melodies, they may take to *panpipes*, a bunch of one-note flutes ed together. Before each selection, player tunes up by dropping peas certain pipes to sharp or flat their s. In Germany, musicians pound glockenspiel's steel bars with small mers to get a bell-like tone. You even find flutes played not with the mouth but by breathing through the nostrils. These are common in many parts of Asia and the Pacific Islands.

A mistaken belief about modern instruments is that they never change. One radical departure is a completely new fingering system for the saxophone, the first major change in over a hundred years. It took Leblanc of Paris thirty-five years to accomplish this. Another radical departure in modern wind instruments is a trumpet which has an up-tilted bell to direct the sound over the heads of other players.

Speaking of drums, it is this instrument that has been used in superstitious rites for centuries throughout the world. Chaco Indians use it to speed the ripening of beans. In southwestern Asia, drums are beaten for the funerals of men only. Among certain primitive peoples, a drum's usefulness is over if a woman sees it being constructed and the Wahinda of East Africa believe that a man courts death if he so much as looks at a drum! Haitian voodoo drums are built according to an elaborate ceremony, then dressed in apron-like christening garments, named, and given a soul! As an offering to this spirit, they are rubbed with alcohol and flour before every ceremony.

Does music really have charms to soothe the savage beast? The Eskimos of Greenland would say yes. Their favorite method of settling disputes is to have each contender compose a sarcastic song against his opponent and sing it at a public gathering. The audience decides who is the winner; thereafter the loser must hold his tongue!

THERE ARE BIG SURPRISES, too, in the history of many a popular instrument. Few Scotsmen know that their beloved bagpipes came originally from the Orient, and were played by Roman soldiers when they conquered ancient Britain! And did you know that the organ is technically classified as a wind instrument? Or that it originated as far back as 300 BC?

If you don't object to going to extremes, and want to become a proficient musician, take your chosen instrument to a crossroads at midnight. There, according to folklore, the devil —an expert musician—will teach you his virtuoso techniques, at the minor price of your soul. So strong was this folk belief that violin genius Nicola Paganini was actually accused of a pact with Lucifer!

That is not the only superstition current in musical circles around the world. Flutes are widely regarded as having regenerative powers. The Toda tribe of India, which does not make or play flutes, buries its dead with flutes bought from other tribes, so that the deceased will have a chance to be reborn. The lowly *kazoo*, obtainable in U. S. dime stores for practically a song, is used by many primitive peoples in their magic-making ceremonies.

In parts of southeastern Asia, bathing from a gong is believed to cure illness, and drinking from a gong has roughly the same significance as swearing on a Bible. #

RECREATION OPENS NEW DOOR

"Helping-hand projects open new doors for Eskimo and Venezuelan youngsters

Although Venezuela, New York's Long Island, and Canada's frozen Boothia Peninsula are far, far apart, all were involved recently in heart-warming "helping-hand" projects that deserve our attention as we celebrate Brotherhood Week, February 21-28.

TOO MUCH SNOW

On Boothia, a frozen Canadian Arctic peninsula some twelve hundred miles from the North Pole, one might expect the most popular forms of recreation to be ice fishing and dogsled racing. However, the Eskimo children enjoy a varied sports and fitness program, thanks to a Royal Canadian Mountie and a Catholic priest.

Boothia was named for Sir Felix Booth, president of Booth's Gins of London, who in 1829 financed the expedition that discovered the peninsula. Recently, Booth's decided to construct a recreation hall at Spence Bay, the peninsula's only settlement, to commemorate the 135th anniversary of its naming.

There's plenty of snow in Boothia—too much for skiing. The lake is frozen over, but is also too snowy for ice skating, and other outdoor competitive sports are ruled out by the Arctic weather most of the year. Until recently, Boothian children had confined their athletics to recess hour in the primitive playgrounds behind the one-room schoolhouse, but their excellent coordination and natural dexterity was noticed by Dick Vitt, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer assigned to Boothia. He set up a "gym" in a corner of the schoolroom and invited the children to learn tumbling and stunts.

"They caught on so fast," said Dick, "that in just a few weeks they were organizing meets among themselves and to impress their parents with their new-found prowess." The children enjoy performing as much as their audience enjoys watching. With Dick emceeing, and occasionally shouting a word of instruction to his "acrobats," the children go through an hour of tumbling, handstands, individual calisthenics, and complex group pyramids twice a week.

Dick's only disappointment, and the children's as well, is that they cannot participate in competition with other Arctic settlements, because of transportation difficulties. The children and their instructor were elated at the news of the construction of a recreation hall. Dick hopes to set aside a large area for permanent mats, parallel bars, basketball hoops, and other athletic equipment.

Though tumbling classes have become the backbone of the physical-education program, disciplined outdoor activity is also encouraged. In that part of the Arctic one of the children's favorite exercises is ski walking. Under the direction of Father Louis Lemer, a Catholic priest, the class walks a mile trail once a week. In this manner, he explains, they build up not only their leg muscles but endurance and discipline as well. Even the girls, who shy away from gymnastics, are not to be outdone by their brothers in ski walking.

Dick was quite enthusiastic about the value of physical education to these Eskimo children. "Any time one of these kids wants to trade his parka for a sweat shirt, we'll be happy to accommodate him," he said. "They are such natural athletes, that any one of them, with the proper training, could become an Olympic star. Athletic scholarships to schools all over the world are not beyond their reach. T can open a whole new life for th boys, a chance to further their edu tion and to travel."—JOYCE KRAM *Ted Worner Associates, New York Ci Miss Kramer visited Boothia last y on behalf of Booth's Gins and its 13 anniversary gift.*

WIDER HORIZONS

THIRTEEN Venezuelan youngst were guests of the Village Rockville Centre on New Yor Long Island last summer thanks to village recreation department and local Rotary Club. Many other gro and individuals contributed in manner or another.

Arrangements were made with Venezuelan Consulate in New Y City for the visit of the youngsters w were accompanied by two priests fr Barquisimeto. Some of the boys w orphans; others were from very la families. All were part of the He of Jesus Trade School in Barquisim which is similar to Boys Town in United States.

The group was accommodate housed and fed—at the Rockville C tre Recreation Center which was u as the base for an extensive progr for the visitors. A wide variety of tivities were planned for the ten- visit, including major league basel games—the Mets playing Pittsbu and Chicago and the Yankees *vs* Wa ington. The boys appeared on So Fox' WNEW-TW show, visited Empire State Building, the United tions, Kennedy Airport, the Wor Fair, Jones Beach, and the Bronx Z They saw the Icecapades at Madi Square Garden and also took

ough tumbling classes have become the backbone of the physical-education pro-m at Spence Bay, disciplined outdoor activity, such as ski walking, is encouraged.

cle Line boat trip around Manhat- Island. In addition, they took part hree baseball games and dined at ariety of restaurants, featuring sea- l, Italian food, and good American l, complete to Nathan's famous franks at Coney Island.

In a letter received from Monsignor Cordero upon his return home, he expressed to all his heartfelt thanks for the countless kindnesses shown this group during their happy day in Rockville Centre. He wrote, "We shall never forget those kindnesses which were not only paternal but maternal."

Another letter from Father Rojas, who assisted Monsignor Cordero, states, "You have helped a great deal in the experiences of the boys. This is the first, and maybe the last, such experience that they shall ever have."

Venezuelan Consulate General Luis Alejandro Gonzalez comments, "Frankly speaking, the project would never have come to realization without your splendid assistance. I assure you that this type of cooperation is the most constructive and fruit-bearing to achieve a real closeness and understanding between the common people of our countries and the United States. You are doing more with your cooperation than diplomats can achieve in the field of people-to-people in Inter-American relations." Rockville Centre hopes to arrange similar projects each summer. —EDWARD J. DYROFF, *Director of Recreation, Rockville Centre, New York.*

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD WEEK FEBRUARY 18-25

et's All Join Hands

RHYTHMIC folksong echoes through the gym. "All right now," says the up leader, a dark-haired girl in her nties, "Let's all join hands and circle he right." Her ten- and eleven-year-charges, all girls, dash for places in circle. A thin little Puerto Rican squeezes in to give her right hand he leader. Only as she lifts it stiffly, you realize she has an artificial arm. n another room, a group of nine-r-old boys are drawing with crayons. ey, look at mine," says one young-, who soon becomes the center of ughing group. He is a chubby Negro . A crutch rests against his chair.

These two youngsters, Anne and nny, are typical of half-a-dozen opedically handicapped youngsters o come to New York City's James don Johnson Community Center e a week after school for group play activities with normal children. When they first started coming two years ago, they were shy and hung back. Sniggers and furtive whispers from the normal youngsters didn't help. Anne used to hide her mechanical arm in a sweater. Johnny worked quietly by himself. Now they are part of the group. Though Anne is still a little shy about her infirmity, Johnny has made himself the center of attention. There are no more sly, uneasy comments from anyone.

This is how a program introduced by the New York Service for Orthopedically Handicapped, with the cooperation of some twenty community agencies in three boroughs, has been working. It seeks to break the typical pattern of segregating the handicapped. The New York Service provides transportation and meets supplementary costs.

At James Weldon Johnson, group leaders report no great difficulty, though sometimes they have to modify a strenuous physical activity for the sake of a handicapped child. The best measure of how the handicapped youngsters themselves feel about the program is that they will dash home from school to be sure to meet the bus that takes them to the center. Their parents are pleased, too, though how far the children's group experience carries over into their everyday lives is still a matter for evaluation by the New York Service.

Twenty-nine orthopedically handicapped children are now in placement at nine member houses of United Neighborhood Houses: Bronx River Neighborhood Center, East Side House, and Forest Neighborhood House in the Bronx; Stuyvesant Community Center in Brooklyn; and, in Manhattan, James Weldon Johnson, LaGuardia Memorial House, Manhattanville Community Centers, Morningside Community Center and Union Settlement.—*From* United Neighborhood Houses News, *Winter 1964.*

WINTER SPORTS: JAM CANS AND T-BARS

The ancient sports of c

JAM CAN CURLING

Charles A. Barbour, Director of Recreation, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

JAM CAN CURLING is a major sport in Metropolitan Winnipeg. Just ask any of the ten thousand boys and girls who curl the game as part of the school and recreation program. All-day tournaments called bonspiels often draw as many as a thousand boys and girls. Here, the youngsters are divided into age groups, mixed groups, et cetera. Trophies are donated for the winners in the classifications. It is quite often that the girls are victorious over the boys. Although jam canners have limited the lengths of their rinks to sixty feet *(see diagram)*, the rules followed are basically the same as those set out by the Dominion of Canada Curling Association.

The "roaring game" of curling, always popular in Canada and now experiencing a surge of popularity in the United States, need not be confined to spacious curling arenas. This has been proven by school and recreation personnel who build their rinks out of doors on the school and recreation grounds. A bit of time, labor, and enthusiasm will provide the facilities for curling. What you can't duplicate, you can improvise.

The same goes for equipment. Curling "rocks" can be made from four-pound jam cans filled with cement to about an inch from the top. If concrete is not available, the cans can be filled with ice but this has a tendency to bulge the bottom of the can and the rocks do not run smoothly. The large end of a baseball bat is used to round out the bottom of the can.

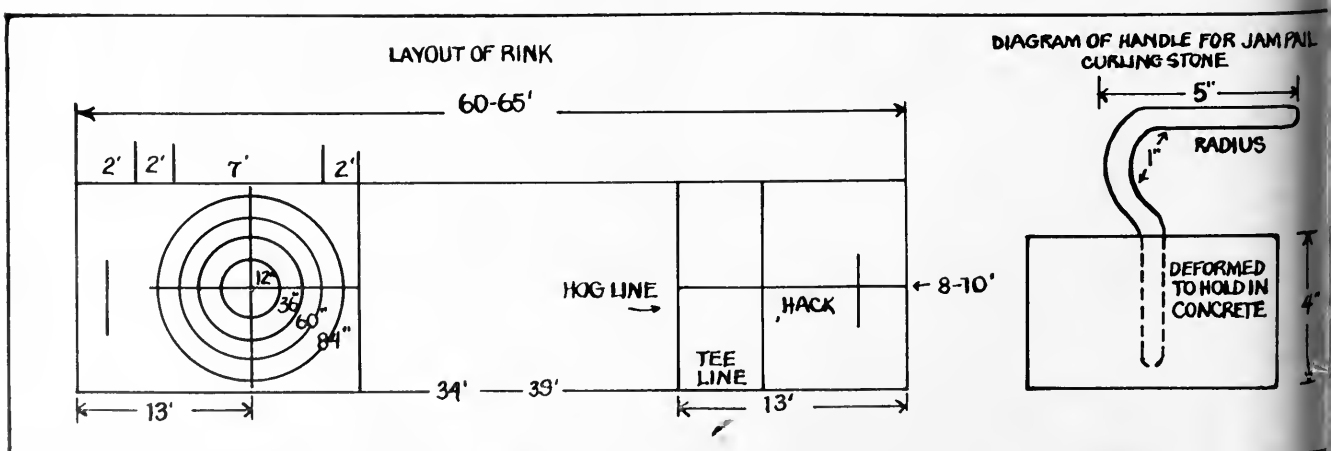
Wooden rocks are used in many places. These are pieces of stove wood six to ten inches in diameter and three to five inches in height. These should be wrapped with stove wire to prevent splitting. A bent spike or bolt inserted in the top is used as a handle *(see diagram)*. The bottom rim of the can should be slightly rounded with a plane.

In playing the game, the youngsters are learning the fundamentals of one of Canada's biggest participation sports, and are experiencing their first real taste of organized competitive sport. Although the game lacks much of the finesse and sophistication of curling with forty-pound granite stones, the sportsmanship and enthusiasm of the young players more than makes up for it. And this enthusiasm lasts a lifetime!

Economy is one of the attractive features of this sport. The "stones" are all standard four-pound jam or peanut butter tins filled with cement, equipped with an iron handle, and painted red or blue. Some areas even use fish pail or minnow buckets for "stones." An outdoor bump-free sheet of ice serves as a rink. A broom, though not absolutely essential, gives the game a bit more class.

The game is much more than a convenient way to let a bunch of active ten-year-olds work off surplus energy. They learn little things, like shaking hands when the game is over . . . good sportsmanship we hope they will take with them. The game also has an excellent carryover value — something they can continue to play during their adult life. As a father remarked when he watched his son jam can curling in gusty ten-below weather, "It's a strange thought, but this is probably the only game these kids will still be playing sixty years from now."

• Rules and regulations of Jam Can Curling are available from Charles A. Barbour, Director of Recreation, City Hall, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. —Ed. #



g offer new challenges

SKI-JUMPERS PARADISE

Nowak. (The author, an active lic competitor, set ski-jumping rec- in the United States, Canada, and pe. He is presently teaching ol and coaching a ski team in uet, Minnesota.)

LD WEATHER and lots of snow—conditions that send most people arch of warmer climes—are hailed year in Duluth, Minnesota. Thous of youngsters and oldtimers alike t patiently the arrival of the sea- first snowflakes and busy themselves by checking and putting their ski pment in top shape for the first day e slopes.

iing has long been a winter pas- in the Duluth area, and first ed some prominence on a citywide back in 1893 when the Trysil Ski was organized. Composed mostly candinavian winter enthusiasts, the held various ski events where ntown Duluth is now located. In mber 1905, the Duluth Ski Club organized and has continued from time to be the leader and parent to all ski organizations in the city. ntil the present-day ski tow came existence and later became so uni- a ski area necessity in the post- ld War II era, ski jumping was the nate in skiing activity. With its tiful geologically formed hillside ned with slopes cut by glacial ac- Duluth was a "natural" to become jumper's paradise. Over the years y slopes were cleared for ski jump- sites, but today only the most pop- are still in existence and used to extent for full-time supervised ac- y.

dest and of national fame is the popular Chester Bowl Winter Sports Center. Besides boasting its famous champion producing ski jumps, the "bowl" is noted for tobogganing, sliding, ice skating, and ski touring. With thirty-six years service at this area, manager Walt Mattson is justly proud of the results his area has produced.

Just prior to World War II, the Duluth Ski Club with the help of government organizations established the famous Fond du Lac ski site situated amidst the picturesque rolling hills far to the west of the city. It was here in 1941 that famous Norwegian-born American Torger Tokle set a new hill record for Duluth at 203 feet. Many dramatic ski jumping meets have followed that first historic event as each year the Duluth Ski Club, city recreation department, and park department combine efforts to stage their annual shows.

Located near the Fond du Lac area in the outlying community called Gary is found a newly constructed junior ski jumping site. Built and operated by the people in Gary, this jump has developed many young boys who have become champions in important area and Midwest tournaments. Newest of all ski centers is the Lakeview Ski and Outing Club located at the eastern outskirts of the city. Also built by donated labor and materials, this recreation spot has been the scene of championship ski jumping meets and soon will offer toboggan slopes, a ski tow, and a medium-sized recreation ski slope for the average "ski-for-fun" enthusiast.

PROBABLY no single element has contributed so much to the advance and enjoyment of skiing as the advent of the ski tow. Duluth first operated a tow in 1949 on its Fond du Lac hills and on a slope formerly known as Rock Hill (presently used for skiing by the Duluth Branch of the University of Minnesota). Since then, many thousands of local winter enthusiasts have skied the Midwest slopes, the East, Canada, the Western States, and even Europe. The sport has captured the fancy of all types because now the hilltops are accessible and anyone can flow breathlessly downward, schussing, stem turning, or waltzing in ankle-deep snow with the cold air delicately stinging their faces. The ski sport has become big business and Duluth proudly claims its share in promoting its growth.

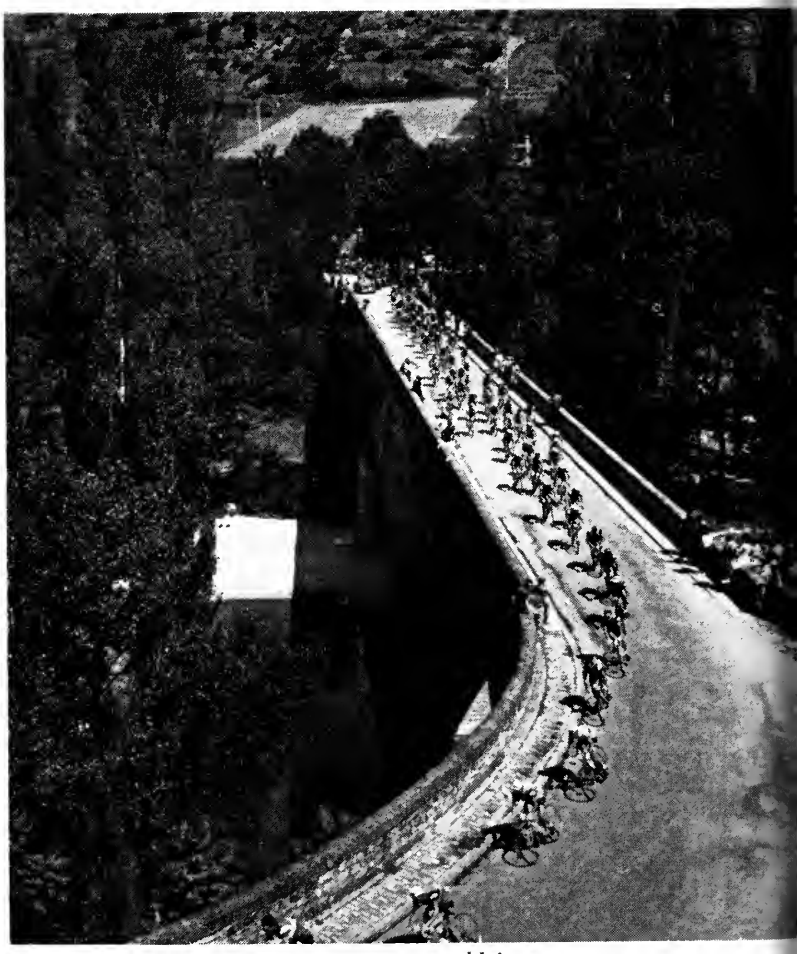
The execution of a successful ski program, however, demands a great deal of time and a unique staff of personnel. Duluth is fortunate to have in its midst numerous qualified people who have been champions in years past and now are serving as educators and promotors in the ski sport. Both the active and inactive senior skiers have

Continued on Page 94

Small individual grants or "purses" are given young people for a ski "vacation" which includes training to be instructors or guides.

Sailing instruction and competition is carried on through "Centers of Initiation

White water canoeing is gaining in popularity. Hundreds of enthusiasts engage in downstream canoeing, slalom, and canoe racing.



France's cross-country bicycle tours are world famous. Here, on the Millau-Avignon stretch in the south of France, a group is crossing the Tarn River over the Le Rozier Bridge as the populace cheers.

OR IN FRENCH SPORTS

overnment-sponsored program promotes outdoor recreation

Agnew, Jr.

NEW SPIRIT has entered outdoor sports in France. The youth of the nation have a greater interest tdoor activity and this is found in ports from mountain climbing to ology and throughout all school college competitive sports.

is spirit did not arise by chance. s been carefully promoted and nur- by a wise government. A broad ram of encouragement of youth cipation in sports has been initi- over recent years and the results brought distinct benefits to the h youth and the French nation. ice Herzog, hero of the Anna- , is the leader of the French pro- . Appointed in 1958 by President les De Gaulle, he is the Secretary ate for Youth and Sports (*Secre- D'Etat A La Jeuness Et Aux s*). France desires to help as as posible to gain an art of , an inner composure, and a an dignity. This can be accom- ed through the wise use of leisure. e French youth and sport pro- covers competitive sports in ols and colleges, outdoor sports activities for vacations, and spe- projects: cultural, scientific, trav- bor. The school and college pro- is carried out by two means: the ruction of sports facilities and by promotion of sport training and petition including the training of rs. The installations provided in- stadiums, sports fields, gyms, and ming pools. To train leaders and op sports programs the state sup- three institutions: the National tute for Sports, the Normal Superior School for Physical Education for Young People, and the Regional Center for Public Education of the Academy of Paris.

In a program such as the French one there is always the danger that policies will be dictated and that youth will be "conquered." This is happily not the case in France. The sports programs for vacations have been formulated with the voluntary cooperation of the civilian sporting organizations in each particular sport. There is a High Committee of Youth and Sports with representatives of the civilian organizations serving with government officials. The committee conceives and proposes policy but does not execute. It coordinates youth and sport affairs between the different ministries and maintains close liaison with the various civilian organizations in order to put forward their views.

For the vacation sports the secretariat in general makes provision for the training of leaders, gives funds for the instruction and training of young people, and supplies sports equipment and facilities. The main focus is on the rugged outdoor sports which produce strong bodies and sound minds. There is a National School of Skiing and Mountain Climbing at Chamonix. The school trains ski instructors and mountain guides and issues certificates. The secretariat, in cooperation with the French Federation of Skiing, has organized classes for ski instruction in the mountain regions of France (the Jura, the Alps, the Massif Central, and the Pyrenees). Purses or grants (*Bourses de Neige*) are given to individuals under twenty-five years of age to enable them to enjoy a ski vacation. Inexpensive accommodations in lodges and hostels are provided for the skiers, all with the support of the secretariat.

For sailing, a number of "centers of initiation" have been established. Here, groups of young people are formed, leaders are provided, boats and facilities furnished, and training takes place. Given this impetus, hundreds and thousands of youth have taken to sailing. After their initial training they go on to form clubs, to join existing clubs, and to enjoy the sport for years afterwards.

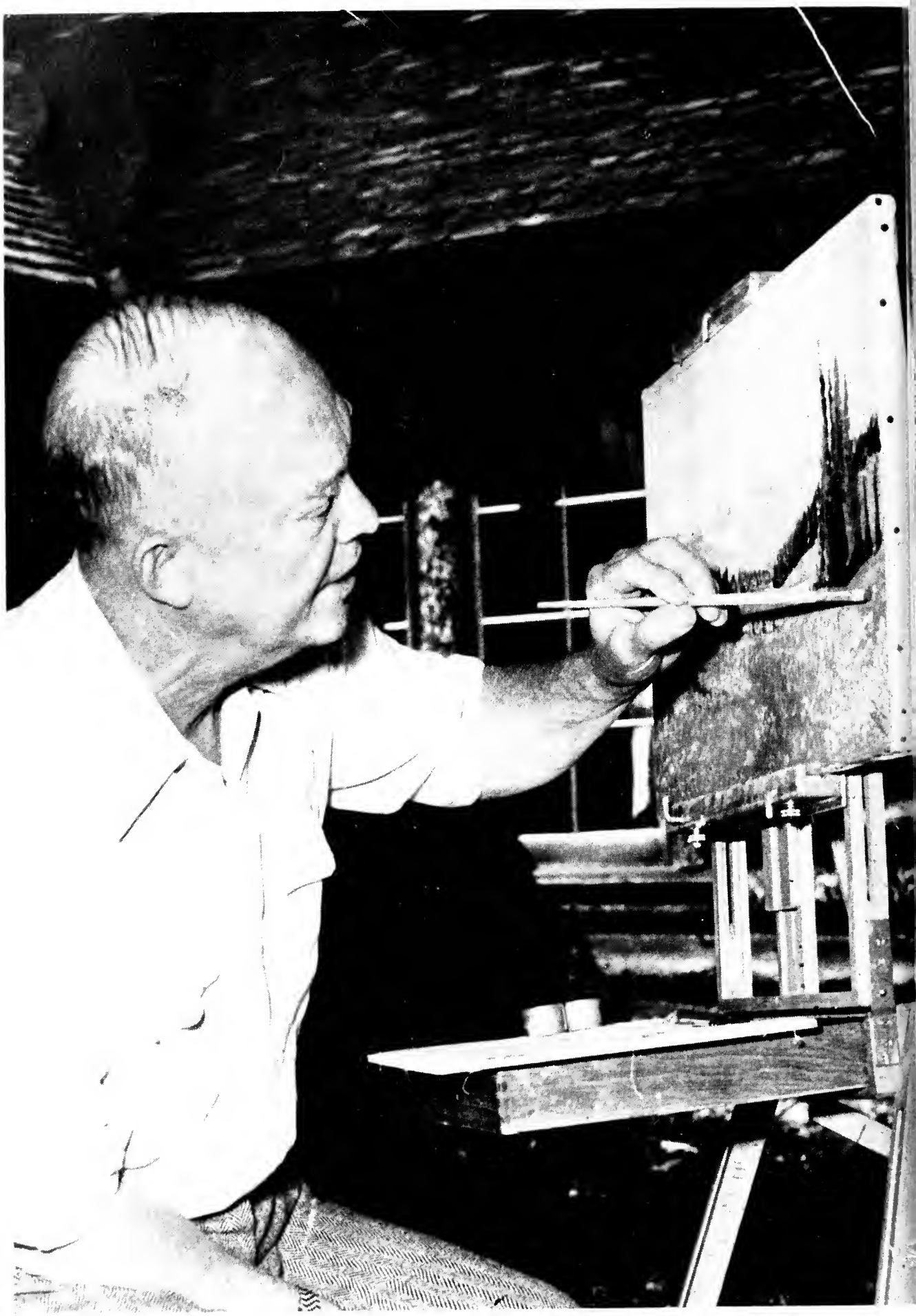
Canoeing has experienced a similar rise in popularity. This is a thrilling sport, particularly when negotiating stretches of rapids. Only a few years ago canoeing was on the decline. Club memberships were dwindling and the manufacture of boats was curtailed. Now, the trend has changed. Several centers of initiation were created at different locations throughout France. These facilitated the training of canoeists and also aided in the formation of clubs. Now, hundreds of new canoe enthusiasts are enjoying this sport in all its aspects: downstream canoeing, slalom, canoe racing.

Family camping has undergone a substantial expansion in recent years. While this type of camping does involve living in the outdoors, it is not a sport. The secretariat, however, concerns itself in this field to the extent of promulgating laws and regulations designed to protect the camper. It works for the improvement of camping conditions with the cooperation of the French Camping Federation.

Cultural activities have their place in the youth program. The secretariat sponsors trips of youth around France as well as abroad. On the other hand it welcomes foreign travelers to France

Continued on Page 88

AGNEW, *a free-lance writer and c relations consultant, is former utive vice-president of the Camp- Council.*



SUNDAY PAINTING FOR BEGINNERS

enry Gasser, N.A.

YOU don't have to be a da Vinci or a Michelangelo to turn out paintings worthy of admiration. Housewives and ads of state have succeeded as amateur painters. Former esident Eisenhower, one of the world's best-known "Sun-y painters," once wrote that he considered his work to be at of a "rank amateur." The first painting he ever made a portrait of Mrs. Eisenhower—was so lacking in perspec-e that a two-inch hairbow appeared twelve inches long. r Winston Churchill, another famous amateur, became so grossed in his canvas that he fell off a camel while trying paint the pyramids in Egypt.

Both men have found—as have many others—that paint-g is an ideal aid to relaxation and enjoyment. In it, one n forget cares in a new and absorbing world of form and lor, where old, familiar objects suddenly appear to have lors and shape that you never saw before.

"If it weren't for painting," Churchill said, "I couldn't ar the strain of things." And in 1956, when President senhower was recuperating from a heart attack, the pleas-e he got from his brushes and canvases was reported to be ital to the President's morale."

You can start with simple equipment. More can be added your ability and interest increases, but you should have least these tools at the beginning:

A strong, well-balanced easel. It's a good idea to spread wspapers under your easel to protect your floor covering. ut while you're waiting to find the right easel, you can op your canvas on a chair.)

A paint or sketch box, preferably twelve by sixteen inches, d a palette to fit the box. Many painters have begun to e the convenient disposable paper strip-palette pad. With is device you can dispose of each sheet, thus doing away th cleaning a wooden palette after each painting session.

A palette knife for removing paint from the palette.

A double oil cup to hold the linseed oil and turpentine. u'll need these for thinning paint and cleaning brushes.

Canvas panels (canvas backed with cardboard). These e best for beginners. Later on you might want to stretch ur own canvas. Then you will need canvas and stretcher ips.

Charcoal sticks or pencils.

Tuffilm spray to prevent your charcoal sketch from earing.

• An assortment of brushes in a variety of sizes. (Avoid using small delicate brushes because they inhibit freedom in your painting.) These might include: a long-haired white bristle, called a "flat"; a short-haired white bristle—a "bright"; a flat red sable; and a round red sable.

A good basic selection of colors might include: Alizarin crimson, golden; cadmium yellow light; thalo yellow green; yellow ochre; supurba white; Grumbacher red; French ultramarine blue; Thalo green; ivory black; burnt sienna and burnt umber. (Experiment in mixing your colors.)

THERE COMES THE MOMENT at last when you sit before your white, unblemished canvas. To place the first mark upon it takes a certain kind of courage. Don't hesitate. Be bold. Plunge right in, and outline your chosen composition with charcoal or pencil; don't worry too much about detail, or about your skill at drawing.

Pick simple subjects when you first begin to paint. Still lifes, landscapes, and other outdoor themes are generally easier for beginners than portraits which take some art training and practice to do well.

Don't "crowd" your canvas. A simple landscape with a large object such as a house or a tree in the foreground or middle ground, together with a stream or rail fence to lead the eye across the picture to the center of interest, can be more successful than a painting packed with details and a multitude of colors.

Spray your charcoal sketch with Tuffilm to prevent it from muddying your oil colors. The sequence of painting the various areas is important. Start with the sky, then the basic color for the large masses. When these are completed, start on the shadow areas. After the shadow areas, do the middle-tones and then the light areas. It might be necessary to work back and forth in some areas to maintain the ratio of light to dark and to darken or lighten previously painted shadows. You can reduce this problem materially by not concentrating on small sections, but painting all over the canvas.

Churchill remarked that "painting is like fighting a battle, with the painter functioning as commander-in-chief." But Churchill's paintings in time became so good that art critics have paid him considerable homage. Both General Eisenhower and Churchill have received great enjoyment and satisfaction from painting. You, too, will find untold pleasures in this exciting hobby. #

R. GASSER *is a well-known painter and member of the ational Academy.*

Enable The Disabled

Recreation service can be structured to provide social independence for the handicapped

Elliott M. Avedon, Ed.D.

SOCIETY EXPECTS each person t shoulder his own burden, and pr fers to ignore the fact that many pe ple are either born with disable "shoulders," or become disabled b circumstances beyond their control. I our American ideal is social indepenc ence, then recreation service must co tribute to this ideal. Too often, when recreation service i provided to persons with disability, it is a type of servic that reenforces dependency. It is too often geared to th limitations imposed to utilize his existing capacities, de velop his abilities, and become as independent as he ca possibly be. We in the field of recreation are not the onl ones guilty of this kind of "tunnel vision," but perhap more than most personnel in the helping professions, th very nature of the service we offer could do much to co rect injustice. For example:

- A middle-aged woman used to do a great deal of swim ming before her leg was amputated. When she was back at her job as secretary, the thought she would like to tak up swimming again. She went to her local "Y" but wa told that the "CP" association conducted "swimming fo the handicapped" on Wednesdays from one to three an she would have to see *them*. She explained that she did no need swimming lessons. She was told that the only tim she would be allowed to use the pool was Wednesday fron one to three because of insurance and "all that."
- An advertising executive was quite a theater-goer befor an airplane accident, but now that he's in a wheelchair he never gets to go. It seems that the fire laws prohibi "standing" in the aisles, and since all theater seats are per manently in place, there is no room for him and hi wheelchair. Theater authorities suggest that he move int a theater seat, have someone check his wheelchair, and the he could relax and enjoy the show worry free. However it occurred to *him*, that if a fire broke out, he might hav some difficulty getting his wheelchair back so he could ge out of the theater.
- An elevator man loves to dance, but cannot afford to g to a commercial dancehall. Although he does not mak much money at his job, he would like to take lessons. H was embarrassed the first time he went to the free dance lessons at the local community center, so he never wen back. You see he was taught to dance at a state residentia institution for the retarded, only he was not allowed t dance with girls, just other boys!
- A file clerk she wanted to join a craft group at an adul evening school, but was referred to another agency which serves discharged psychiatric patients. She explained that she was no longer ill and did not want to be with all those sick people who constantly talk about their problems. All

DR. AVEDON *is associate director of Comeback, Inc. and adjunct professor of education in the recreation curriculum at Teachers College, Columbia University.*

wants is to work with people who are interested in dcrafts.

he mother knows her blind child is perfectly able to ng on a swing and, for that matter, can play many games n other children at the playground, but the leader keeps ng her about the local association for the blind and the ial program it has for blind children. This mother ts to know why the leader does not understand that her d needs a chance to play with children who are not d.

A seventy-year-old retired school teacher wishes her city eation department could improve its program for senior ens. She explains that either it offers people sewing hymn-singing or a "souped-up" children's game pro-m. She wishes it understood that people who come to center may be old, but they are still *adults*.

HE LIST OF INJUSTICES is endless. Too often we per-petuate these injustices and contribute to dependency nout being aware of what we're doing. In recreation, tend to focus concern on "now," the immediate situa-, offering spontaneous, momentary satisfaction through ve participation in a wide variety of activities. This is t should be. To assure disabled persons of opportuni-for this *kind* of experience, it is important to plan and anize our services in relation to a specific goal, the elopment of each disabled person's potential for social pendence. Nevertheless, programs of recreation service uld focus on long-range objectives, while using specific vities to help each participant achieve immediate satis-ion. To do this, the community's recreation agencies st be involved in coordinating a continuum of recreation vices for disabled persons.

Recreation agencies must take *their* share of responsi-ty for providing service to all the residents of any given mmunity—including the disabled. This extension of lic recreation service to include the disabled should be igned to augment and sometimes replace special recre-n services offered by private groups concerned with the ds of persons with various disabilities. No single com-nity agency, public or private, can provide all the types recreation service needed by disabled persons. In work-with disabled persons, a variety of resources are re-red to provide a continuum of services to meet the nging needs of the individual, not only as he makes gress toward increased social and interpersonal devel-nent; but in accord with irreversible physical, mental, socio-economic limitations that affect his social and rpersonal development.

HE FOLLOWING suggested continuum of services is a model that any community might adapt to the organ-ional pattern of its public and voluntary recreation ncies. This focuses on helping each disabled individual reach his highest possible level of social independence. With this long-term goal in mind, the continuum includes five levels of recreation programing. Depending on the individual participant, each of these programs can be regarded either as a step to the next level, or as the optimum level of performance in social and recreative activity that can be expected in view of the person's actual limitations, whether these limitations are physical, mental, socio-economic or a combination of these factors.

Elements of recreation service provided at each level include: education and information services, activity program and leadership services, modification and adaptation of equipment and facilities, counseling services; and consultation and coordination services.

Program for the "Isolated" Person. Persons needing this level of programing are usually ill or disabled children and adults who have had little or no opportunity to be with others outside their homes. Recreation personnel, trained volunteers or surrogates work together to help the individual—in his own home—explore and experiment with activities that can promote development of psycho-physical skills and a concept of mastery over inanimate objects. Equipment is made available to persons in their homes in much the same way as libraries loan books. When a participant expresses interest in learning some particular activity, personnel with special leadership skills in a specific activity, go to the home to teach it to the participant and his family. Activities are encouraged which provide immediate satisfaction for the individual; as well as activities that may promote healthful interaction and participation among all those who are part of his home situation. When feasible, activities involving minimal social interaction with peers are arranged in and outside the home, such as correspondence and telephone conversations with peers in other special programs, followed by brief visits to these programs for a special event. As the participant acquires new recreation skills—interpersonal as well as physical—these latter activities may serve to prepare him for participation with peers in the next level of programing.

Program for the "Secluded" Person. Ill or disabled children and adults who have had some opportunities to acquire recreation knowledge, skill, and experience may be served at an ordinary community center or comparable facility. Recreation personnel on the center staff are professionally prepared to establish special groups for disabled persons with respect to chronological age; physical, emotional, and intellectual limitations; and levels of recreative skills. Programing is intended to develop further skills, expand social interaction experiences, and offer appropriate activities with respect to age, such as pre-vocational opportunities for the older teenager or young adult, community service activity for the older participant. When an individual shows readiness—when he has developed a number of interpersonal as well as physical recreative skills and abilities—he is gradually introduced to aggregate activity with some non-disabled persons who attend other recreation programs

within the center. This latter experience may serve to prepare the person for participation with peers in the next level of programing.

Program for the "Limited" Person. For disabled children and adults who have had successful recreation experiences with a few nondisabled peers, and have been able to use at least one additional neighborhood recreation resource, recreation-counseling may enable them to join ongoing interest groups and clubs available to nondisabled persons within the center and in other neighborhood facilities and gradually increase their range of social interaction experiences, developing greater social independence and skill in using additional neighborhood recreation resources. In some instances, participants in this program may need to remain with "secluded" groups for some activities; but for other activities may be capable of joining other groups served by the center. Successful progression toward independent participation of this kind depends on the limitations imposed by disability and the quality of leadership service. The experience available in this program may serve to prepare a person for participation with peers in the next level of programing.

Program for the "Included" Person. In programs serving disabled children and adults who are able to use some of the recreation resources in their home neighborhood, recreation personnel arrange with a variety of public, private, commercial, and church recreation programs in that neighborhood to provide opportunities for expanded social interaction with nondisabled peers and increased opportunities for pre-vocational experience or for participation in the community's service programs. Consultation with personnel who work in the neighborhood programs is offered to enable them to provide effective leadership with disabled persons. These services may prepare a disabled person for successful participation in the next program.

Program for the "Independent" Person. For disabled children and adults who interact successfully with many nondisabled persons from their own neighborhood, recreation personnel can provide information and referral services to facilitate broader use of community recreation resources through the area, such as beaches, pools, zoos, museums, concerts, camps, and the like. In programs of service for the "independent" person, emphasis is placed on providing public information and education to encourage nondisabled persons to make the community's recreation resources more available to persons with disabilities. Recreation counseling is also offered to the disabled person's family and friends, to indicate to them how they can participate in a wide variety of activities with him. The recreation specialist working in this type of program makes every effort to activate community recreation resources for providing transportation, equipment, and otherwise expanding recreative opportunities for disabled people. He enlists community-wide effort to remove architectural barriers and stimulates development of special directories listing recreation resources available to the disabled.

THE FOREGOING FIVE LEVELS of service suggest a method of helping a disabled person progress toward independence. But, realistically it must be recognized that because of limitations imposed by certain disabilities, so individuals may permanently remain at one level in t continuum of services; others may take considerable tim and others may move through the continuum from "cluded" to "independent" levels of performance within surprisingly short time.

It is extremely important to establish groups with respe to chronological age, and program accordingly. For e ample, if a twelve-year-old boy with mental retardation in a "secluded program," he should be placed in a gro for preteenagers; not in a group for preschoolers, and n in a group for adults. The activities in which his gro engages should be appropriate for preteenagers. Even instances where a preteenager does not develop the kin of interpersonal and physical recreation skills required f successful participation at the next level—a program f "limited" persons. As he becomes chronologically old he should move into activities appropriate to his chron logical age and physical development.

Some programs for the "secluded" persons will serve t same members for many years. These will be persons wh because of limitations imposed by their disability, cann achieve the degree of social independence and skill nec sary for interaction in more advanced programs. A lar number of programs are already available to meet th need. However, caution must be taken to avoid the po sibility that a person may be "stuck" in this type of pr gram, because his potential for moving into other prograr requiring a higher degree of social independence may overlooked, or because resources for the other levels a unavailable.

We are notorious in the United States for doing th expedient thing, and, in this instance, the expedient thin can be seriously damaging to a disabled person. On th average, many disabled persons can probably be enabl to engage in a program for "limited" persons. There w be some activities they can successfully engage in with th nondisabled and others in which they continue to need "sheltered" situation. For example: a person who is co fined to a wheelchair will always have some difficulty e gaging in activities that require traveling, such as a tr to the beach, for which special arrangements must be mad On the other hand, this same person's limitation need n affect his participation in a choral group that has its pra tice sessions at the center and performs in the center auditorium.

The continuum of services suggested here is just a bri outline of how recreation services can be constructed "enable the disabled." Transforming this model into workable and practical program of enabling services r quires patience, creative imagination, that mysterious qua ity called "common sense," and probably a good deal educating and persuading the public to ensure support- both moral and financial. The biggest and best argume against any notion that these ideas are pie-in-the-sky dream is the fact that programs like these are already in actio in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Englan and other countries. These ideas *can* become a reality he in the United States with proper cultivation, planning, af directed energy on our part. #

se characters from the Tintin tales truly French Canadian and "speak" ich or English with equal facility.

PUPPETS IN WONDERLAND

nstruction of a marionette theater expands a park department's summer festival

MacGillivray

NE CORNER of the Garden of Wonders, Montreal's children's zoo, a land of make-believe in which smaller animals are exhibited in storybook settings, ccupied by a popular puppet theatre. Le Theatre de ionettes is a roccoco-style house to which is affixed an ize marquee, the one containing the stage and the other its canvas roof and its striped sides serving as the itorium with seating for 210.

any other circumstances this huge marquee with a ll house at the end might seem a little strange, but in Garden of Wonders it fits right in with a fairytale vil-, that is entered by a drawbridge through castle gates, an Inca Temple of the Sun, an Indian palace, Treasure nd, an African village, and such like. There are about exhibits in all, and the theater, though the largest, fits fortably into the overall pattern.

he auditorium measures fifty-six by twenty-four feet has a sloping floor with a ten percent incline towards stage. It is equipped with benches of two-inch plank are fixed to the floor about three feet apart. Each ch is sixteen feet wide, permitting a four-foot aisle along each side. The first three rows are only six inches from the floor and are fine for very little children. The next three rows are ten inches from the floor, the next three fourteen inches and the rest are eighteen inches high. Everybody has a fine view of the stage provided adults and bigger children keep out of the front rows.

The proscenium measures six by ten feet and is twenty-seven inches above floor level. The stage house itself is twenty-four feet wide, twenty-five feet high, and sixteen feet deep, giving ample room for settings and manipulators. It includes a grid from which settings can be flown with a system of weights and pulleys. There are twelve drops for this purpose.

The manipulators' platform is eight feet above the stage level and runs around the four sides, permitting six manipulators to operate freely at any one time. There are ten footlights and ten upper lights with dimmers with facilities for special lighting effects.

The theater is a wooden structure and was constructed at a cost of $15,000. It was designed by Roland Proulx, a parks department artist who designed many of the elements in the Garden of Wonders, and built by carpenters and technicians from the parks maintenance division. The cost included underground conduits, materials, stage equipment, and lighting.

During the first season, 1964, the show presented in this theater was an adventure of Herge's intrepid reporter, Tintin, titled "Prisoners of the Sun," which was presented in

MACGILLIVRAY *is night editor of* The Gazette, *Mon-l's English-language morning newspaper. He has been ciated with the Montreal Parks Department as a part-writer for several years, preparing in English material generally originates in French in this basically French-king city.*

French and English by the internationally known Micheline Legendre and her Marionettes de Montreal. The settings were designed by another parks department artist, Raymond Labelle, who followed the Herge drawings faithfully. The sets were constructed in park department shops.

The performances that season were only moderately attended and it was decided that the theater should be established where the children were, to bring the theater to the children. The one place where crowds of children could be expected all summer long was the Garden of Wonders which attracts upwards of four hundred thousand visitors each summer. The move was successful from the start, with near capacity houses for most of the three or four performances a day. There are three shows each afternoon on weekdays, four on Saturdays and Sundays. The first season, the marionettes were underwritten by a sponsor (Planters Peanuts) and the same sponsor was on hand the next season to share any deficit that might occur.

Le Theatre de Marionettes, although directed mainly towards children, forms part of a pattern of cultural enterprise that is offered to Montrealers and visitors each year in the city's Summer Festivals program. In 1964, this program included a wide range of activities initiated by Mayor Jean Drapeau and his Summer Festivals Committee. Coordinator of festivals is Jean Dupire, information officer in the parks department, which has been entrusted by the civic administration with the handling of such special events.

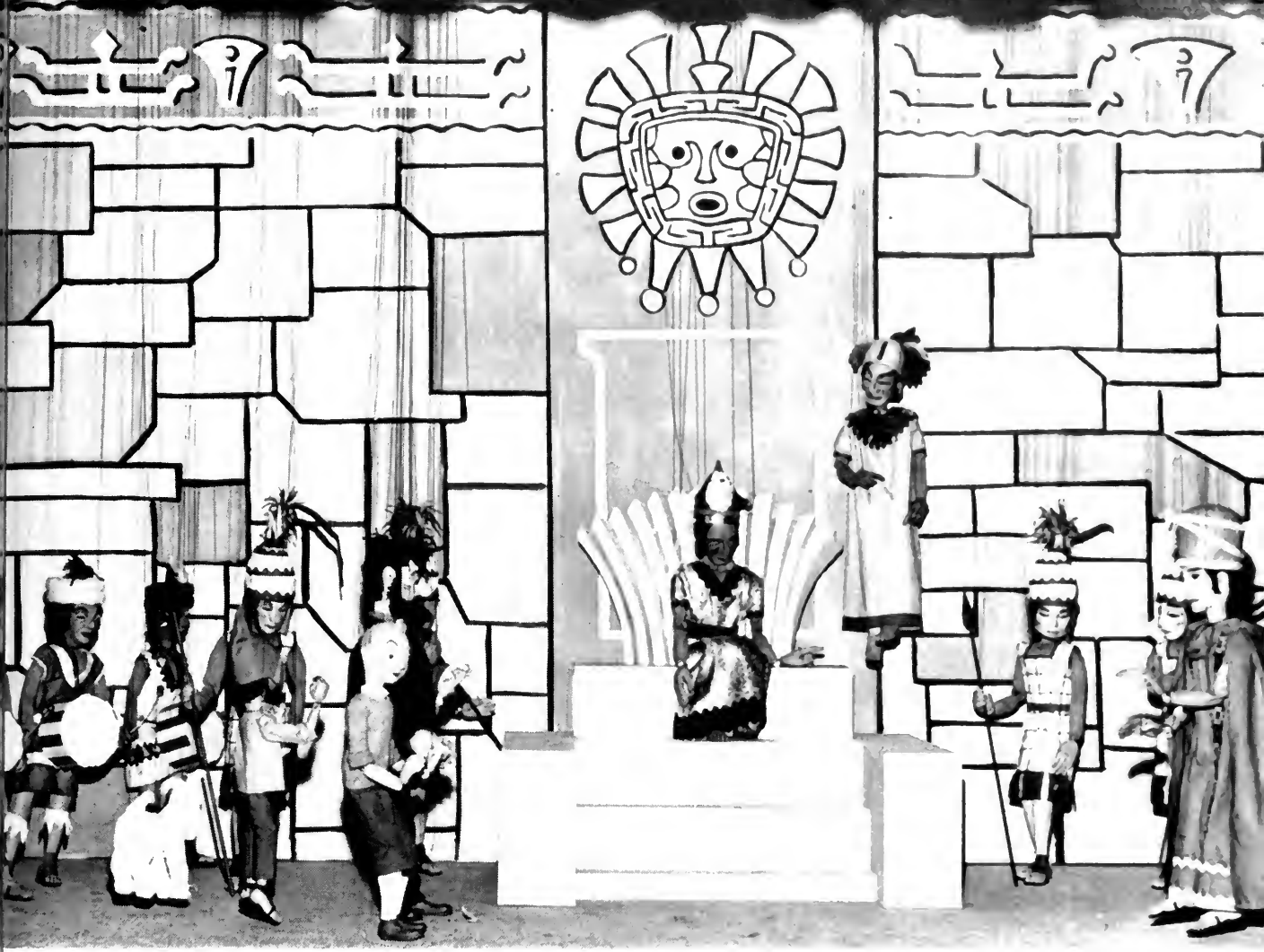
The first International Salon of Cartoons, one of the festival events, was organized with the cooperation of the city's consular corps and presented in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. The show included work of leading cartoonists and caricaturists from twenty-eight countries.

Another festival highlight was the first International Symposium of Sculpture for North America with ten leading sculptors from nine countries around the world executing their art in public at the art center in Mount Royal Park. Other items on the program included an outdoor exhibition of sculptures at the Botanical Garden. There was the annual Square des Arts, an outdoor art show in Dominion Square in the heart of the midtown area, and there was another art show, Montreal '64, in the Mount Royal Art Center.

For the first time pop concerts were held at the Maurice Richard Arena where the patrons were able to enjoy wines and cheeses with their music. The festivals also included drills and pageantry of La Compagnie Franche de la Marine, a company of cadets in the uniforms and bearing the arms of the French Marines of the 18th century who performed, did guard duty, and acted as guides at the historic barracks and fort on St. Helen's Island which now serve as military museums. Band concerts, outdoor folk dancing, national festivals of various ethnic groups in the Montreal community and an International Film Festival were also on the summer program. Montreal can truly be called a summer wonderland! #

Above. Micheline Legendre (right), the founder and director of Les Marionettes de Montreal, and two of her assistants put their puppet performers through their paces during city's summer festival program.

Right. Scenery for Tintin stories was designed by parks department artist Raymond Labelle, who followed the beloved Herge illustrations in the book. Manipulators' platform is eight feet above stage.



Left. Sometimes the tale wags the dog! Montreal's puppet theater is a small rococo house attached to an outsized marquee. The former contains the stage. The marquee, with its canvas roof and striped sides, serves as an auditorium seating 210. This would seem unusual anywhere except in the Garden of Wonders fairyland.

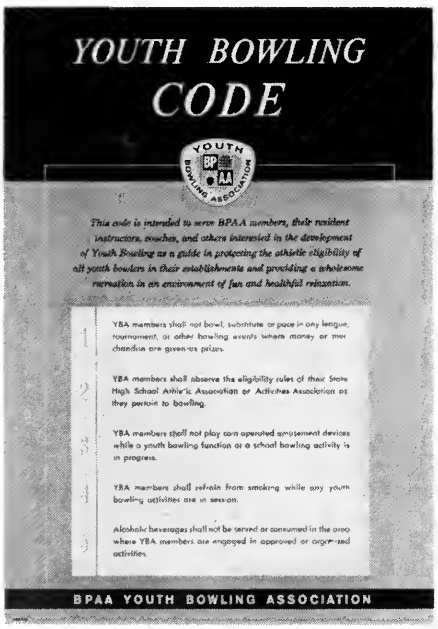
Above: To reach the puppet theater, this audience entered Montreal's children's zoo by a drawbridge through castle gates, passed an Inca Temple of the Sun, an Indian palace, Treasure Island, and an African village. Many elements in the area, as well as the theater, were designed by parks department artist Roland Proulx.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION: AN ALLY

Bowling offers a striking opportunity for a cooperative program

James L. Wilson

PUBLIC RECREATION and private recreation agencies have long been the leading forces in providing the standards and programs for the recreation activities of the American people. A recreation professional worked for a municipality or for the YMCA, Boy Scouts, or church


YOUTH BOWLING CODE
YOUTH BOWLING ASSOCIATION
This code is intended to serve BPAA members, their resident instructors, coaches, and others interested in the development of Youth Bowling as a guide in protecting the athletic eligibility of all youth bowlers in their establishments and providing a wholesome recreation in an environment of fun and healthful relaxation.
YBA members shall not bowl, substitute or pace in any league, tournament, or other bowling events where money or merchandise are given as prizes.
YBA members shall observe the eligibility rules of their State High School Athletic Association or Activities Association as they pertain to bowling.
YBA members shall not play coin operated amusement devices while a youth bowling function or a school bowling activity is in progress.
YBA members shall refrain from smoking while any youth bowling activities are in session.
Alcoholic beverages shall not be served or consumed in the area where YBA members are engaged in approved or organized activities.
BPAA YOUTH BOWLING ASSOCIATION

Such codes helped sport's "new image."

agencies — certainly a professional could not be found working for a commercial enterprise whose object is to make a dollar. In St. Louis and in the state of Missouri, this picture has been altered drastically. Commercial recreation, namely bowling, is now being recognized as an ally to public and private agencies, playing an integral part in the recreation setup.

Bowling, which once projected a disreputable image, has undergone a reformation and is now a "respectable" activity, thanks largely to automated equipment and proper promotion. In Missouri, this transformation was spearheaded by the executive secretary of the Missouri Bowling Proprietors' Association, Lyle M. Dilley, and by the proprietors comprising this organization. Mr. Dilley, a former recreation and social worker, has, in his eight years of working with the proprietors, developed a program of youth bowling that has reached out and touched every corner of Missouri and which two years ago led to the creation of a national program under the sponsorship of the Bowling Proprietors' Association of America.

The Missouri Junior Bowling Congress, of which Mr. Dilley is director, now serves fifty-six thousand boys and girls, from eight to eighteen, throughout Missouri. Of these, twenty thousand bowl in regularly scheduled sanctioned league play with another thirty-six thousand participating in a variety of school bowling programs. A well-developed, far-reaching program of teaching bowling fundamentals is a required part of training for the coaches and instructors responsible for working with the youngsters. This same training course is given to all school and recreation personnel who organize programs for the boys and girls in their school or agency.

Perhaps the most important aspect of this program, however, is the set of standards that have been developed by the proprietors and Mr. Dilley with the assistance of Irvin Keller, executive secretary of the Missouri State High School Activities Association. The standards, often restudied, revised, and rewritten, give guidance for all persons handling youngsters under the program of the Missouri Junior Bowling Congress. Departing from these standards results in serious consequences. One large establishment in Missouri, which provided thousands of dollars annually in dues money, was expelled

from the BPA because of a violation of these standards.

AN EXAMPLE of the excellent working relationship with other agencies is exemplified by a program conducted last summer by the Greater St. Louis Bowling Proprietors' Association and the city of St. Louis Division of Recreation. Representatives of the proprietors' organization met with James E. Heath, commissioner of recreation, and discussed a possible joint program venture for the proprietors and the 105 playgrounds operated by the city. The potential of such a program was studied carefully and both

Continued on Page 88

MR. WILSON, *executive director of the Greater St. Louis Bowling Proprietors' Association, was formerly assistant director of recreation in Clayton, Missouri, and is editor of the* Explorer, *publication of the Missouri Parks and Recreation Association.*

FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

At a recent meeting, the Southwest-Pennsylvania Association for Rec-ion of the Ill and Handicapped oted a constitution, which states the oose and objectives of the organiza- as follows: "To help educate the lic toward an understanding of in-itions and particularly the role of eation in treatment programs. To er a high code of ethics among rec-ion personnel. To provide a well-nced and comprehensive program ctivities to meet the needs, inter- and capabilities of the ill and handi-ped, as an integral part of their care adjustment. To assist the physi-s directly, with regard to specific ents by channeling significant ob-ations, help prevent physical and tal regression and the development lisabilities resulting from inactivity social isolation. The objectives are in accordance with paramedical community agencies in their provi-of recreation for the ill and han-pped." Membership is open to all fessional personnel in the field of apeutic recreation.

The following institutions are active his organization: Butler, Va. Hos-l, Methodist Home, Montefiore Hos-l, West Penn Hospital, Children's spital, Harmarville Rehabilitation, sbyterian Home for the Aged, West- Psychiatric Institute and Clinic. kland, Va. Hospital, University of sburgh, Western Pennsylvania ool for Blind Children, St. Francis spital, Jewish Home for the Aged, rcy State Hospital, St. Margaret morial Hospital, United Cerebral sy Association, and the John J. Kane spital.

Dr. Ernst Jokl has made a signifi-t contribution to the literature con-ned with the field of "sports medi-e." In *Heart and Sport*, he attempts define nature and scope of applied dio-vascular physiology of exercise, summarize a number of recent ad-ces in epidemology, and to place perspective selected clinical and hological findings. The text includes eries of interesting charts and dia-ms which help describe the various ctions achieved by the heart and related organ systems under stress for both the well-trained athlete and the untrained individual. The 117-page book is available for $6.00 from Charles C. Thomas, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.

✢ One of the great developments of the past few years is the concentration of services on the mentally retarded in the United States. We are discovering that job training and placement are not enough, in themselves, to make the role of retardates in the community a continuing one. Their greatest need is social acceptance by the public. With this goal in mind, Elliott M. Avedon and Frances B. Arje have written an excellent handbook on *Socio-Recreative Programming for the Retarded*. It includes a model comprehensive program, discusses sparking community action, offers source materials for sponsoring groups, and examines national trends and legislation influencing services for the retarded. The 84-page handbook, which will be very helpful for agencies or groups desiring to sponsor programs in the community, can be purchased for $1.50 from Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 10027.

✢ TV stations of New York City were cited for services to the blind recently at the Lighthouse annual award luncheon. The occasion marked sixty years of service for the New York Association for the Blind. Appreciation was expressed to the managers and directors of TV stations for their help in making known the twenty-nine free services of the Lighthouse to meet the needs of more than thirty-six hundred blind men, women and children.

✢ New park regulations permit retired persons aged sixty-five or over to fish free and "loaf" at the Grade Pond in Lake Shore Heights, a privately owned recreation area near Osceola in Clarke County, Iowa. The lake was originally used as a source of water for locomotives of the CB&Q Line, a narrow-gauge railroad running south from Des Moines into Missouri. The lake has been enlarged, underwater stumps have been lowered, and other improvements made.

. THOMPSON *is director of the Na-nal Recreation Association Consulti- Service on Recreation for the Ill l Handicapped.*

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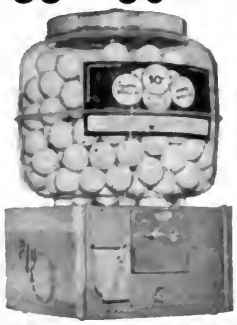

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BEAUTIFUL MINNEAPOLIS

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October 3 to 8, 1965

ON THE SHORES of the Mississippi rises the thriving city of Minneapolis, gleaming with skyscrapers, new buildings of glass and stone, fine homes, and broad avenues. This will be the scene of the 47th National Recreation Congress, October 3-8, 1965. Known for its beauty, as well as its surging industrial and cultural growth, the city of Minneapolis was a winner of the 1963 All-America Cities awards. What was once known as the "Land of the Skyblue Waters" is now recognized as the gateway to Minnesota vacationland and to the agricultural, mineral, and timber resources of the upper Midwest.

With 153 landscaped parks, covering six thousand acres of park property—an area the size of a small city—Minneapolis provides an acre of park facilities for every eighty inhabitants. This celebrated park system, some of it deeply wooded, with its twenty-two sparkling lakes within the city limits, has great appeal for the visitor from other parts of the nation.

That this is Hiawatha country adds great interest for the visitor, with Lake Hiawatha and Lake Nakomis beneath the tall northern pines, and Minnehaha Park, the home of Minnehaha Falls commemorated in Longfellow's *Song of Hiawatha.* Minnehaha Park itself covers 144 acres of wooded hills and shelters Steven House, the earliest home in Minneapolis west of the Mississippi River.

Facilities for a comprehensive year-round recreation program include sixty-two playgrounds, with a playfield for every square mile of residential

Above, the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre is a beautiful and exciting edifice established by one of the world's most famous directors.

Right, theater's arena stage is adaptable for works from classic and modern repertoire. Famed Broadway and Hollywood stars have appeared here.

Lake of the Isles is one of the city's many lakes surrounded by a fine park and residential area.

There are 51 baseball diamonds, softball diamond ballfields, 200 s courts, 16 bathing beaches, and ole golf courses are located around ity. Two of the courses have year- d clubhouses.

sides the University of Minnesota en Gophers with a complete sched- f Big Ten Sports. Minneapolis now ys the finest in professional sports. essional teams are the Minnesota s in the American League, the nesota Vikings in the National ball League, and the Minneapolis ns in the Central Hockey League. Minnesota Twins and the Minne- Vikings play at the new $8,500,- Metropolitan Stadium eight miles n of the Minneapolis loop.

r Tyrone Guthrie, world-famed di- r and author of the recently pub- d book, *The New Theatre*, chose neapolis from thirty cities in the ed States to build his classic reper- theater. The Guthrie Theatre has en an unqualified success and has tly enriched the cultural heritage Minneapolis. Recreators attending 1965 National Recreation Congress have an opportunity to attend a ormance there.

ther cultural facilities of Minne- is include the Orpheum Theatre h presents a series of Broadway s and musicals each year, the ker Art Center, Minneapolis Insti- of Art, American Swedish Insti- and the University of Minnesota ery where painting, sculpture, ts, and photographs are exhibited larly. In addition, eight commu- theaters operate on a year-round s in the area.

he cultural aspect of Minneapolis is aps best exemplified by the world wned Minneapolis Symphony Or- tra. This organization—one of the t traveled symphonies in the United es—has brought more fame to Min- olis than any other cultural institu-

he National Recreation Congress year will be sponsored by the Na- al Recreation Association and the erican Recreation Society, with the peration of the Minnesota Park rd and the Minnesota Parks and reation Association. #

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MEETING RECREATION AREA STANDARDS: The County

Leslie Lynch

COUNTIES are becoming more and more active in the administration of recreation and park services; therefore it is of interest and value to know how much recreation space is owned by counties. Nearly half of the counties in the United States (excluding Alaska) lost population between 1950 and 1960; about one-fourth lost ten percent or more. Of the 1573 counties which gained population, 60.6 percent increased in population by ten percent or more; and 36.2 percent increased by twenty percent or more. Sixteen counties included nearly one-fifth of the total 1960 population.

No standard for recreation space has been nationally accepted for counties. It has been recommended by experienced authorities that there should be ten or fifteen acres per thousand population of extraurban parks and reservations, in addition to the ten acres per thousand population within the urban areas. This would mean that metropolitan populations should have a total of twenty or twenty-five acres of recreation space per thousand population; ten acres per thousand within the urban area and ten or fifteen acres per thousand outside the urban area. In view of the fact that some counties already have ten acres per thousand population of extraurban parks which are used to capacity, it is reasonable to say there should be at least fifteen acres per thousand population of extraurban park area to meet the needs of the future which will be far greater than the needs of today.

The time may come when all recreation areas and services will be administered on a county-wide basis. Until that time comes, the municipal governments should be responsible for providing ten acres of recreation space within their limits and the counties or metropolitan authorities should be responsible for providing what is needed outside the municipalities. However administered, there should be a total of twenty-five acres per thousand of the metropolitan or county population if the recreation needs of the future are to be adequately met.

The accompanying table of recreation area statistics for fifty-one counties is compiled from the acreage information given in the *Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961*. Wh many counties have acquired a great deal of land sin 1960, the table is valuable for comparisons. It is helpf to know the amount of recreation space other counti have, and the information should be a spur to counti which are deficient to acquire more land.

1. In 1960, 51 counties in the 48 states had twelve hu dred acres or more of recreation area. The acreages r ported are exclusive of the muncipal recreation areas. Son include school recreation areas. Considering the 51 cou ties as a unit, the following information is of value:

- There are 8.7 acres of county recreation area per tho sand of the 1960 population of the 51 counties.
- Of the total land area, .52 percent was used for recre tion in 1960.
- The population increased 31.9 percent between 1950 an 1960.

2. Of the 51 counties, 23 have nine acres or more pe thousand of the 1960 population in such use. Considere as a unit they:

- Have 17.6 acres per thousand of the 1960 population i recreation area.
- Have .54 percent of their land area for recreation.
- Gained 22.1 percent in population between 1950 an 1960.

3. Thirty (58.8%) of the 51 counties have seven acre or more per thousand of the 1960 population in such us Considered as a unit they:

- Have 15.5 acres per 1000 of the 1960 population in re reation area.
- Have .56 percent of their land area for recreation.
- Gained 30.2 percent in population between 1950 an 1960.

4. Twenty (39.2%) of the 51 counties have ten acres o more per thousand of the 1960 population in such use. Co sidered as a unit, they:

- Have 31 acres of recreation area per thousand of th 1960 population.
- Have .38 percent of their total land area for recreatio
- Gained 35.3 percent in population between 1950 an 1960.

MR. LYNCH *is areas, facilities, and survey consultant for the National Recreation Association.*

RECREATION AREA STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES IN THE 48 STATES HAVING 1200 ACRES OR MORE ACCORDING TO THE RECREATION AND PARK YEARBOOK—1961 ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ACRES PER 1000 OF 1960 POPULATION

County and Principal City	Acres Per 1000 Pop.	Percent of Land Area For Rec.	Total Rec. Acres	County Area Sq. Mil.	Pop. 1960	Percent of Pop. Change 1950-60
l (Havre), Mont.	589.8	.59	11,000	2,926	18,653	30.6
pa (Napa), Calif.	303.5	4.12	20,000	758	65,890	41.4
trona (Casper), Wyo.	139.5	.20	6,920	5,342	49,623	57.9
n (Iron River),	100.9	.23	1,785*	1,197	17,692	−2.9
na (Tucson), Ariz.	98.8	.44	26,242*	9,241	265,660	88.1
rn (Bakersfeld), Calif.	71.7	.40	20.926*	8,152	291,984	27.9
ckson (Pascagoula), Miss.	69.1	.81	3.836	744	55,522	76.8
rimer (Ft. Collins), Colo.	56.2	.18	3.000	2,614	53,343	22.5
endocina (Ukiah), Calif.	40.4	.09	2,065	3,507	51,059	25.0
eber (Ogden), Utah	40.0	1.26	4,429*	549	110,744	32.9
ark (Neillsville), Wis.	39.6	.16	1,250	1,222	31,527	−2.9
rathon (Wausau),	20.5	.18	1,820	1,584	88,874	10.6
n Luis Obispo (San L. O.), Calif.	17.2	.07	1,397	3,316	81,044	57.6
erced (Merced), Calif.	13.4	.10	1,212*	1,982	90,446	29.6
ck Island (Rk. Is. Moline), Ill.	13.4	.75	2.028	420	150,991	13.1
ne (Eugene), Oreg.	13.2	.07	2,158	4,560	162,890	29.5
estchester (Yonkers, N.Y.	12.9	3.75	10,440	435	808,891	29.3
aricopa (Phoenix), Ariz.	10.2	.11	6,785*	9,226	663,510	100.0
nion (Eliz'b'th, N.J.	10.1	7.75	5,109	103	504,255	26.7
ilwaukee (Milwaukee), Wis.	10.0	6.77	10,355	239	1,036,041	18.9
yahoga (Cleve. Met. Pks), Ohio	9.5	5.36	15,639	456	1,647,895	18.6
cas (Toledo), Ohio	9.2	1.91	4,200	343	456,931	15.5
ok (Chicago), Ill.	9.0	7.57	46,200	954	5,129,725	13.8
ontgomery & Prince Georges, Md.	8.3	.93	5,800*	978	698,323	94.7
nondaga (Syracuse), N.Y.	8.1	.68	3,439	792	423,028	23.8
irfax, Va.	8.1	.86	2,229*	405	275,002	179.0
nta Clara (San Jose), Calif.	7.7	.59	4,928	1,302	642,315	121.1
orris (Morristown), N.J.	7.6	.67	2,000	467	261,620	59.2
Baltimore (Baltimore), Md.	7.0	.88	3,442*	608	492,428	82.2
Summit (Akron), Ohio	7.0	1.36	3,600	413	513,569	25.3
Huron-Clinton-Wayne, Mich.	6.8	1.44	18,487	2,000	2,738,272	9.6
Winnebago (Rockford), Ill.	6.5	.41	1,360	520	209,765	37.7
Dupage (Elmhurst), Ill.	6.4	.95	2,000	331	313,459	102.8
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.	6.3	.49	1,458*	462	230,058	45.4
Anne Arundel (Annapolis), Md.	5.9	.46	1,214*	417	206,634	76.0
Jefferson (Louisville), Ky.	5.6	1.44	3,450*	375	610,947	26.1
Kent (Grand Rapids), Mich.	5.5	.29	1,600	862	288,292	26.0
Essex (Newark), N.J.	5.5	6.23	5,104	128	923,545	1.9
Hamilton (Cincinnati), Ohio	5.4	1.77	4,680	414	864,121	19.4
San Mateo (San Mateo), Calif.	5.2	.79	2,297	454	444,387	88.6
Monroe (Rochester), N.Y.	5.1	.70	3,000	673	586,387	20.3
Polk (Des Moines), Iowa	4.8	.34	1,284	594	266,315	17.8
Dade (Miami), Fla.	4.6	.33	4,298	2,054	935,047	88.9
Bergen (Hackensack), N.J.	4.5	2.35	3,500	233	780,255	44.7
Salt Lake (Salt Lake City), Utah	4.4	.34	1,679*	764	383,035	39.3
Riverside (Riverside), Calif.	3.9	.03	1,200	7,177	306,191	80.1
Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Pa.	2.6	92	4,274	730	1,628,587	7.5
St. Louis (University City), Mo.	2.3	.50	1,603	497	703,532	73.1
Erie (Buffalo), N.Y.	2.2	.34	2,310	1,054	1,064,688	18.4
Los Angeles (Los Angeles), Calif	1.7	.41	10,528	4,060	6,038,771	45.5
San Diego (San Diego), Calif.	1.6	.06	1,620	4,255	1,033,011	85.5
All 51 Counties	8.7	.52	311,180	92,889	35,694,774	31.9

*Including School Recreation Area

5. Thirteen (25.5%) of the 51 counties have fifteen res or more per thousand of the 1960 population in rec-tion area. Considered as a unit, they:

Have 88.6 acres of recreation area per thousand of the 60 population.

Have .40 percent of their land area for recreation.

Gained 40.2 percent in population between 1950 and 60.

This table shows that it is reasonable to expect counties provide fifteen acres of parks and reservations per thou-nd of their population. Even counties with large popula-ns such as Westchester County, New York; Union Coun-ty, New Jersey; Maricopa County, Arizona; and Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, have reached or surpassed the ten acres per thousand population mark. Cook County, Illinois, is approaching that mark with nine acres per thousand pop-ulation.

Large parks outside the urban areas become more im-portant every year. People who live in urban areas need the refreshment of natural beauty away from crowds and they should be able to reach such areas within an hour's driving time from their homes. It should be the responsi-bility of county governments or combined county and municipal governments to provide such areas. #

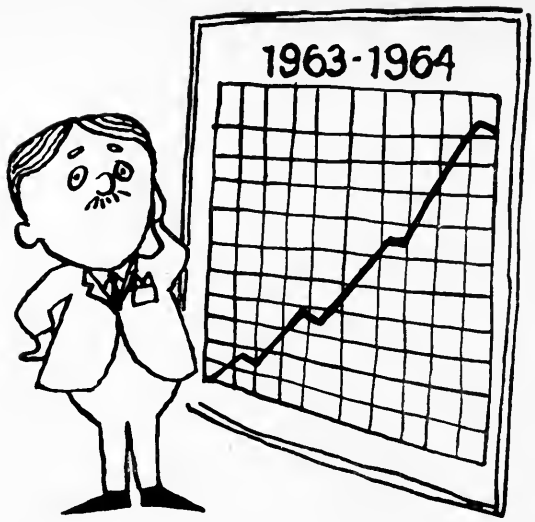
★ ★ ★

Nothing is so irrevocably lost as an ideal park site.

—Development Committee for Greater Columbus (Ohio)

PUBLIC LIBRARY

WHAT'S IN A BUDGET?



It's time for spring-cleaning and the cold appraisal of your program and operations

Joseph E. Curtis

A RISING TIDE of defeats of special construction bond issues school budgets, and referendums reflects a stirring public concern over budget matters and tax dollars. Unfortunately, this concern is sometimes characterized by rash or impulsive moves, by rebellions or so called "meat-ax" budget cuts instead of objective appraisals of expenditures and productivity. Be that as it may—rash or deliberate, emotional or profound—the public concern and raised eyebrow are there, and ever rising.

Social welfare, schools, defense, foreign aid, even privately supported service agencies—all have, during the past eighteen years, based plans and operations upon the magic password "growth." Public recreation and park budgets have been no exception. *Growth* explained all, justified all. Nebulous planning, careless financing, escalator salary scales, revolving-door personnel practices—these were some of the many administrative sins swept under the rug in a breathless lunge forward to keep up with *growth*. Growth here was not limited to mere population statistics but was couched in terms of "upgrading," "growth of standards," "program enrichment," "advancement in depth," "quality progress," and similar catch phrases. These semantics no longer awe the American taxpayer. Over his shoulder, he nervously eyes a national debt of some $300,000,000,000, which stands in the colossal shadow of a gross public and private debt of $1,000,000,000,000—not *millions*, *billions*, but a *trillion!*

This means the time has come when public officials and administrators must put that tool of tools, the creative imagination, to heavy overtime use. Is this reason for pessimism? Certainly not. The administrator worth his salt thrives on challenge. Recreation and park professionals, though they hold no monopoly on inventiveness, have demonstrated their ingenuity and pioneer spirit in the past. They should, and I am certain will, rise to this opportunity for greater service. Here are a few suggestions for greater productivity in the field of municipal recreation and parks:

Fight overstaffing. Resist the temptation to overstaff even when programs and activities have caught on and are growing. Make certain each new staff member is an integral part of a long-term administrative plan and that he will make a major return for the time and money you invest in him. Determine whether or not additional part-time staff might provide a more effective solution. Beware of a trend toward over-specialization which could result in the employing of an excess of "compartment" or single-line junior executives.

Self-help. Develop and cultivate an atmosphere of self-help and self-sufficiency on the part of the public in recreation and park matters. An outstanding example of this technique is the history of public recreation and parks in Baltimore County, Maryland. Commencing in the late forties under the leadership of one dynamic, plan-minded individual, this program has grown into a smoothly functioning department of recreation and parks for a county of five hundred thousand. Its philosophy, its program, and its techniques are as fresh and as vital as the date the department began fifteen years ago. Because department growth here was based on careful stimulation of citizen groups rather than staff-bloating, the volunteer contributions of ideas, money, leadership, and enthusiasm to the county-wide programs have been enormous. The key structure is the local community recreation council, some one hundred of which operate in neighborhoods and natural home groupings throughout the county, planning, guiding, and participating in their own localized programs and activities. The proprietary attitude toward recreation activities on the part of these volunteer groups is something to marvel at. Meanwhile, the professional staff of the department has been kept to the bare minimum required for effective leadership, guidance and facility improvement.

Use volunteers on a massive scale. Here's an area where we still fumble and curse, but it must be explored deeply. Waiting for the visit of the accomplished volun-

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of recreation and parks in White Plains, New York.*

s fruitless. We must design him on paper, search out aw material, and train him for the work. The assumpthat his role must always be a minor or ancillary one e public park and recreation picture may be outmoded. the staggering increase in numbers of healthy retired e available, we may experience a positive demand that eager, willing, and frequently skilled people be abed as busy and happy volunteers. I can visualize the some decade or two hence, when whole parks or playnd installations will be manicured, painted, decorated, cared for day to day by battalions of willing volun, supervised by a mere skeleton of professional park nnel. The shortened workday and week, longer vaca, automated labor, and early retirements may leave a segment of our population hungry and clamoring for kind of soul satisfaction.

part-time personnel effectively. The use of part- personnel may be "old hat." Each of us uses dozens undreds of them yearly. Still, most of those used are standard variety and are used in a routine way. Little been done or written on how and where they should elected, trained, and supervised. Administration prores for part-timers are almost totally lacking. As a t, we use them if, when, and how we find them, and turnover of part-timers in the average department is st seventy-five percent annually. Concentration here d raise the level of performance by these people mark- and may well be the "farm-system" movement which provide a background for the expansion of volunteer part-time staff later.

no program or activity alone . . . if you can find sponsor for it. I see scant justification for monopolizny single event or activity as "mine."

eaming up in the planning and operation of just about y conceivable kind of program brings advantages in get, volunteer help, public enthusiasm, larger participa- and general goodwill more than can be measured. ice clubs, chambers of commerce, veterans groups, ch clubs, athletic organizations, art circles, PTA's, et ra—the list of potential cosponsors is endless. An unl illustration of this is the cosponsored "Safe Summer ng" program of the Oceanside, New York, Recreation irtment, directed by Joseph Halper. Here, the depart- teamed up with a privately owned day camp and the rican Red Cross to turn out a youth activity which ıt otherwise have been impossible. The camp provided s and small craft, Red Cross provided the instructors, the recreation department provided the participants the stimulation. Hempstead, New York, involves the s Club in many of its activities, while Scarsdale, New , relies, in great measure, upon the active participa- of its Dad's Club. The pattern is not unusual, but it is not tapped for its full value. Don't go it alone ou can find a partner!

mmercial recreation. Encourage cooperation with department. Most large communities have a wealth of ities and personnel scattered through their business hborhood: bowling alleys, pool rooms, movie houses, e studios, et cetera. These entrepreneurs are struggling in the hallowed American way to sell a product and make a living. It behooves the alert recreation and park executive to reach these people, to get to know them and to cooperate with them. If, due to faulty communications, or total lack of same, a poor mutual image exists, correct it. To stumble blindly into competition with these business people through ignorance is unforgiveable. If you can reach them, share ideas, establish standards of appearance and conduct and, finally, join in sponsoring certain events together, you have done these entrepreneurs and your city or town a service. There is a very good chance that program expansion of this kind can be accomplished without greatly expanding your budget. Cosponsored Saturday bowling programs, dance classes, concerts, roller-rink event, and hundreds of other wholesome programs have resulted from this type of partnership. In our own city we are exploring the establishment of a local commercial recreation council which would meet bimonthly to further this kind of communication and cooperation. *(See also Page 76.)*

Research on maintenance. This presents a real opportunity to park executives searching for ways to do the job in a more efficient and less costly way. Read the trade journals, visit conferences, interview salesmen. There is no substitute for this kind of professional alertness. One device we are currently exploring is that of "farming out" routine maintenance work on small playgrounds and green spots scattered throughout the city. When we have determined some form of unit cost for routine work on these, we will compare the expense of our full-time personnel doing it, with prices quoted by local landscaping firms on an annual basis. We are curious to see if the more specialized machinery and skills of the landscaper may undercut the costs of our wide-ranging crews who travel citywide and include bench repairs, cleaning, cutting, fertilizing, and a series of other odd jobs during any one workday. This, of course, is but one isolated illustration of the kind of research and inventiveness necessary if we are to keep ahead of our problems.

Drop obsolete services. Government appears most reluctant in this area. Nevertheless, herein lies one of the surest ways of accomplishing new, vital tasks and services within budget fattening. All of us, departments large and small, schools and private agencies, are carrying little pets, ideas, or projects we personally favor or which we feel look "nice" to the public. Unless they are clearly productive, they should be dropped. Hold your entire operation up to the cold light of appraisal at least once a year. Don't trust yourself. Insist that other competent staff people do the same. A basic characteristic and virtue of public recreation and park work is its freshness, flexibility, and sensitivity to the need for change. Regular "spring cleaning" of programs and services is consistent with such flexibility. Let's demonstrate to the public the bold ingenuity which has moved the profession of recreation and parks to the frontline position it holds today. #

• See, "Blueprint for Organization," Recreation, October 1964 for the stem-to-stern review of operations made by the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks. —Ed.

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

ARIZONA. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has unanimously approved master plans for the White Tank Mountain Regional park and a metropolitan canal parks system. Groundwork for both plans was laid by citizen groups who analyzed need and made recommendations to the professional planners. Five other volunteer committees involving 190 citizens are working to complete plans for the Usery, McDowell, Estrella, Paradise Valley, and Thunderbird county parks.

The White Tank plan is for a regional park that will blend unspoiled nature, wilderness preserve, wildlife refuge and open space. Development will be restricted to enable maximum enjoyment of natural environment. The 28,554-acre park, largest locally operated park in the nation, is located about fifteen miles west of Peoria. It forms the western horizon of the Salt River Valley. Proposed facilities include a park headquarters area at the mouth of Dripping Springs Canyon, and interpretive center, main concession building, and nature school. The plan also provides for picnic and camp grounds, thirty-six miles of riding trails, eighteen miles of hiking trails, a stable area and rodeo arena, facilities for scout camps and youth work campgrounds.

The canal parks plan envisions a system of aquatic parks to serve some twenty-eight areas along canals from Higley on the east to 83rd Avenue west of Glendale. More than a hundred miles of Salt River Project canals would form a basis for the system. Development and financing would be the responsibility of the municipality in which each is located. Each park is designed to serve an immediate neighborhood unit while at the same time attracting automobiles, bicycles, hikers, and horseback riders on a community-wide scale. The plan recommends an average spacing of between two and a half and five miles apart. Focal point of each canal park would be a lagoon receiving water from the canal and large enough for fishing, canoeing, and model boat racing. Facilities also are suggested for picnicking, bicycling, crosscountry running, horseback riding, and hiking.

ARKANSAS. In a report concerning transportation needs as they relate to the economic growth of Arkansas, the State Economic Expansion Study Commission included recommendations for the development of recreation and touri facilities. It said certain conditions must be met befo recreation and tourism can become as important to the sta economically as manufacturing has become in recent year The report said these conditions include:

- Creation of a division in the State Publicity and Park Commission with tourism as its major responsibility; sup port for new facilities in state parks through revenue bond
- Adoption of the federal parks classification system an allocation of money to develop new parks; re-examinatio of its advertising program by the commission and submi sion of a report to the state legislature "in justification f an adequate budget."
- Development of a statewide plan on the opportunities an means of developing the tourist field; and placing hig priority in highway planning on roads potentially importa for tourism.

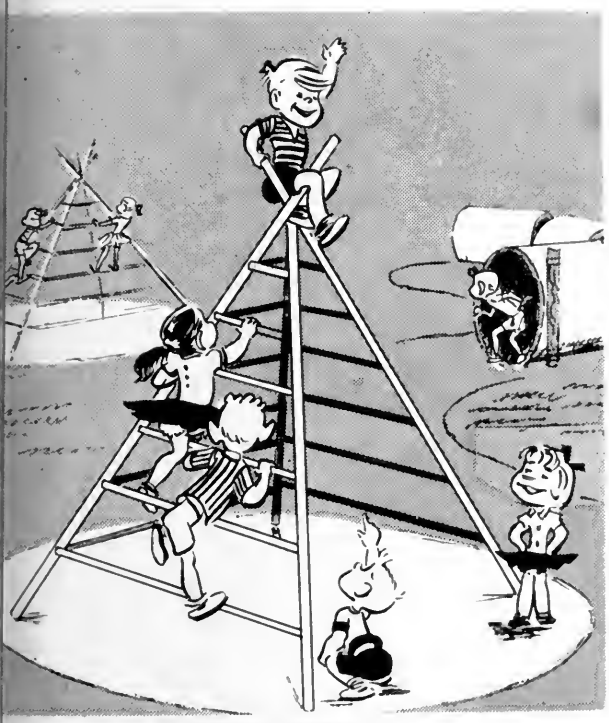
CALIFORNIA. Two growing pains in the mid-section c California's public outdoor recreation complex drew to attention at an all-day session of the State Recreation Com mission in Berkeley. One was how best to meet the regiona park needs of neighboring counties and their merging urba areas. The other was how to improve the public's outdoo manners. County park and recreation officials from through out the state were on hand to present their thinking regard ing the growing need for regional parks and to explore th feasibility of setting regional park standards.

All agreed that merging urban areas are creating outdoo recreation problems that transcend county boundaries; tha regional parks are needed to serve regional population; tha regional park standards would have to vary from regio to region; and that the management of a regional par should be by whichever agency is best able to do the job Most agreed that while serving large numbers of people regional parks should provide urban dwellers with nearb outdoor beauty in spacious, natural environment. and tha regional parks should be operated within this philosoph rather than within a set of strict standards. All agreed i will take a major public information effort to overcome th provincialism now inhibiting the development of neede regional parks. Summing up this special hearing. Commis sion Chairman Mrs. Dewey J. Forry said it seemed apparen that if any regional park standards are to be evolved the will have to be very general, and that the counties will hav to meet their present park needs with the means they no have.

The public's outdoor manners turned up as a primar topic during the commission's regular meeting followin the regional park hearing. It popped up in the commission review of its September 17 public hearing in Redding re garding liability relief for private landowners who opene their land to public recreation. The commission noted tha private landowners who testified at the hearings were les worried about liability than they were about fires and pro erty damage caused by thoughtless recreationists. Th commission also noted that many landowners declared th they could not provide public recreation in competition wit the free or low-fee facilities provided by the various agencie

vernment. As a result of the hearing, the commission
t will consider education of the public in good outdoor
ers to be one of the keys to better public recreation
tunities, and that it will conduct a study of the whole
ion of fees and charges at outdoor recreation facilities
led in California by government agencies.

RIDA. Play-safe community areas for small children
been designed for a 250-unit city low-rental housing
opment at Cocoa, Florida. The two fort-enclosed tot-
nclude wigwam climbers and labyrinths (shown in
ng), cylinder-drum, candy mountains, sand areas, and
features.
der and Associates, Miami architects, drew the plans
e playground areas which are creative reproductions
neer stockades. All equipment for the totlots will be
by Edward J. Gerrits, Inc. of Miami, which holds the
0,000 contract for contsructing the huge project.



-safe area for tots, Cocoa, Florida.

Creative imagination has been used in designing these
ts," says Dorothy Jones of Atlanta, community facilities
rams advisor for the U.S. Public Housing Administra-
. "These designs are colorful and utilize natural ma-
ls which are less expensive. They also create many safe
opportunities for the youngsters . . . We have encour-
the architects who work with local housing authorities
o a better and more creative job of planning play areas."
huge project, which will furnish housing badly needed
he space center capital, is divided into two areas, with
lot for each area.

ORGIA. The *Columbus* City Commission has unani-
sly approved construction of a $100,000 launching ramp
allied facilities for pleasure boats. The proposed facility
be located several hundred feet downstream from the
rgia state docks on the Chattahoochee River, near the
t where the river swings close to Victory Drive. An initial part of the project will be an access road from Victory Drive to the launching ramp and a sheltered boat slip. Paved parking areas are planned later on, as finances permit. The city manager and the commissioners have been in agreement for some time that additional launching facilities are needed on the river. Talks with officials of other cities that have launching ramps and also with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers finally convinced them to get work under way on a first-class, permanent ramp for Columbus. An existing city ramp at the site of the old city docks, just south of Dillingham Street, probably will be leased to a private industrial firm.

IDAHO. Boaters' fuel tax money is being used to help build new launching and docking facilities at Palisades Reservoir in the southeast corner of the state. In cooperation with Bonneville County and the Caribou National Forest, the Motor Vehicles Division of the Idaho Law Enforcement Department has tapped the state marine fuel tax fund (known as the Waterways Improvement Fund) to build a $9,000 concrete boat launching ramp at the Palisades Reservoir Campground. Other new improvements include a 20′-by-20′ boat loading dock (it's made up of eight floating ramps fastened together) at Calamity Point, plus several floating docks for water skiers at various points around the reservoir.

KANSAS. Milford Lake, the new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers impoundment in northeastern Kansas, is still filling. When completed it will boast fifteen thousand surface acres of water and a shoreline of 180 miles. There is tremendous potential here for recreation boating, and Mid-America Associates, a new private development firm, has been quick in recognizing it. The firm's plans for building $10,000,000 Thunderbird Resort on the western shores of Milford Lake four miles north of Junction City include a marina and boat dock. The resort, which will also feature at least two hotels, three acres of sand beach, and a golf course, will be in the vicinity of Bosin Bay. This location is expected to provide a wind protected area with quiet water for boating and water skiing. The resort is expected to be completed by 1966.

NEW JERSEY. Governor Richard Hughes signed into New Jersey law a legislative bill to permit two or more towns to consolidate public recreational facilities. "This new law," the governor said, "recognizes the need and advantages of regional cooperation in the procurement of adequate recreational facilities. It will take its place alongside existing law authorizing joint action in redeveloping, planning, and operating certain municipal services.

"But municipal action cannot solve all our problems. Our communities should be able to submit their problems to a central state agency where they can be recorded, evaluated, and acted upon through the combined effort and resources of municipal and state governments.

"It is for this reason that in my last two annual messages I have strongly recommended the creation of a Department of Community Affairs I again urge the legislature to study and adopt the legislation necessary for the creation of this department."

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American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

PERSONNEL

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING

W. C. Sutherland

ONLY AN EXPANDING MIND can deal with a world of expanding complexities. There is always a new frontier for the person with ideas, an open mind, and a willingness to apply himself. If recreation leaders are to be effective advisors, we must be the kind of people that management and others want to talk with and listen to. Our acceptance and reception as important advisors will depend upon our professional knowledge in the recreation field and our ability to instill confidence and communicate with enthusiasm. In addition, our success will depend upon our social skills and a quality which many describe, for want of a better term, as "polish."

With the rapid rate of increase of knowledge in the recreation field, as well as in allied fields with which recreation leaders must deal, it is becoming increasingly evident that education can never be completed. Education is a continuing and never-ending process. Therefore, professional people are urged to pursue all educational opportunities available, not only at the National Recreation Association's annual National Institutes in Recreation Administration, but at all training sessions and workshops that may be available to them.

Plans are now under way for the Tenth National Institute in Recreation Administration, to be held in Minneapolis, October 2-3, 1965. The subject selected for the next Institute is "Creative Problem Solving." Some of the national authorities in this field will present this important subject to recreation and park administrators. Program details will be available soon.

It is not enough for recreation executives to read the daily newspapers and have a few years of experience. It is not enough to glance at a few periodicals or read a book, now and then; nor it it enough to confine the study just to the field of recreation. If we are to be advisers to governme to managing authorities, to other age cies, and to the public, we must und stand more of their points of view. W must not forget that we are publ servants and that our activities are s in a particular framework which h a bearing on what we do and how w do it. We must understand more abo social and political science, the fun tions and institutions of governmen and the nature of democratic processe as well as administrative machinery.

THE NRA's Ninth National Institu for recreation executives, held i Miami Beach, Florida, in October, ju prior to the opening of the 46th N tional Recreation Congress, dealt wit the subject of "Community Organiz tion." Dr. Paul N. Ylvisaker, directo of public affairs programs for the For Foundation, and Charles X. Sampson associate director for the United Com munity Funds and Councils of Ame ica, two of the outstanding authoritie in the nation on community problem planning, and organization, served a the Institute faculty.

The Institute quota was over-sub scribed with 128 candidates. The came from thirty states, Canada, an the District of Columbia. Six were uni versity professors, eight came from th U.S. Air Force, and a number fro local, state, and federal welfare pr grams, community planning and ser ice councils. The large majority wer executives from local, county, and dis trict recreation and park department Over half of the delegates had attende previous Institutes. The attendanc geographically, was: New England, 9 Middle Atlantic, 29; Southern, 23 Great Lakes, 35; Midwest, 7; Sout west, 7; Pacific Northwest, 2; Pacif Southwest, 13; and Canada, 3. Th report of the Institute has been pub lished and is available under the tit *Community Organization.* Availabl for $2.00 from the National Recreati Association, 8 West 8th Street, Ne York 10011.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association's Recreation Personnel Service.*

on't Waste a Good Performance

Record It!

M. Woram

A SURVEY could be made of the nation's many high-school bands, church choirs, and other "amateur" cal groups, no one would be very led to learn that a majority of the ps polled had at one time or other ssed the possibility of making a recording of their efforts. Any self-ecting choir or band member, on ing the nth recorded version of say *New World Symphony*, must have zed that what the world really needs recording of his little group, surely greatest undiscovered musical talent . However, when the subject comes it is realized that professional re-ings cost big money and require mous talent. The cooler heads will nd the group that no one (except ly and friends, of course) would the blessed things anyway. After what outsider could be expected to er your small (though noble) p's work when he can have Robert w instead?

ow, of course, you can always trot n to the Penny Arcade and use one hose "Record-Your-Own-Voice-In--Minutes" booths, but even if you d squeeze everyone into one of e electronic shoeboxes, the results ld probably inspire all concerned vow of perpetual silence directly rwards. Now this is the last thing rector wants; so the situation looks leak as the next-to-last page of a k tragedy. Just picture, say, a rch choir—some twenty to twenty-brave souls with not a chance in a ion of being recorded profession-anyone would say.

Speaking of Greek tragedies, Euripides would fix the whole thing in no time by rolling out a *deus-ex-machina* to solve the unsolvable; but this is the twentieth century, and the *machina* has become more popularly known as a custom-sales department. To see how it works, let's look in on a typical amateur group, a church choir, as it prepares for a recording session after making arrangements with the custom-sales department of a major record company.

The choir has about twenty-five members, and, since they are well known by their congregation, it would not be unreasonable for them to hope to sell about a hundred copies of a record of themselves to the parishioners, providing the cost is not too high, say about five dollars per record. Of course, it shouldn't be hard to sell many more than this, but, for the purposes of our illustration, let's stick with this minimum figure.

Now, the first step in making a recording is to book a studio. The usual LP record has about forty-five minutes of music on it. From past experience, recording engineers recommend about six minutes of studio time for each minute of program as heard on the finished record. This means four and a half hours in the studio—figure five hours for an extra safety margin. After the session is over, the tape will have to be edited to remove the undesired "takes" and to arrange the numbers in the sequence desired on the record. Then, a master lacquer is cut and sent to the pressing plant, the complete order is pressed, packed in record jackets, and sent to the client. This entire operation is basically the same as that used for the company's regular classical or popular recordings.

When the session was over, the editing done, and the finished pressing delivered, the total bill for a hundred two-sided LP's came to a bit less than $500. Dividing this by a hundred copies we have just about five dollars per record! Of course, costs computed hourly for recording sessions and editing, and by quantity for the pressings, will fluctuate from one group to another, depending on the particular requirements of each group.

We have been talking about an order of a hundred records so far, to vividly illustrate the possibilities for even the smallest of musical organizations.

Compared with amateur orchestras, school choruses and bands, the usual church choir is substantially smaller, rarely exceeding twenty-five members. With a little planning, even such a limited number as this can successfully make a recording. It also should not be difficult to exceed the minimum order of a hundred mentioned above. Since costs per record come down as quantity ordered goes up, this could be a great money-making opportunity for the group. For example, an order of 250 records, sold at five dollars each would realize a profit of almost $700. Five-hundred records sold at the same price would return a $1,700 profit to the choir!

A WARNING before assaulting your family and friends for orders—be prepared for that unreasonable person who wants to be sure he's going to get his money's worth. He'll want to know just how good these records are going to be. After all, he just spent about the same amount for the latest *Messiah Highlights* album. Are you going to be just as good, he'll want to know? Now before you go slinking away defeated,

WORAM *is a member of the technistaff of RCA Victor Recording Stus. This material is digested with nission from* Music Journal, *Janu-1963.*

remember he already knows what you sound like in the choir loft or school auditorium. Artistically, you're not going to be any better on record than you are in person. The finest equipment in the world will not conceal the fact you're the neighborhood choir or band and not the old NBC Symphony reborn. Your customer realizes this by having previously heard you, so you may now turn your attention to the technical aspects of the recording. Here you will measure up to the finest commercial albums, available. Tape recorders, studios, microphones, amplifiers—all are the same used on the regular popular and classical releases for the company's own label. So tell your prospective customers that the record they are buying from you will be a faithful reproduction of your group's capabilities, recorded on and by the finest of equipment.

One final word to help you keep costs down to the minimum. Since we said that recording sessions and editing fees are computed on an hourly basis, it is to your advantage to keep these times to a minimum, without undue rushing, of course. Before coming to the studios, plan what you expect to accomplish. The engineers will be happy to wait while you decide what to sing next and where the music is, but it's your own money you're wasting, and if you have all this thought out in advance, a lot of time may be saved. Also know the music to the best of your capabilities. The less editing required to patch together a presentable disc, the more money saved.

The services described above are made available by leading companies throughout the country. A letter or phone call will bring all the information you need, and before long your choir, orchestra or band can count itself among the many who have already discovered the pleasures of making their own recording. It's an opportunity to be exploited by any group that enjoys music. #

New Vigor in French Sports

Continued from Page 67

and arranges for them to meet groups of French young people.

Other activities encouraged by the secretariat are bicycle touring, speleology, skin diving. Volunteer groups for work projects at home and abroad are organized. These are worthy causes, largely of a charitable, community, or nonprofit nature or for underprivileged people.

Youth hostels are very much a part of the program. Here, the major effort is in supplying funds for the construction and equipping of hostels in various parts of France. These provide vacation lodgings for young people as well as accommodations for those who are traveling. The youth hostel organizations are responsible for the operation of the hostels. The support of hosteling enables thousands of French young people to vacation independently or in groups or to take tours which include a good amount of bicycling, hiking, and camping.

The 1964 budget of the secretariat amounted to 698,000,000 francs, equivalent to $139,600,000. This represents an increase of twenty-nine percent over the 1963 budget and is about four times the 1958 budget. The rapid growth of the program attests to its importance in the French picture.

In France and the United States the sports programs are popular, but the French tend more to choose the sports which they believe bring about physical fitness, while in the United States, public recreation in local communities tends to be more in response to demands and tastes of the public. Only since the early 1950's has the President's Council on Physical Fitness encouraged exercising for the purpose of producing fitness.

Commercial Recreation

Continued from Page 76

parties agreed that incorporating bowling into the playground operation under the city's "learn-to" method of approach, so successful in swimming, tennis, and skating, was feasible. Initially, a training course was developed for the recreation division's administrative staff and a representative from each of the 105 playgrounds.

Playground staff members approached this training course with apprehension, but, once the program was broken down into simple one, two, three steps and the theory of this method explained they responded enthusiastically. Since the recreation division operates under a five-region basis, each with a regional supervisor, the supervisors were given the names and locations of the establishments that had been assigned to their regions and the number of children that could be accommodated at each location. Although there are forty-eight members in the Greater St. Louis BPA, only the fourteen within the city limits were selected because of travel limitations; hence, each of the five regions had from one to four establishments with which to work.

A quota was developed on the basis of five youngsters per lane and the program was set up for three successive Friday mornings from 9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Transportation was to be provided by the city playground staff, and balls, shoes, and use of lanes was provided free of charge by the establishments. Whether a quota could be met by the playgrounds, whether there would be enough interest stimulated in the program, whether the training was adequate were just a few of the problems anticipated; but, from the first day the children arrived, all fears were dispelled and the beginning of what promises to be an annual venture took place. Twenty-three hundred youngsters were taken to the establishments and had their first experience in bowling. The reaction of all—playground workers, city officials, proprietors, and, most important, the children—was highly favorable. Playground workers said, "Can't we extend it?" Recreation supervisors said, "Terrific—let's do it next year!" Proprietors said, "It's the best behaved group we've ever had." The kids said, "Did you see that delivery? Did you see me knock down that tenpin?"

So, what at first was a doubt-ridden experiment became a workable, shoulder-to-shoulder, work-together approach of all recreation agencies in the area—private, public, and commercial. It worked in St. Louis, and it can work in other cities and states. All that is needed is cooperative planning. #

uble Shooting Unit

OPPING TROUBLE before it happens s the goal of the Special Problems established more than a year ago e Los Angeles City Recreation and s Department. Purpose of the unit be available at all times to move recreation centers where the di- r feels tense situations are devel- g and to work with individuals and ps causing problems, according to A. Cunningham, superintendent creation.

any youngsters and older teen- s who create problems at home and ol frequently are a source of even er irritation at recreation centers, e directors do not have disciplin- resources available to parents and ers. Mr. Cunningham says: "Our responsibility is to those seeking esome, constructive leisure activi- Our recreation directors cannot te their time to coping with delin- cy problems as such, but we cer- y cannot permit our facilities to me breeding grounds for delin- ts."

or that reason, the department held ries of meetings with representa- of the police and probation de- ments and the city attorney's of- seeking a solution to a problem h could, if ignored, endanger the e recreation program. Joseph is, a recreation director with seven- years of service and broad experi- within the department, was se- d to establish a unit which could with directors to handle prob- as they arise and would concen- on dealing with nonconformists. onths of planning and careful re- ment of recreation assistants were ssary before Mr. Lewis finally suc- ed in assembling a group of men e backgrounds and demonstrated ties made them especially fitted for ask. On November 23, 1963, the ial Problems Unit began its oper- , and since that time has provided uable service to recreation direc- at centers where actions of a few iduals or groups threatened the orderly conduct of a recreation program.

Each situation has its own peculiar problems and there is no set formula for handling any. Sometimes conferances with parents is the answer; frequently working with social agencies helps; and when necessary serious cases are referred to law enforcement agencies. However, even when the Special Problems Unit cannot handle situations with diplomacy and has to resort to seeking aid from law enforcement agencies, it has served its purpose—it has freed the regular staff so that normal recreation activities are not disrupted and the many are not sacrificed to the few.

Giveaway Fish

GIVING AWAY a fish is not as easy as it may appear. In Florida, where fishermen are likely to have extra fish, it has become a highly developed science. Almost anybody can give away a fish in the daytime, especially a cleaned fish. At night, skill is required. If the recipient is already in bed and doesn't care too much for fish anyway, it takes a real artist to give him a dead fish, especially if it is uncleaned and having an odor a little like a dead fish.

The enthusiastic approach is easiest. Call the victim on the telephone and tell him you have a surprise for him. If he has been asleep he may fall for this and have the door unlocked by the time you get to his home.

A real old-time giver with plenty of confidence will take the bull by the horns and say: "Come over to my place right now. Hurry!" Then, he hangs up and the fish-getter will be on hand (probably wearing his pajama tops) and have the fish before he really knows what happened.

In delivering a fish at a late hour (all fishermen arrive home late), it is best to ring the doorbell or bang the knocker briskly and be ready to thrust one muddy foot through the door. Hold the fish behind you and thrust it into the victim's hands while making a diversionary remark such as: "Have you been listening to your radio?" The fish-getter will assume that an atomic attack is imminent and will grasp convulsively at anything offered him—in this case a dead fish.

In Florida, most folks can catch fish for themselves and therefore look with scorn on everyone else's catch. If the victim is a fisherman himself, the giver can stand on the stoop with the fish behind him and say: "What is the world's record for channel bass?" The victim will pause and try to remember and will absentmindedly grasp the proffered seafood.

Only a coward would ring a doorbell, deposit a fish on the step and run. Ardent fishermen who persistantly present fish to their neighbors will note that the backyard orange trees of such recipients often show remarkable growth and their rose bushes are things of beauty. This is a bad thing for fish conservation.

As a last resort, you might try cleaning the fish—or eating them yourself—or putting them back in the water.

Whiting News and Views

"Well, thanks, Phil . . . and we have a little something for you, too."

Used with permission from "Best Cartoons of the Year 1964" (Crown Publishers)

Cuff Note

• To waterproof matches, dip the heads into melted wax or fingernail polish. Dampness won't get to them, and the coating scrapes off as you strike the matches. This handy hint for campers heading for wet country is given by W. K. Merrill, author of *All About Camping* (Stackpole Books).

MARKET NEWS

• TOUCH AND GO. A new flag football and tag game belt set fits into the physical fitness and health education programs being fostered throughout the entire United States. It also is a great time and stress saver for officials, physical education teachers, and coaches. The *Rip Flag Belt* stops the ever-present arguing as to whether or not the player has been touched. An extra student can run the game or one supervisor can control two or three games at the same time.

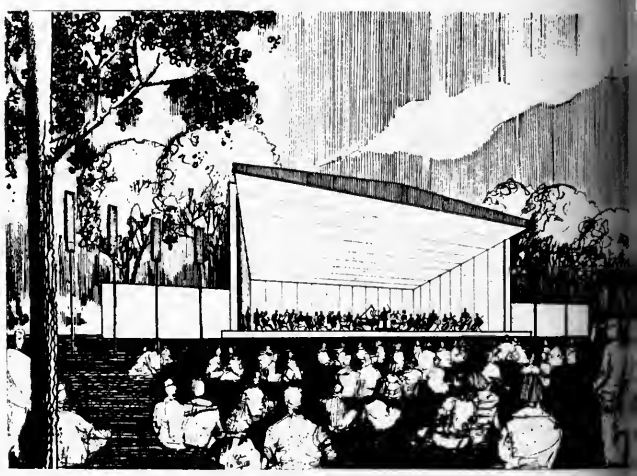
The belts are of heavy webbing material, in three sizes, and can be purchased with two flags or three flags. The third flag is attached in the middle of the back. The belt buckle is a nickle-plated D-ring and is adjustable to fit. The patent flag attachment is made of Velcro adhesive material and is good for at least ten thousand pulls. It can be replaced in seconds. The flags are of strong vinyl-coated nylon material that will not tear, soil, or deteriorate. They are two inches wide and eighteen inches long. For further information, write to Mason City Tent and Awning Company, Mason City, Iowa.

• AFTER THE FIRE. Insistent urging by Connecticut's Deputy State Fire Marshal Major Carroll E. Shaw and other local fire authorities has resulted in the development of a new fire safety latching device for hospital and institution doors. As a direct result of the tragic 1961 Hartford Hospital fire, Stewart A. Sprague, chief engineer of Hartford Hospital, joined engineers in designing the new latch. Until recently hospital patient-room doors had been designed primarily for ease in opening and closing by nurses, whose arms are usually loaded with supplies. They were not equipped with positive latches. During the hospital holocaust, these doors had to be heavily barricaded in order to keep them shut against the tremendous pressure created when fire swept down the corridor.

The new latch incorporates convenient push-pull opening features with positive latching action to meet modern fire safety requirements. Instead of turning a knob, the door opens from the corridor by simply pressing against a large curved plate, which releases the latch. A curved lever, similar to the blade handle used on hospital faucet controls, releases the latch from inside the room. If a person's hands are full, just hook a wrist, arm or elbow over the lever, unlatch the door and gently pull it open. The latches are constructed of durable cast bronze and come in either satin chrome or satin bronze finish. (These safety latches should be considered for use in other public buildings where large crowds congregate.) Write to the Russwin Division of Emhart Corporation, New Britain, Connecticut, for further information.

• MUSIC IN THE PARK. A trailerized stage and concert shell, complete with full sound reinforcement system, will be used by the New York Philharmonic for a series of free concerts in four New York City parks next summer. The stage-shell will be portable, making it possible to move the whole unit including dressing rooms, generators, and other necessary equipment, by trailers from one site to another overnight. The symphonic shell has been designed by Christopher Jaffe of Stagecraft Corporation, Norwalk, Conn.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has announced the series of concerts by the New York Philharmonic and the allocation



Symphonic shell for New York City parks.

of funds by the city of New York for the trailer-stage and shell. Mr. Jaffe has worked with the Philharmonic before when one of his shells was constructed by the Stagecraft Corporation and flown out to Monterey, California, for the Philharmonic concert at the fairgrounds there last year.

• INGRAINED. The warmth and beauty of birch and oak paneling are combined with the easy upkeep, economy, and durability of hardwood in two new woodgrained wall panels. In distinctive off-white, Alpine oak offers a striking background for furniture and draperies of darker tones. Fireside birch has the rich tones and authentic graining of fine cabinetry. Their color-coordinated vertical grooves at random widths give additional decorator appeal.

Walls go up fast with the 4′-by-7′ and 4′-by-8′ panels (4′-by-10′ panels also available east of the Rockies). Paneling is factory finished. There is no on-the-job fuss and muss with sealer, strain, and varnish. Once up, the woodgrained hardboard requires only occasional wiping with a damp cloth. Paneling is also available in teak, oak, natura, honey tone cherry, pecan, glacier, tawny and sable walnut. Write to the Masonite Corporation, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 60606 for additional information.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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FILM GUIDE—*Recreation departments can put films to excellent use in all phases of their program and operation— from inservice training to sports instruction to special events. This guide breaks down the various film producers and distributors by category, followed by an alphabetical listing giving complete name and address. All companies have catalogues or literature available on request. Please write directly to the sources given—and mention RECREATION Magazine.*

ARTS AND CRAFTS
AV-ED — National Film Board
Contemporary — New York University
Eye Gate — Rembrandt
Lilley — Society for VE
Mc-Graw — Thorne

CAMPING
Athletic Inst. — Florida Dev. Comm.
Indiana University

CHRISTMAS
Catholic Film — Religious Film Service
Century Gospel — Religious Film Library

CHURCH
Augsburg — Miller's
Catholic Film — Joseph Ott
Century Gospel — Pacific Union
Christian Literature — Religious Film Service
Christian Youth — Religious Film Library
Church Films — Rice
Concordia — Twyman
Hansen's — United Christian
Kunz — Unusual
Warner

CONSERVATION
Audio-Visual — Sierra Club
Indiana Univ. — U.S. Forest Service

CULINARY ARTS
Culinary Arts Film Library

DANCE
Audio-Visual — Rembrandt
Tucson

DELINQUENCY
New York State

EASTER
Century Gospel — Religious Film Library

FAMILY
New York State

GARDENS
Modern Talking

HALLOWEEN
Levy's

HEALTH
Ideal — National Film Board
Lilley — National Film Service

HOLIDAYS
Eye Gate — Pacific Union
Concordia — Society for VE

ILL AND HANDICAPPED
Thorne

LEISURE
Athletic Inst. — New York State

MENTAL HEALTH
National Association for Mental Health

MUSIC
Jim Handy — National Film Board
Society for VE

NATURE STUDY
Audio-Visual — Productions Unlimited
AV-ED — Pyramid
Cenco — Religious Film Library
Eye Gate — Rice
Florida — Sierra Club
Lewis — Society for VE
Lilley — Sterling
McGraw — Thorne
Northern — Twyman
Pacific Union — U.S. Forest Service
Vaseco

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
McGraw — Society for VE

RECREATION
(Practice, Promotion, Theory)
Athletic Institute — New York State
Religious Film Service

SAFETY
Audio-Visual — McGraw
Christian Youth — National Film Service
Eye Gate — National Fire
Ideal — Productions Unlimited
Interlude — Pyramid
Levy's — Rice
Lilley — Sterling
Society for VE

SCIENCE
Cenco — Religious Film Service
Contemporary — Shell
Jim Handy — Society for VE
Lilley — Sterling
Modern Talking — Thorne
National Film Board — U.S. Forest Service
National Film Service — United World
Norwood — Vaseco

SPORTS
Association — Lewis
Athletic Institute — Modern Talking
Audio-Visual — National Film Service
Ideal — Twyman
Vaseco

SOCIAL SCIENCE
National Film Board

STORIES AND STORYTELLING
Brandon — de Rochemont
Weston Woods

TRAVEL
Audio Film — Levy's
Cinema Guild — Modern Talking
Ideal — Pacific Union
Vaseco

UNITED NATIONS
Contemporary

YOUTH
Catholic Film — Ideal
Century Gospel — Warner

FILM DIRECTORY

ASSOCIATION FILMS, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 10017

ATHLETIC INSTITUTE, 805 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 60654

AUGSBURG PUBLISHING HOUSE, 426 South 5th Street, Minneapolis 15

AUDIO FILM CENTER, 406 Clement Street, San Francisco 18

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS LIBRARY, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penn.

AV-ED FILMS, 7932 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, California 90046

BRANDON FILMS, 200 West 57th Street, New York 10019

CATHOLIC FILM CENTER, 29 Salem Way, Yonkers 3, New York

CENCO EDUCATIONAL FILMS, 1700 West Irving Park Road, Chicago 13

CENTURY GOSPEL MINISTRIES, Souderton, Pennsylvania

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SALES, 39 Oakland Avenue, Pontiac, Michigan

CHRISTIAN YOUTH CINEMA, INC., 279 Keswick Avenue, Glenside, Pennsylvania

CHURCH FILMS, 69 Hillside Avenue, Syosset, New York 11791

CINEMA GUILD, 10 Fisher Place, Mt. Vernon, New York

CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 3558 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis 18

CONTEMPORARY FILMS, 267 West 25th Street, New York 10001 (also 614 Davis Street), Evanston, Illinois

CULINARY ARTS FILM LIBRARY, General Mills, Inc., 9200 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis 26

EYE GATE HOUSE (filmstrips), 146-01 Archer Avenue, Jamaica 35, New York

FLORIDA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, Florida News Bureau, Tallahassee, Florida

HANSEN'S CHURCH FILMS, INC., 6045 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28, California

IDEAL PICTURES, 321 West 44th Street, New York 10036

INDIANA UNIVERSITY AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER, Bloomington, Indiana

INTERLUDE FILMS, P.O. Box 650, La Crescenta, California 91014

JIM HANDY ORGANIZATION, 2821 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit 11

KUNZ INC., 426 North Calvert Street, Baltimore 2 (1319 Vine Street, Philadelphia 7)

LEVY'S FILM AND PROJECTION SERVICE, 1648 Pullen Avenue, Cincinnati 23

LEWIS FILM SERVICE, 1425 East Central, Wichita, Kansas

J. P. LILLEY AND SON INC., Box 3035, 928 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

McGRAW-HILL, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 10036 (253 Spadina Road, Toronto 4)

MILLER'S VISUAL AIDS INC., University Plaza Boulevard, 100 North University, Fort Worth, Texas

MODERN TALKING PICTURE SERVICE, 3 East 54th Street, New York 10022

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF YOUTH, Executive Department, Albany, New York

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY FILM LIBRARY, 26 Washington Place, New York 10003

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 267 West 25th Street, New York

NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA, Fifth Avenue, New York 10019

NATIONAL FILM SERVICE, 14-20 Glen Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSO TION, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 0

NORTHERN FILMS, Box 98, Main Office tion, Seattle 11, Washington

NORWOOD FILMS, 926 New Jersey Ave Washington, D.C.

OFFICIAL SPORTS FILM SERVICE, 7 S Dearborn Street, Chicago 3

JOSEPH C. OTT, 6901 Castor Avenue, P delphia 49

PACIFIC UNION FILM LIBRARY, P.O. 146, Glendale, California

PRODUCTIONS UNLIMITED, 1564 Broad New York 10036

PYRAMID FILM PRODUCERS, P.O. Box Santa Monica, California

RELIGIOUS FILM LIBRARIES, 17 Park P New York 10007

RELIGIOUS FILM SERVICE, 2804 And Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina

REMBRANDT FILMS, 267 West 25th St New York 10001

RICE FILM COMPANY, 123 Pleasant St P.O. Box 816, Manchester, New Hampsh

LOUIS DE ROCHEMONT ASSOCIATES, West 26th Street, New York 10001

SHELL FILMS, 50 West 50th Street, New 10020

SIERRA CLUB, 1050 Mills Tower, San Fran

SOCIETY FOR VISUAL EDUCATION, Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14

STERLING FILMS, 43 West 61st Street, York 10023

THORNE FILMS, 1229 University Ave Boulder, Colorado

TUCSON CREATIVE DANCE CENTER, North Cherry Avenue, Tucson, Arizona

TWYMAN FILMS, 329 Salem Avenue, Da 1, Ohio

UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOC 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapo Indiana

UNITED WORLD FILMS, 1445 Park Ave New York 10027

UNUSUAL FILMS, Bob Jones Unive Greenville, South Carolina

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MOTION PICT SERVICE, U.S. Department of Agricul Washington, D.C. (and regional offices)

VASECO, INC., 2301 Classen Boulevard, homa City 6

WARNER PRESS INC., Audio-Visual De ment, P.O. Box 2499, Anderson, Indiana

WESTON WOODS, Weston, Connecticut

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Safe Use of Chemicals

Antoine

OST OF US are involved either directly or indirectly in some e of pest control on the grounds maintain, and it is necessary for of us, at one time or another, to and re-evaluate our present teches and attempt to make our spray weed control programs as safe and tive as possible. Since damage to mature tree, shrub, or turf area is cially serious, due to replacement s, plant toxicity by chemicals is of or importance to any discussion of application of chemicals. There-, we must give particular consider-n to the following cautions:

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ever mix your materials without oughly knowing their respective patabilities. It is convenient when can take care of several problems one application, but it is far more tical to make two or more applicas than to answer questions concernthe cause of damage to or death aluable trees or shrubs.

ever use any of these materials n the temperature is above 90°F. when the humidity is below thirty ent. Oil sprays are especially danous to use at these levels, but wete powders and emulsions can be as hazardous at times.

Vash off tropicals and tender, young ts that might be under or around s or shrubs you are spraying. Algh you may realize no damage, in e cases it is proven that these plants stand the toxic effects of chemicals a lesser degree than do woody ts.

• Each crew of spray personnel should be equipped with adequate scales, and measuring equipment. To send someone out to spray with only calculated guesses as a means of measuring quantities of chemicals is like pointing a revolver at your head and pulling the trigger.

• Applicators should be equipped with rubber gloves, respirators, and rubber boots. Constantly observe your personnel while performing their work and attempt to find any unsafe situations. The older, more experienced men are the worst offenders in regard to personal safety practices. They often become oblivious to the unsafe manner in which they perform their job.

• Alert your applicators to hazards from spray drift. Toxic weed control materials and sterilants are the most damaging, but, needless to say, any spray material is dangerous to use in periods of high winds.

• Establish a program of washing out spray tanks, hoses, and pumps after using any herbacide and before spraying ornamentals. If you have not considered buying separate equipment for weed work exclusively, check into the possibility or feasibility of it. It is false economy to use the same equipment for both ornamental spraying and weed work.

• Always stake outside the root zone of trees and shrubbery when using fumigants and sterilants. Where areas are sloped, make use of dams or furrows to keep the materials from washing or eroding into the plant root areas.

* * * *

Note On The Cuff

• Maryland reports a sixty-three percent decrease in highway litter removal costs since the start of the Keep Maryland Beautiful program. Littering in state parks has dropped an estimated twenty to thirty percent.

ANTOINE *is a consultant with the Harold Mitchell Company in San riel, California. This material was n at the 1964 California and Pacific thwest Recreation and Park Conce.*

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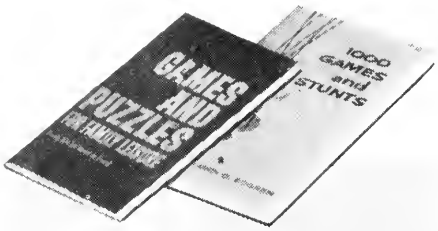

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Ski-Jumpers Paradise

Continued from Page 65

worked endless hours on the development of up-to-date programs that will keep producing a caliber of skier with championship spirit and a deep sense of American ideals.

Following the close of World War II, ski programs throughout the world thrived anew with eagerness and competitive spirit. Duluth was quick to unfold a program for senior jumpers and followed shortly after with competitions in cross country and slalom. With this action, the junior programs again caught fire, and prospective champions began to make their appearance. In 1948 the first Junior National Ski Jumping championships were held at Chester Bowl in Duluth, and proudly we decorated a Duluth boy as one of the winners in this historic event. Since that time Duluth has sent teams to all parts of the United States for national competition and no less than six national champions have returned to Duluth.

Training sessions for junior and senior competitors are held weekly at area ski sites. Older experienced skiers, with a broad knowledge of technique, work with small groups of trainees.

In recent years the Central United States Ski Association set up special training camps for youngsters in slalom, cross-country, and jumping. Since infancy, these camps have been held in various places, but recently have been centrally located where good snow falls are dependable early in the season ing qualified coaches and membe the Olympic and World Champio teams as advisors and coaches, camps have proven themselves the valuable aspect in the developme competitive skiers. Results of trai with this type of guidance have g skiing in the Midwest a new "sh the arm," and newly crowned c pions advocate the program stro Gene Kotlarek and Dave Hicks of luth who gained two of the four b on the 1964 Olympic ski team members of the 1964-65 training c held during Christmas vacation Washburn, Wisconsin. Charlie Ba ski coach in a Duluth school, and L Sorenson, former Olympic candida cross-country skiing, helped coach racers at Houghton, Michigan.

Special ski classes for beginners recreation skiers are also availabl Duluth through the auspices of the ious ski shops. Free instruction sions are held a number of week throughout the season at Mont du a locally owned ski resort just wes the city. Skiers learn rapidly here soon are making good use of the bars and rope tows that whisk then the snow laden summits.

Duluth has played a giant's rol the promotion of the ski sport and caused its citizens to be proud o host of ski champions. Duluth you sters are proud of their leadership city programs and eagerly look for day when Duluth will be recognize the "Ski Capital of the Nation." #

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

hildren's Literature For Dramatiza- —An Anthology, Geraldine Brain Si. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd St et, New York 10016. Pp. 332. $4.75.

GERALDINE SIKS is well known to all recreation leaders who believe in conduct creative dramatics. Her book is one that fills a real gap in a fessional literature and fills it beau- lly. Here is a collection of over fifty ies and over eighty poems, all of ch were selected *only* after they have n used successfully and happily by dren. These are not what children ht to like; they are what children ike and will like.

Many of the stories have been adapted s to emphasize the narrative quality hem that delights a child. All of n have been dramatized. This is no teur scrapbook. The selections bine popularity with taste, so their will encourage a love for literature he child playacts. This anthology uld be used along with the author's book *Creative Dramatics—An Art Children*, published in 1958 by the e publishers.

n a splendid "Appendix of Sugges- s for Use of the Material" the author classified the material under a wide ety of headings. This is really a plement to the very detailed table ontents. The bibliography is one of best and most carefully selected that have seen. It includes creative dra- ics and children's theater, creativi- education and language arts, chil- n's literature—stories and antholo- —and related creative arts.—*V. M.*

Children's Festivals from Many ds, Nina Millen. Friendship Press, 5 Riverside Drive, New York 10027. 192, illustrated. $3.95.

THIS DELIGHTFUL BOOK, illustrated by Janet Smalley's appealing sketches, cribes 165 festivals, both folk and gious. Their habitats range from w Zealand to the North Pole, from nidad to Tonga. Our favorite festi- is the *Alacitas*, the Fair of Little ngs, in Bolivia, where all sorts of cles of miniature size can be bought. making of an *eleko*, the miniature n of clay, on which tiny items can hung, would be a clever playground a.

Little boys would enjoy the Bunny Dance Feast of the Plains Indians. Special celebrations include Brother and Sister Day from India, the Leopard Pantomime from Angola, and the Feast of Lights from Burma, among many others. The religious festivals include those for Christmas and Easter, Yom Kippur and Succoth, and many others. These folk and religious festivals will provide a rich resource for new ideas, themes, decorations, and special events.

Create With Yarn, Ethel Jane Beitler. International Textbook Company, Scranton 15, Pennsylvania. Pp. 196. $7.50.

STITCHERY is a field of art that is fast becoming very popular again after a long quietus and is now used in art classes because of the encouragement one gets from the variations that can be done with color and yarn plus materials. This book is divided into two parts, hooking and stitchery, giving the basic steps of each process. Stitches well-known to most of the older generation are used very creatively. *These are crafts which recreation leaders should explore.* Today's young people do not know the simple stitches—let alone how to use a needle or thread or thimble. In hooking, though it is an old craft, the approach is very different. It is a beautifully photographed and easy-to-read book.

The author writes: "Stitchery is a quiet and calm sort of activity that gives a person time to sit and ponder on the day's joys and sorrows or time to think through the problems of the day, and, while pondering, the craftsman may be developing a web of stitches which blend together the gay and the dull strands of life and give them meaning."

It seems to me that we could use a craft like this in these turbulent times and that our programs in recreation could well afford to include quiet creative work with yarns. Let's try it!—*Mary B. Cummings, arts and crafts specialist.*

IN BRIEF

THE CITY AND THE ARTS, *August Heckscher. Institute of Local Government, University of Pittsburgh. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.50.* Mr. Heckscher's main concern in this publication is for the top-level artist and organization and what can be done to enrich community life by bringing them together with local government in a close working relationship. His attitude toward arts councils and other forms of cooperative arrangements between public and private bodies is favorable. Several important examples are cited in *The City and the Arts.* The role of educational, recreational, and other community services affecting the arts is practically ignored. He puts the solution of the problem in the hands of the select few. City hall which deals with the public at large and the public welfare will probably want a solution based on the interdependence of all forces affecting the cultural life of the city at all levels including recreation and education.

GESELL INSTITUTE PARTY BOOK, *Frances L. Ilg, Louise Bates Ames, Evelyn Goodeough, and Irene B. Andresen. Dell Books, Box 2291, Grand Central Post Office, New York 10017. Pp. 114, illustrated. $.50 (plus $.10 handling charge).* Readers may remember the series on parties for children at various age levels published in a number of issues of *Life* magazine. These were all made into a book that sold for $3.95. Now they're a paperback which includes a party for each age from three to eleven, two parties for twelve-year-olds, one for the thirteens, three for the fourteens, and one for the fifteens. Keys to behavior, suggestions for activities, hints and warnings, possible expense, and suggested schedule all combine to make this a most useful book for parents, leaders, teachers—and anyone who faces children's parties with misgivings. One look at the authors—and misgivings will fade. One look at the contents—and the party is on!

FUN CRAFTS FOR CHILDREN. *John L. Squires. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 250, illustrated. Spiralbound, $5.95.* The pages of this plastic-bound book turn easily and stay perfectly flat. The contents are in six parts and each is graded from kindergarten through sixth grade. The crafts are easy to do, with materials, tools, procedures, and average time required noted for each craft. This is a good book for recreation leaders and parents because the materials used are mostly scrap or easily and cheaply obtainable or found in the home.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AMERICANA, HISTORY

Clipper Ships and Captains, Jane D. Lyon. American Heritage, 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

Birth of Liberty, The Story of the James River, Virgil Carrington Jones. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 154. $3.75.

Circus, Country Beautiful Foundation, Inc., Elm Grove, Wisc. Pp. 64. $3.95.

Circus from Rome to Ringling, The, Earl Chapin May. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 332. Paper, $2.00.

Fare Thee Well, Leslie Dorsey & Janice Devine. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 328. $10.00.

Story of the Peace Corps, The, George Sullivan. Fleet Publ., 230 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 155. $3.50.

Story of World War II, The, Robert Leckie. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 193. $3.95.

U.S. Fragmen of World War II, The, Wyatt Blassingame. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 171. $1.95.

Vikings, The, Frank R. Donovan, American Heritage, 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

FACILITIES

Creative Playground Equipment, William Penn Mott, Jr., Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 36. Paper, $2.00.

How to Build your Cabin or Modern Vacation Home, Harry Walton. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Swimming Pool Data & Reference Annual, 1965, Hoffman-Harris, Inc., 309 Professional Bldg., Sunrise Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33304. Pp. 302. Paper, $5.00.

FESTIVALS, PARTIES

Betty Crocker's Parties for Children, Lois M. Freeman. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 166. Spiralbound, $1.95.

Birthdays Are for Everyone, Charlotte Steiner. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 31. $2.95.

Flowers and Festivals of the Jewish Year, Lillian S. Freehof and Lottie C. Bandman. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 10016. Pp. 192. $5.95.

FITNESS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Be Fit as a Marine, Lt. Col. W. H. Rankin. Cornerstone Library, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 134. Paper, $1.00.

Better Physical Fitness for Girls, Helen Hull Jacobs. Dodd, Mead. 432 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 63. $2.75.

Heart and Sport, Ernst Jokl, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 117. $6.00.

Issues in Physical Education, Marion Alice Sanborn and Betty G. Hartman. Lea & Febiger, Washington Sq., Philadelphia 19106. Pp. 256. $6.00.

Parents' Guide to Children's Vision, James R. Gregg, O.D. Public Affairs Pamphlets. 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 20. $.25.

Physical Activities for College Women, Maryhelen Vannier, Ed.D., Hally Beth Poindexter, Ed.D. Wm. Saunders, W. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5, Pa. Pp. 509. Paper, $6.00.

Physical Fitness: Tests and Exercises, Jay Bender and Edward J. Shea. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 158. $4.50.

Physiology of Exercise, Ernst Jokl, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 145. $6.50.

Practical Approach to Measurement in Physical Education, Harold M. Barrow and Rosemary McGee. Lea & Febiger, Washington Sq., Philadelphia 19106. Pp. 560. $8.50.

Slipped Discs, Kenneth C. Hutchin, M.D. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 94. Paper, $.95.

Teen-Ager's Guide to Diet and Health, Robert S. Goodhart, M.D. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 176. $3.95.

GAMES AND HOBBIES

Beginner's Book of Magic, A, Francis J. Rigney. Devin-Adair, 23 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 145. $3.50.

Bridge for People Who Don't Know One Card From Another, Ray Young. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 127. $2.95.

Child Photography Simplified, Edna Bennett. American Photographic Book Publ., New York 10010. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.00.

Coin Collecting for Fun and Profit. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 104. $2.50.

Mah Jong, Anyone? Kitty Strauser and Lucille Evans. Chas. E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt., Pp. 59. $1.75.

Muscle-Building Games, Lillian and Godfrey Frankel. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 96. $2.95.

Nikon F Nikkorex F Pocket Companion, J. D. Cooper. Amphoto Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 126. Paper, $1.95.

Ninety-Seven Special Effects for Your Home Slide Show, Jean and Cle Kinney. Richards Rosen Press, 29 E. 21st St., New York 10010. Pp. 128. $3.95.

Reinhold's Photo and Movie Book, H. Freytag. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 416. $9.95.

ILL and HANDICAPPED

Experimental Curriculum for Young Mentally Retarded Children, Frances P. Connor. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, 525 W. 120th St., New York 10027. Pp. 300. Paper, $3.25.

Mental Retardation: A Family Crisis—The Therapeutic Role of the Physician. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 104 E. 25th St., New York 10010. Pp. 148. $.50.

Nurse Everyone Needs, The, Marguerite Clark. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Play in a Hospital, Play Schools Assoc., 120 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 54. Spiralbound, $.75.

Retarded Child Gets Ready for School, The, Margaret Hill. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Serious Mental Illness in Children, Harry Milt. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Services for Children with Orthopedic Handicaps. Amer. Public Health Assoc., 1790 Broadway, New York 10019. Pp. 128. Paper, $2.50.

Socio-Recreative Programing for the Retarded, Elliott M. Avedon and Frances B. Arje. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 10027. Pp. 84. Paper, $1.50.

INTERNATIONAL

Australian Adventure (Girl Guides), Ann Rylah, Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 134. $7.00.

Balkans, The, Edmund Stillman. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Britain, Lyle Kenyon Engel, Editor. Pocket Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 191. Paper, $1.00.

Canada, Lyle Kenyon Engel, Editor. Pocket Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 192. Paper, $1.00.

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Cookbook of the United Nations, The, B... Kraus. United Nations Association of th... New York 10011. Pp. 146. Spiralbound. $...

France: Its Industries, compiled by D. G... France Actuelle, 221 Southern Bldg., Wa... ton 5, D.C. Pp. 44. Paper, $1.00.

Ireland, Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, Ne... 10020. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Land and Wildlife of South America, The, ... tan Bates. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Cente... York 10020. Pp. 200. $3.95.

Land and Wildlife of Australia, David Berg... Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York ... Pp. 198. $3.95.

Low Countries, The, Eugene Rachlis. Time... Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. ... $2.95.

Marco Polo's Adventures in China, Milton R... American Heritage, 551 5th Ave., New ... 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

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Natural Resources and International Dev... ment, Marion Clawson, Editor. John Ho... Baltimore 21218. Pp. 462. $7.50.

New Europe and its Economic Future, The, ... B. Barach. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New ... 10011. Pp. 148. Paper, $1.95.

Scandinavia, Lyle Kenyon Engel, Editor. ... Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. ... Paper, $1.00.

Shakespeare's England. Harper & Row, 49 E... St., New York 10016. Pp. 153. $3.95.

South America, Lyle Kenyon Engel, Editor. ... Books, Rockefeller Center, 630 5th Ave., ... York 10020. Pp. 192. Paper, $1.00.

Switzerland, Herbert Kubly. Time, Inc., R... feller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 160. ...

Tell Me about Tokyo, Elizabeth K. Miller.. C... E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 39. $3.25.

LEISURE, RECREATION

Fundamentals of Recreation, Thomas S. ... Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York ... Pp. 170. Paper, $2.50.

Leisure in America: Blessing Or Curse, Jan... Charlesworth. Amer. Acad. of Political a... cial Science, 3937 Chestnut St., Philadelp... Pp. 96. $1.75.

101 Ways to Enjoy Your Leisure. Harper an... 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 125. ...

Treasury of the Art of Living, A, Sidney G... berg, Editor. Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57... New York 10019. Pp. 364. $5.95.

PROGRAM

Brownie Girl Scout Handbook. Girl Scouts ... U.S.A., 830 3rd Ave., New York 10022 ... 224. Paper, $1.00.

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Cadette Girl Scout Handbook. Girl Scouts ... U.S.A., 830 3rd Ave., New York 10022 ... 375. Paper, $1.00.

Fresh Perspectives on Program Planning, G... Ryland. National Board, YMCA, 600 Lexi... Ave., New York 10022. Mimeographed, $...

Giant Progress Program Book, Clarissa P. Sc... kert. Eldridge Publ., Denver 4, Colo. Pp. ... Paper, $1.50.

Horizon Club Book. Camp Fire Girls, 65 ... St., New York 10013. Pp. 250. Paper, $...

Instant Fun for All Kinds of Groups, Lorell ... man Burns. Association Press, 291 Broa... New York 10007. Pp. 126. $2.95.

Intramural and Recreation Programs for Sc... and Colleges, Viola K. Kleindienst and A... Weston. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 440 ... Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 559. $6.9...

Junior Girl Scout Handbook. Girl Scouts o... U.S.A., 830 3rd Ave., New York 10022. ... 371. Paper, $1.00.

**Playground and Recreation Director's Hand... Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New ... 10017. Pp. 152. Paper, $4.00.

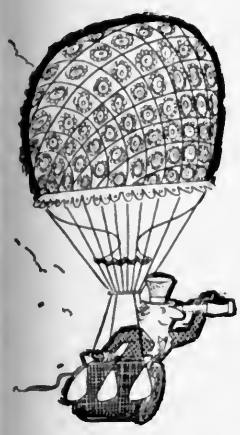
Program Resources for Advisors of Junior ... Groups (Junior Hi Kit #20), James E. Sim... Norman F. Langford, and Donald L. Le... Geneva Press, 705 Witherspoon Bldg., W... and Juniper Sts., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 160 ... per, $3.00.

Senior Girl Scout Handbook. Girl Scouts of U... 830 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 277. ... $1.00.

Senior Girl Scout Handbook. Girl Scouts o... U.S.A., 830 3rd Ave., New York 10022 ... 277. Paper, $1.00.

Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicag... Pp. 95. Spiralbound, $1.35.

Tri-Hi-Y Manual. Association Press, 291 B... way, New York 10007. Pp. 63. Paper, $...



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California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference	March 20-24	San Francisco	San Francisco Hilton
Great Lakes	March 28-31	Indianapolis	Claypool
Pacific Northwest	March 28-31	Seattle	Benjamin Franklin
Midwest	March 28-31	Lincoln, Nebraska	Cornhusker
Southwest	March 30-April 2	Oklahoma City	Sheraton Oklahoma
Southeast	April 20-22	Orlando, Florida	Cherry Plaza
Middle Atlantic	May 9-12	Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania	Pocono Manor Inn
New England	May 16-19	Newport, Rhode Island	Viking Hotel and Motor Inn

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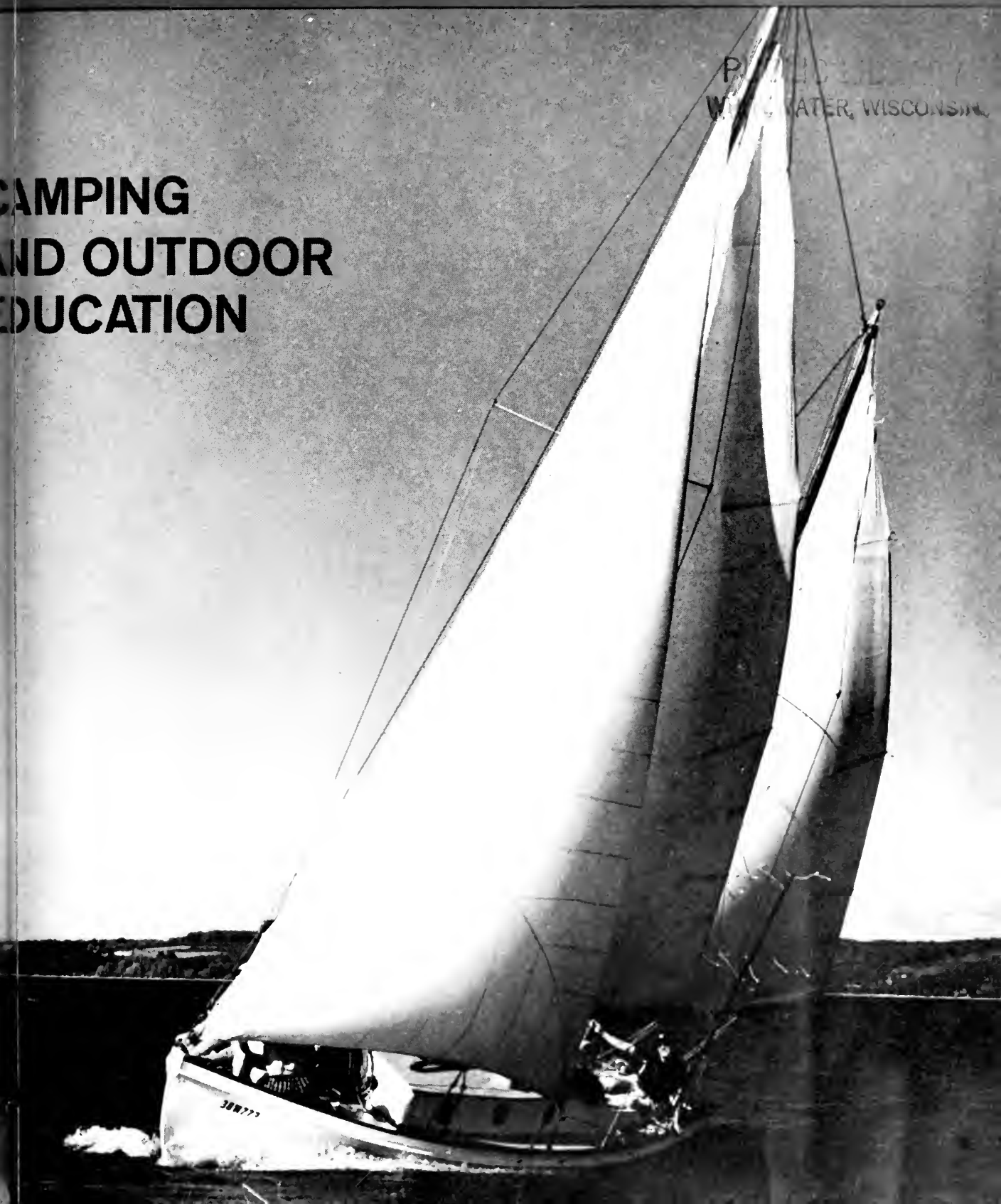

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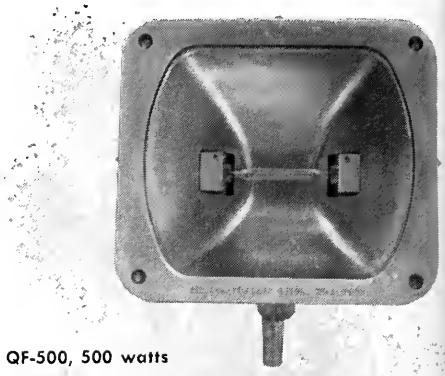

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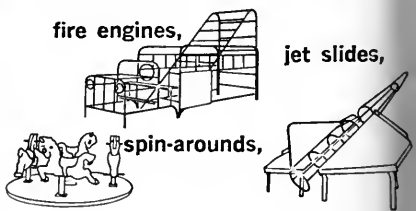

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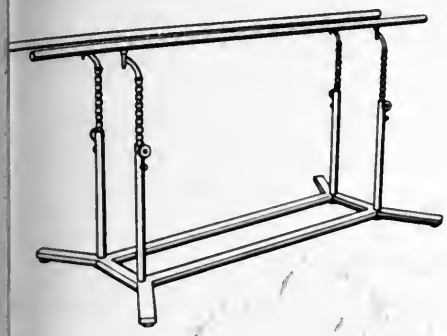

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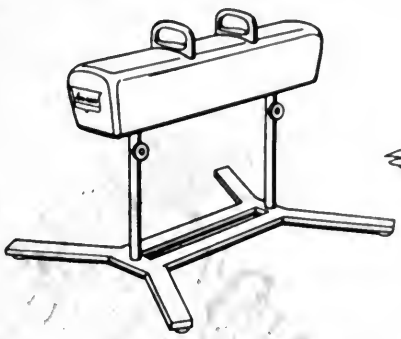

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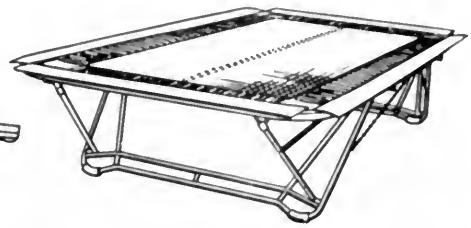

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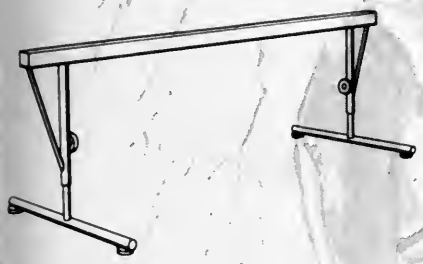

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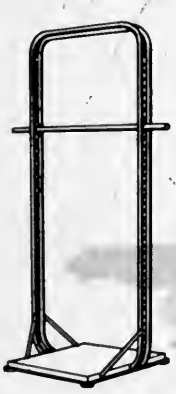

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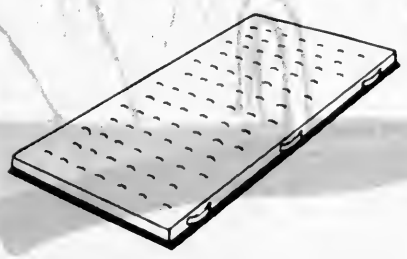

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RECREATION

MARCH 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 3 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

Water sports have grown in po larity as federal agencies cr more inland water areas throu out the country. Education for door recreation now includes struction in boating and sailing before a spanking breeze, ever our landlocked states. Altho this cover photograph shows s ing on Lake Michigan, it could as well have been the Southwes

Next Month

April is the month for publicat of the Playground Issue of REC ATION. Articles on playgrounds cover facilities, sites, equipm leadership. "Playground Surfi suggests ways of luring child and their skate boards to the pl ground instead of allowing then play this dangerous sport on sidewalks. "Super-Block Play eas," by a prominant New Y architect, will give details of ultra-modern recreation area i New York City housing project few photographs taken by D Bridgeman, on his swing arou the country while making a pl ground study for the NRA, and comments on the playgrounds saw on that trip will be includ

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Page 102, Attar Photographe New York City; 110, Paul Park 113, Henry Dunton; 121, Atla *Journal-Constitution;* 122-1 Henry Kaufmann Campgroun Pearl River, New York; 124-1 (work camp) Lincoln Farm W Camp, Roscoe, New York; (tra camp), Wisconsin Conservation partment, Madison; (trail cam Bouvé-Boston School of Physi Education, Medford, Massac setts; (tent camping) Ontario partment of Travel and Public Toronto; (all camps) Lincoln F Work Camp; (decentralized ca Bouvé-Boston; (day camp) liam Z. Harmon, Sarasota, Flor (overnight camp) Arline Str Fieldston Lower School, Br New York.

LETTERS

olen Adventures

s:

arbara Chapin's editorial [Novem-] calls our attention to the greatest ecognized deprivation of the Ameri- child—that of solitude. For children youth, freedom to dream is, spiritu- speaking, a matter of life or death. it is in solitude that is born the am whence came the Psalms, the dis- ery of radium, and the achievements he greatest of us to the least of us.

n these days when the birth rate is ing into outer space, causing an in- sing shrinkage of houseroom, school- m, and play-room, children must, for most part, find or make their own ude. Fortunately, this does not re- e physical isolation. While they have hoice as to the kind of house they in, one escape hatch is open to them: school. The more crowded the class- m, the wider the exit. The tortured ling aloud of Hiawatha by some ty-five or forty pupils, or the recita- of the tributaries of the Mississippi, ides an ample margin for a voyage e farthest Hebrides or a drive across heavens of the chariot of the sun. , if he doesn't get back in time to his place in the book or hear the her's question, is not a bad mark a ll price for such stolen adventures?

n fostering the child's fantasy life, may prove his good fairy. Parents bless it because it keeps the chil- quiet are unaware that the children watch it or pretend to because it s the *parents* quiet. While a child ght in a daydream is regarded as tally ill and yanked back to "re- ," the child before the TV set is left e uninterrupted pursuit of his own ghts. It allows him to build good es which, as Robert Frost says, make d neighbors—even out of parents.

ARGARET LEE SOUTHARD, *Hingham, assachusetts.*

eded Service

:

he other commissioners join with n extending our compliments to . . . National Recreation Association for vision and leadership in establish- a much needed consulting service ounties in the parks and recreation . We collectively feel that the suc- in implementing the Land and er Conservation Fund and other gressive legislative acts depends ly upon county government. The counseling services NRA will soon be furnishing will be invaluable to agencies throughout the country.

We sincerely feel that you have selected the best qualified parks and recreation specialist in the country in Ken Smithee [NRA's new county parks and recreation consultant]. Maricopa County will suffer a great loss, but NRA and the recreation program throughout the country will benefit from his vast knowledge and dedicated services in this field. During our association with Ken for the past ten years we have observed collective qualities and qualifications seldom found in one man.

Thank you for your assistance in the past and we are looking forward to future association and especially our consulting services. Our best wishes for NRA's continued success.

FRED M. GUIREY, *Chairman, Parks & Recreation Commission, Maricopa County, Arizona.*

* * *

At the January 8, 1965, meeting of the Arizona Parks and Recreation Asso-

Malcolm Smith photograph

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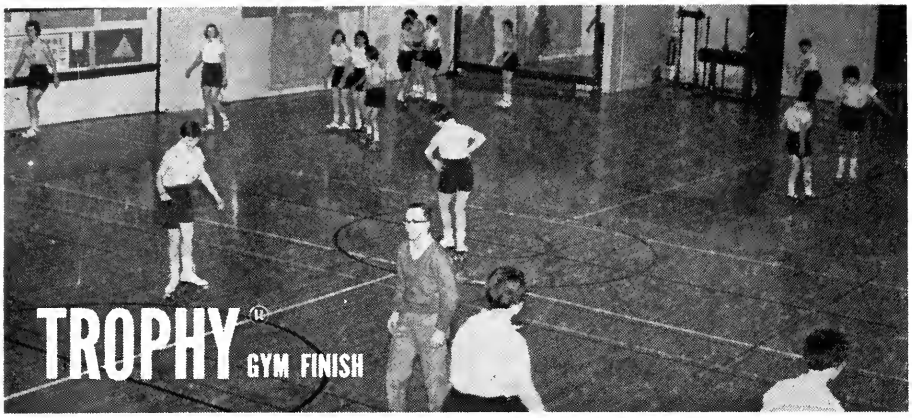

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You or a Student Can Referee With Ease—Stops Arguments

ciation, Kenneth J. Smithee, sup tendent of the Maricopa County P and Recreation Department, resi from the Board of Registration an representative of the [Arizona P and Recreation] Association on board of directors of the Arizona servation Council. His resignation accepted with mixed feelings—regr the loss of a very fine and dedic member and a distinguished Recrea professional in his state—pleasure his appointment as county parks recreation consultant with the Nati Recreation Association in Washing D. C.

KEITH K. BRUNS, *President, Arizo Parks and Recreation Association*

Blue Island Blues

The following letter was received James L. Anderson, president of Blue Island Park District, Illinois, garding the threatened loss of a dist park.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

We would like to take this opportu to join our affiliate in your fine st the Illinois Federation of Sportsm Clubs, in expressing concern that C tral Park in Blue Island will be through the addition to a hospital th We hope you realize that there is a national program under way to aside and preserve natural areas open spaces in or near large metrop tan areas. This concern has been flected through a report of the Outd Recreation Resources Review Comm sion, through the establishment of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, throu the enactment of the Land and Wa Conservation Fund Act, and in ma other ways. Even the President, in State of the Union message . . . expres the need for quality outdoor recreatio opportunities in "The Great Society."

In line with this concept, we are ho ful that Central Park in Blue Island m be continued and maintained in its pr ent condition. Encroachments for ma beneficial purposes now are being ma on all types of natural areas throughc the country, yet these parcels conta values which cannot be compared o strict economic basis. Central Park New York City, Rock Creek Park Washington, D.C., Forest Park in Louis, and many others long ha proven their values to the people of th areas and, once invaded, they are l forever. We hope that the officials Blue Island can see fit to maintain well-balanced program of developme one which will preserve outdoor recr tional and park areas in harmony w other municipal facilities.

THOMAS L. KIMBALL, *Executive rector, National Wildlife Federati Washington, D.C.*

WHY OUTDOOR CONSERVATION EDUCATION?

eph J. Shomon

URING THE PAST CENTURY, the growth of our population and the unwise and wasteful use of our lands and natural resources have pointed to the need for a ater understanding and appreciation of resource problems conservation. In the early part of this century Theodore sevelt called the nation's attention to this need, and ugh his vigorous leadership a strong and effective na- al conservation policy was established, a policy that led he creation of many of our national forests, parks and llife areas.

oday, however, the capacity of many of our existing na- al outdoor areas has become overtaxed, and if the present d continues these facilities will become wholly inadequate eet future needs. More important, unless people are given er insights into the natural world around them and have opportunity to form proper attitudes and a correct con- nce, no amount of recreational opportunity, no amount dditional facilities, will be of much avail. People, by r very numbers, presence and behavior, will destroy what e seek. Some hope for easing this dilemma lies in educa- and in zoning for particular uses and for limiting the bers of users of certain areas.

he mechanized age of dramatic dimensions in which we denly find ourselves is marked by dynamic changes in g. The challenge that lies ahead in conservation is to d public understanding and attitudes which will give citizens an "ecological conscience." Without such a con- nce, we will continue to sully, to destroy, to denude, to , to mine prodigally the resources we have.

significant product of our times is the rather new and ingly constant search by people for *livability*. Today ctive living places—pleasant surroundings and oppor- ties for creative, productive family leisure—are becom- prime factors governing our economy and way of life. here was a time when city fathers believed in the idea cities and their industry attract people. Now times have ged. As George Cline Smith, vice-president of the F. W. ge Corporation, puts it: "From hereon out the situation tend to reverse itself. Industry will want to go where the le want to live."

ot long ago men, women and children lived close to the . Even so recently as a generation ago more than three- ters of our people lived and labored in rural areas—king on farms, in forests, sustaining themselves close to nature and natural resources. Now the pattern has been reversed.

A great many people who seek communion with nature surely want something more than benches, picnic tables, and fireplaces. Many desire places where they can learn something about the natural world in which they live, where through better appreciation and sharper sensibilities they can learn how to lead richer, fuller lives. Many surely want wholesome, untrampled places near at home where they can learn about wildlife, trees, wildflowers and rocks—where they can see and hear and feel wild things for themselves.

The time has arrived in America for the setting aside of some outdoor lands for learning and enjoyment. Such centers can take many forms, yet their objectives should be the same: *to combat continued resource abuses, to fight ugliness in blighted cities and strip suburbia, to curb juvenile delinquency, to preserve vital segments of our outdoors, and to give to children and adults wider vision, better skills, and deeper perspective in living.* All these are reasons enough for establishing such outdoor centers and for developing within such areas dynamic programs of outdoor conservation education.

In this shift from an agrarian social structure to an industrial society, people have lost important ties with nature —with land, pastures, hayfields, farm ponds and forests, farm animals, and with much of Mother Earth in general. They have broken their contacts with the soil, water, wildflowers, and wild creatures—and many of these same people are concerned. They're worried because they suddenly realize that there is something missing in our culture which in our parents' day seemed to have more special meaning in life. There is a growing realization today that unless leisure is used more productively, unless there is also some *quality in recreation*, it can and very well might backfire on society.

It seems obvious, then, that there needs to be a new ground swell of interest in nature, to return families, school children and youth groups, adults and senior citizens once more to our age-old kinship with the land. This time, however, the return must be for enlightenment and inspiration. There is already ample manifestation of man's interest in outdoor recreation. Our national and state parks are swelling with visitors. Five times as many vacationists are now using national forests and parks as used them ten years ago. Our national wildlife refuges and state game management areas are bursting at the seams with recreation seekers. Never before in the history of America has outdoor recreation held so much appeal for so many growing millions of our citizens. Yet we must ask ourselves if the time has not come to pay some attention to defining the ends of what we seek. #

SHOMON *is director of the Nature Centers Division, National Audubon Society.* *This material is used, with permission, from the division's* Manual of Outdoor Conservation Education. *(Available for $2.00 from National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 10028.)*

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

One Way to Get Land

A DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE known as "cluster" zoning is responsible for a new 69-acre skiing tract on Long Island, New York, in Brookhaven Township, Farmingdale. Officially opened January 20, Baldhill Ski Bowl has been carved out of wooded hills to provide a facility for beginning, intermediate, and advanced skiers of Suffolk County—complete with ski tow, snow machine and parking area. Baldhill was made possible because this type of zoning permits builders to squeeze houses onto plots smaller than those called for under prevailing zoning. The land saved can then be preserved as open space for public purposes. In this instance, according to *The New York Times*, a realty firm was permitted to build 475 houses on smaller plots in return for the donation of the ski site to the town. Skiers are now swarming to the Baldhill Bowl from all over Long Island. Suffolk County's two previously constructed ski runs were operated by private clubs.

Pattern for Over-Populated States

A NEW three thousand-acre park is only one of many new projects now under way as a part of the New Jersey Green Acres Program, according to the annual report delivered to the program Citizen's Committee at a meeting in Princeton on January 28. This new acquisition of land at present consists of fifty-nine farms. It will be developed over a twenty-five-year period, at a cost of about $25,000,000, and will be financed by the county (Mercer), the state, and the federal government. The new facility will contain, among other things, a two hundred-acre lake, two eighteen-hole golf courses, thirty tennis courts, and an amphitheater for the performing arts. Plans for a similar facility along the Delaware and Raritan Canal between Princeton and New Brunswick is among other acquisitions now being considered.

The need for both large and small open-space facilities in New Jersey is pressing, indeed, with a population increase now reaching an unparalleled density of 803 persons per square mile. The Green Acres Program, the result of the passage of a $60,000,000 bond issue in 1961, is the state's answer to that need. It might well be studied by other densely populated states. (*See also, "Crash Program for Parkland Acquisition,"* RECREATION, *October 1964.*)

Training Workshops

THE ANNUAL *Northern New England Recreation Workshop* at North Conway January 9-10 was attended by forty-seven men and women from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. They joined in sessions on *Recreation Site Planning*, do's and don'ts for planning that new area; *Federal Assistance Programs*, how they affect Northern New England;

NOT THIS . . .
NEVER DEPEND ON AN INNERTUBE. It is too easy to slip through it or have it slip away from you.
. . . BUT THIS
Learn to swim. If you need a flotation device to begin with, be sure it is a safe one and won't leave you, the Red Cross warns.

Vandalism, who commits it and v how to prevent it, and vandalproof eq ment and materials; *Salesmanship*, to explain recreation department s ices, communication by means of ch diagrams and posters; and *Ski l* (rope tows), construction, operat maintenance and programs at such l Delegates also viewed instructional f on *Basketball; Skiing* (teaching American technique); and safety w *Mountain Climbing*. A total of tw delegates attended the workshop f the communities of Derry, Roche Concord, Bristol, Franklin, Keene, M chester, North Conway, and Berlin, the University of New Hampshire

* * * *

The eighth *Annual Training Insti* of the Society of Directors of Munic Recreation of Ontario consisted enti of the presentation and discussion of professional papers prepared and p sented by society members. The to of the papers were: (1) Adult Rec tion Programmes Should Be Self S porting, (2) Neighborhood Committ Can Contribute to the Effective Op tion for Recreation Department, (3) What Extent Should Municipal Rec tion Departments Be Concerned w Fringe Groups, (4) Hobbies—Sho Everyone Have One—Does Every Need One, (5) Playground Program Are Behind the Times, and (6) Th Should Be a Closer Relationship tween Municipal Recreation Committ and Boards of Education.

John Thorsen, new society preside in his inaugural speech, urged recr tionists to become involved with rela groups in their communities. He s also that it was the job of the munici recreation director to influence whole sense of recreation life and t we cannot, as practitioners, afford insulate ourselves from other groups volved in recreation. Other new offic are Lloyd Doran, treasurer; Wend Brewster, registrar; Gerald Strickla secretary; Margaret Phillips, vice-p dent; Sam Jacks, past-president; a Laurie Branch, member-at-large.

AHPER Convention Program

SEVERAL PROGRAMS scheduled for the national convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in Dallas, Texas, March 19-23 will include a Recreation Division luncheon talk by Janice Kennedy Shriver. She will speak on "Programing for the Mentally Retarded," as she did at the National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach last fall.

The Recreation Division program will also include eight variations on the theme, "Recreation and the Performing Arts." Siebolt Frieswyk, NRA consultant on the performing arts, is assisting with its planning and development. "Work, Leisure, and Recreation in the Coming American Culture" will be the topic of the opening general session address by Max Lerner, eminent writer and professor of American civilization and world politics at Brandeis University.

Kennedy Center Progress

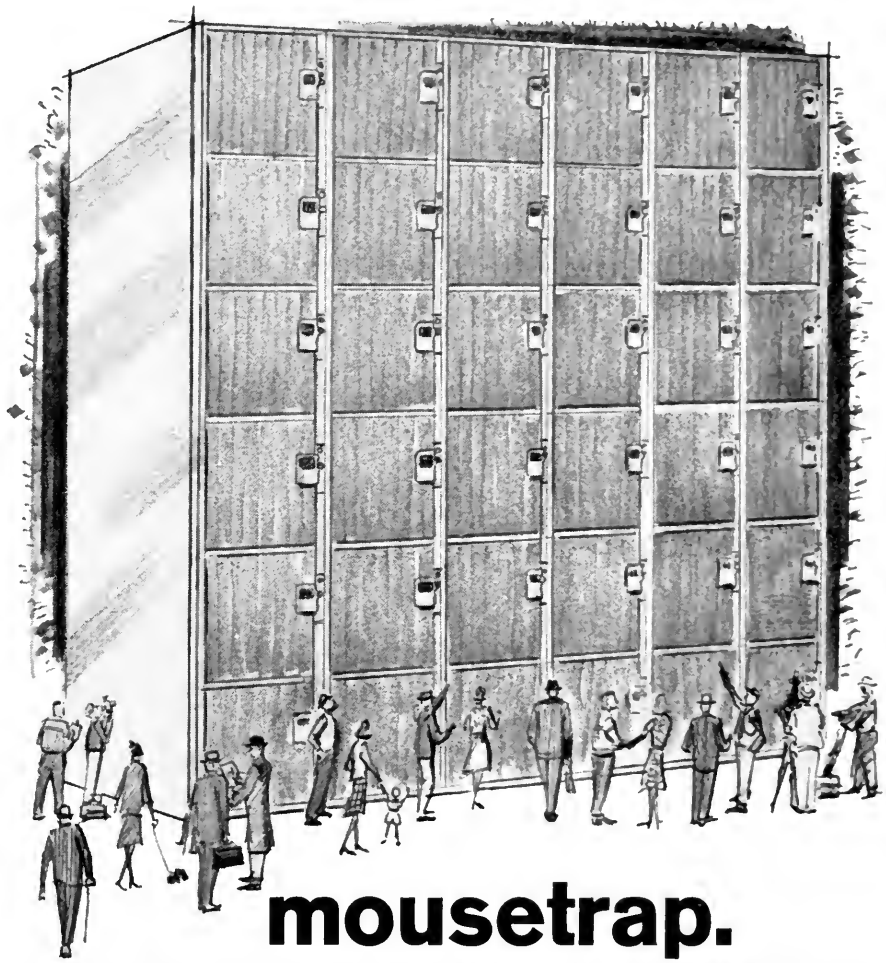
THE FIRST significant national event of 1965 came when Congress unanimously voted to dedicate the then National Cultural Center as the sole memorial in the nation's capital to President Kennedy. The act further authorized the appropriation of $15,500,000 to match funds raised by the general public. The year 1964 had seen the ground broken for the center and architectural planning move into its final stages.

Now, as a second 1965 event related to the center and, worthy of noting here, an increasing number of organizations and individuals are contributing funds to endow a seat in the center. The cost is a tax-deductible donation of $1,000, and the gift will be acknowledged with a bronze plaque affixed to the back of a seat in the center. Anyone interested can obtain further details from the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

$30,000 for Explorer Scouts Sports Program

A SPORTS and physical-fitness program for Explorer Scouts is being sponsored by American Machine and Foundry Company with the cooperation of the Boy Scouts of America. It was launched July 1964 at the AMF Monorail at the New York World's Fair, with the presentation of a $2,750 check to the Boy Scouts of America drawn from the Monorail's "Eightieth Penny Fund." It is still going great guns. Because of the mounting coin shortage—particularly of pennies—and to forestall change-making difficulties, the company's Monorail Division decided to make the fare eighty cents, setting aside the eightieth penny for a fund for worthy causes. The Boy Scouts of America is one of the organizations to participate in the fund.

AMF will allocate $30,000 from the fund to underwrite the cost of a "Sports That Last a Lifetime" program for Explorer Scouts wherein awards will be



mousetrap.

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presented for excellence in bowling, golf, swimming, and physical fitness. The AMF awards will be in the form of specially cast pocket medallions. Official rules are available from Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey or the American Machine and Foundry Company, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 10016.

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Beach Safety Record Stays Perfect

FOR THE SECOND consecutive year there were no fatalities at Los Angeles municipal beaches, reports the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. This made the eleven miles of beaches the safest place to be in Southern California, according to chief beach lifeguard Myron F. Cox. Mr. Cox attributes this amazing record to the fact that the beaches are staffed by highly trained professional lifeguards—and to a list of thirteen basic safety rules published each year for the guidance of visitors to the beaches. He points out that only 661 out of the 3,856,456 swimmers who entered the water at city-operated facilities in 1964 had to be rescued. Lifeguards also were involved in saving 785 boats valued at $1,038,945.

Safe Sledding

YOUNGSTERS (up to and including seventy-five years of age) are enjoying new sleigh riding areas in West Side and Brookdale Parks in Essex County, New Jersey. The reclamation of three acres of land in West Side by filling in a pond has made it possible to safely enjoy a fine sledding hill without the hazard of coasting over the possible thin ice of the old pond. The slope near the western edge of the archery field in Brookdale Park has been set up as a coasting area to replace a hill which frequently brought sledders across the park drive. Both new areas are proving extremely popular.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, at its annual meeting in Houston, honored Dorothy Boyce, Chicago, (center) and Ben York, West Palm Beach, Florida (right) by selecting them for the AAU Public Recreation Man and Woman of the Year Award. Seen congratulating them is Nathan L. Mallison, superintendent of recreation, Jacksonville, Florida. Miss Boyce was honored for her service to the AAU in public recreation, particularly in the physical-fitness testing program. Mr. York, superintendent of recreation in West Palm Beach, was honored for his many years of dedicated service to the AAU in public recreation and particularly for his efforts in organizing the AAU-National Recreation Association Advisory Committee, of which he is chairman.

Accreditation Project

SINCE October, 1962, a special project group, sponsored by the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, has been working on the development of standards and evaluative criteria, and procedures for the establishment of an accreditation plan for recreation education in our colleges and universities. The work of the committee has been divided into three parts.

One group has been working on the development of the document to be presented to the National Commission on Accrediting to establish that recreation is a recognized area of service, that there is a recreation profession, and that there is a need for accreditation of recreation education as a means of providing a high quality of recreation professionals to serve the public. Approval by the national commission is necessary before any group can go into a college for the purpose of formally accrediting a curriculum. The purpose of the whole project is to develop standards for undergraduate curricula and graduate programs, and other standards for recreation education departments to serve as a basis for a program of accreditation acceptable to the National Commission on Accrediting. Such acceptance will assure the public that the pro-

Continued on Page 134

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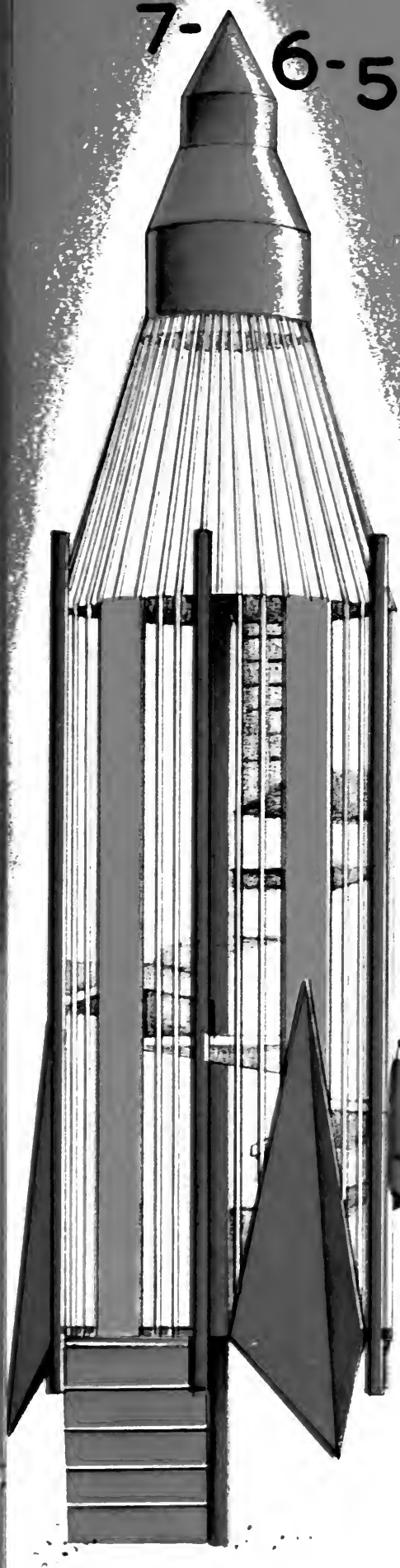

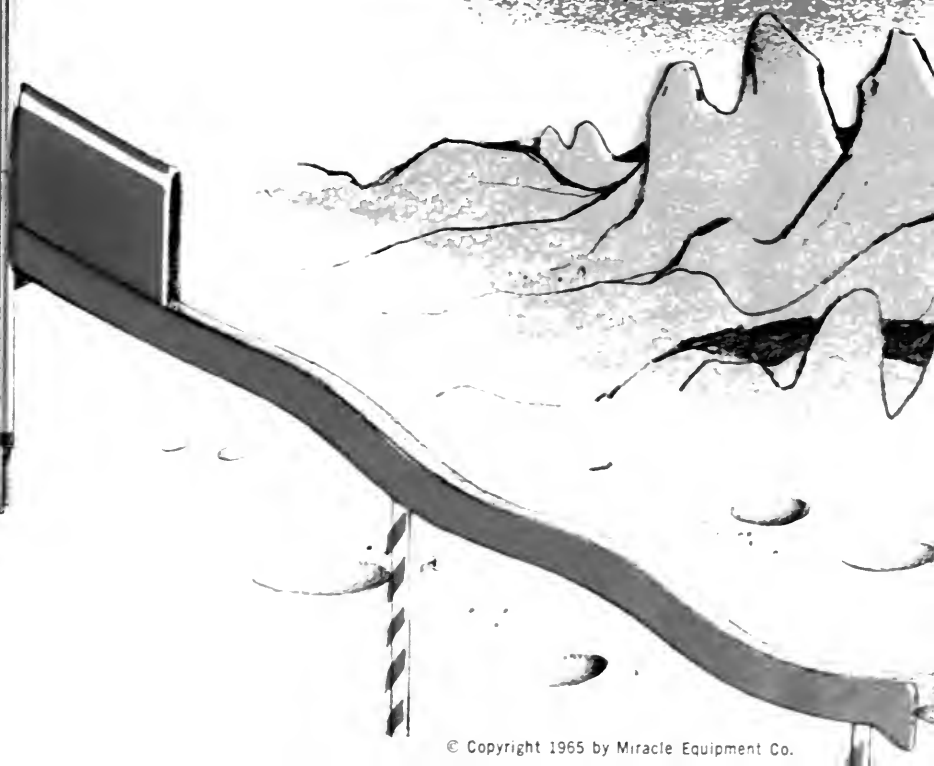

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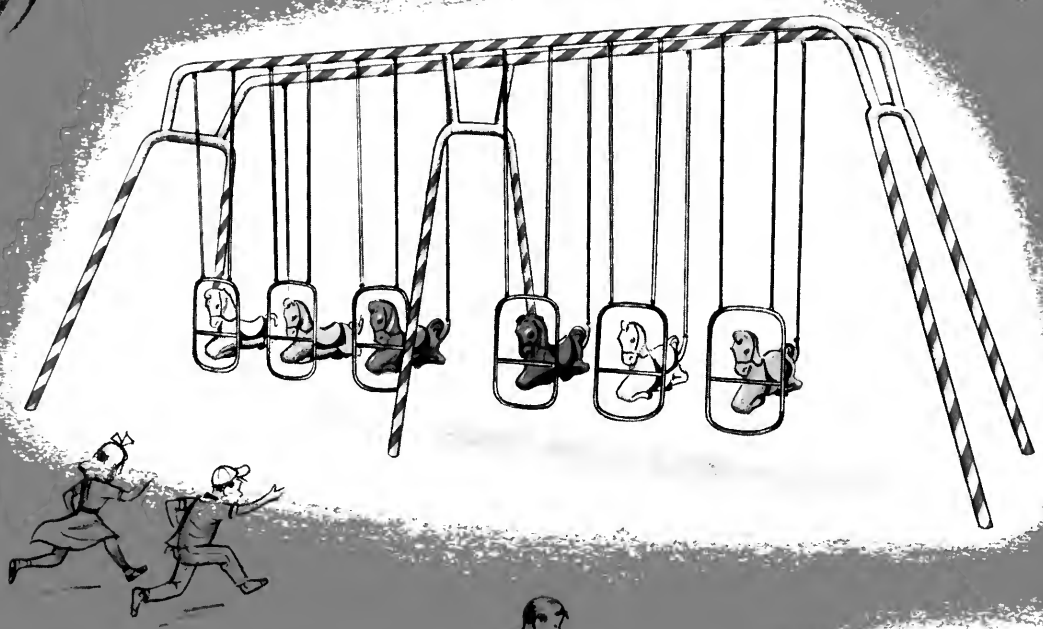

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FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICA

F GREAT SIGNIFICANCE to all of us who are fighting to conserve open d for the enjoyment of future gen-ions, as well as for our own, is Pres-nt Johnson's call for beauty in this ion—both natural and man-made. February 8, he submitted to Con-ss a far-reaching program to beau-America. His proposals range from e parks, national seashores, and rec-ion areas to curbs on water and air pollution. They proclaimed a on ugliness. Some of his remarks as follows:

For centuries Americans have drawn ngth and inspiration from the uty of our country. It would be a lectful generation indeed, indiffer-alike to the judgment of history and command of principle, which failed reserve and extend such a heritage its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is atening to blight and diminish in w decades what has been cherished protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing reas of natural beauty with its de-d for living space, and is placing eased demand on our overburdened s of recreation and pleasure.

There is much the federal govern-t can do, through a range of specific grams, and as a force for public ed-ion. But a beautiful America will ire the effort of government at ev-level, of business, and of private ps. . . .

e Cities

I have recommended a community nsion program which will bring the urces of the university to focus on blems of the community just as they e long been concerned with our ru-reas. Among other things, this pro-n will help provide training and nical assistance to aid in making communities more attractive and . In addition, under the Housing of 1964, grants will be made to s for training of local governmental loyes needed for community devel-ent. I am recommending a 1965 lemental appropriation to imple-t this program.

I have already proposed full fund-of the Land and Water Conserva-Fund, and directed the Secretary of Interior to give priority attention erving the needs of our growing ur-population.

The primary purpose of the open-e program has been to help acquire assure open spaces in urban areas. I propose a series of new matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space.

"In addition I will request authority in this program for a matching program to cities for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights and benches, creating attractive cityscapes along roads and in business areas, and for other beautification purposes.

"Our city parks have not, in many cases, realized their full potential as sources of pleasure and play. I recommend on a matching basis a series of federal demonstration projects in city parks to use the best thought and action to show how the appearance of these parks can better serve the people of our towns and metropolitan areas.

The Countryside

"Our present system of parks, seashores and recreation areas—monuments to the dedication and labor of far-sighted men—do not meet the needs of a growing population.

"The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Parks-for-America decade. . . .

Rivers

"Through pollution control programs we can do much to restore our rivers. We will continue to conserve the water and power for tomorrow's needs with well-planned reservoirs and power dams. But the time has also come to identify and preserve the free-flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory. . . .

Pollution

"In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes—the by-products of growth, industry, agriculture and science.

"Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, while the effect of others is uncertain and unknown.

"In addition to its health effects, air pollution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborhoods. The White House itself is being dirtied with soot from polluted air.

"Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell.

"Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. . . .

White House Conference

"I intend to call a White House conference on natural beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

"In addition to other subjects which this conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

- Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem.
- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem.
- The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.
- The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens.

Conclusion

"The tradition of our past is equal to today's threat to that beauty. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil."

* * *

AN EDITORIAL in *The New York Times*, of February 9, commenting on the President's message, says in part:

"The central weakness in the national effort to combat ugliness is that the problems are so diverse and many sided. What is everybody's business too often becomes nobody's business. For that very reason, the most important fact

> WE MUST preserve our monuments and architecture, our shores and lakes and woodlands, for if we do not we shall consign our heritage to the history books. To allow our landmarks to fall and our land to be squandered would be to destroy the noble evidence of our proud past.—ADLAI STEVENSON.

about the President's message is that he sent it at all.

"In so doing, he has provided the public with a proper sense of underlying coherence in the diffuse struggle to create beauty in our man-made environment and to defend it in our natural environment. By defining government's responsibility, he stimulates a new awareness of the responsibilities of individuals and interest groups. The White House Conference on Natural Beauty which he has scheduled for May will also help in the long and arduous effort to rescue the physical appearance of this country from the mess that man has been making of it."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ COPIES of the *Fun for All* brochure of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, depicting the progress in text and pictures of this modern recreation system, are available, free of charge, on request from Harvey Pollack, Special Events Coordinator, Department of Recreation, Room 420, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia 19107.

▸ A NEED TO PRESERVE the natural beauty of the lower Hudson River Valley, in New York, has been dramatized by a plan of Consolidated Edison to build a $162,000,000 hydroelectric plant on Storm King Mountain. A special committee of the State Council of Parks, of which Laurance S. Rockefeller is chairman, will study the situation in working to preserve the valley's scenic and recreational values. In his message to Congress on natural beauty, on February 8, President Johnson cited the Hudson as one of the rivers with resources that should be developed by state and local governments and suggested that, as an urban river, this could be preserved by the same sort of program that is planned for the Potomac. However, proposed scenic riverway legislation may prohibit the installation of the Edison plant.

▸ A WATER POLLUTION abatement bill, to be known as the Water Quality Act of 1965, was introduced in the Senate, on January 6, by Senator Edmund S. Muskie *(D-Maine)*.

The senator said the bill is a bipartisan measure directed towards improving the quality of our water resources and making more effective our programs for the control and abatement of water pollution. Key sections of the bill, which is cosponsored by twenty-five other senators, provide for twenty million dollars a year for three years in grants for research and for increased construction grants for municipalities.

Senator Muskie also proposed pollution abatement measures wh would require a substantial reductio harmful exhausts from cars and di engines. Another key provision of air pollution bill would allow grant municipalities of up to two-thirds cost of facilities to eliminate air po tion from the disposal of solid wa

▸ NEW DATE FOR AWARD PROGRAM. award program for achievement in w ing about "Recreation for the Chr cally Ill," sponsored by the Arthr and Rheumatism Foundation, will c May 1, 1965 instead of April 1, 1 as originally announced. Papers sho be limited to projects now current those just completed last year. Pap selected by the judges for awards become the property of the Arthr and Rheumatism Foundation and National Recreation Association. further details, write to the chairm Dr. Morton Thompson, Director, partment of Recreation for the Ill Handicapped, NRA, 8 West Eig Street, New York 10011.

▸ SUMMER SCHOLARSHIPS. The Jose P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation will awa a number of summer scholarships training professional persons in field of recreation for the mentally tarded. These scholarships may awarded for one summer for a total $600 per summer. Qualifications a

- A graduate of an accredited univ sity.
- Must meet the standards of the gr uate program at the particular univ sity.
- Student records should indicate p experience or preference in work w retarded or related disability grou
- Summer scholarships awards may made to recreation students and oth students who have undergraduate grees in related fields such as physi education, special education, rehabili tion, et cetera.
- Applications are due April 15, 19

Please mail applications to Dr. Jo Throne, Associate Director, Joseph Kennedy Jr. Foundation, 1411 K Stre N.W., Washington, D.C.

▸ FEDERAL AREA STICKER. The fi Recreation/Conservation sticker to issued under the new Land and Wat Conservation Fund Act is printed green ink on white paper, measures 3 by-3" and is designed so it may be fixed to the front bumper of an aut mobile where it can be easily seen checkpoints where federal outdoor re reation fees are charged. Key wor of the insignia are "Outdoor Recre tion for America" and "Land and W ter Conservation Fund."

Price of Recreation/Conservati sticker is now under consideratio

Continued on Page 1

COMING EVENTS

American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Convention, *March 19-23, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas.* THEME: OUR PROFESSION — THE CULTURAL FOCUS. For more information, write to AAHPER, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Kentucky Recreation Workshop, *March 13-19, Kentucky Dam Village State Park.* For information, write to James Pheane Ross, 4-H Department, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week, *March 21-27.* Sponsored by Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth Street, New York 10013.

Second International Christian Camp and Conference Convention, *March 30-April 2, Green Lake, Wisconsin.* For information, write to Paul Nyberg, Box 81, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

National Boys Club Week, *April 4-10.* Sponsored by Boys Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York 10017.

45th Annual Convention of Eastern District Association of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, *April 9-12, New York Hilton Hotel, New York City.* For information, write to Dr. William Rosenthal, New York City Board of Education, 80 Lafayette Street, New York 10013.

National Convention, American Personnel and Guidance Association, *April 11-15, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.* For further information, write the association at 1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

62nd Annual Convention, National Catholic Educational Association, *April 19-22, Americana Hotel, New York Hilton Hotel, and New York Coliseum, New York City.* For information, write to NCEA, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Library Week, *April 25-May 1.* THEME: *Know What You're Talking About—Read.* For further information and program material, write to The National Library Week Program, 58 West 40th Street, New York 10018.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

What Is "Outdoor Education"?

THE INTERPRETATIONS of this term are almost as many as its interpreters. It all depends on your vantage point. The approach of the recreator to this subject is one of education for outdoor recreation. This means educating young people in the knowledges and skills related to enjoying the outdoors—whether via camping skills and crafts, nature science, hiking and exploration, conservation, fishing and hunting, boating, physical fitness, swimming, riding, other sports, and so on.

The recently published *Teaching in the Outdoors*, by Donald R. and William I. Hammerman (Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing, 1964), explains outdoor education as "the vehicle that provides real meaning to abstract verbal learning, through direct experience." The Hammermans discuss the term from different points of view. A few of their illustrations follow:

When an agent from a Mid-Western Soil Conservation District office shows a group of Boy Scouts how wind and water combine to act as an erosive force in removing top soil from the corn fields and demonstrates with "splash sticks," *outdoor education is conservation education.*

In Yosemite National Park, when a ranger-naturalist explains to a group of summer vacationers how the valley floor was formed over many years by successive movements of glaciers, and the group then hikes to various spots to observe the evidence, *outdoor education is science education.*

When a group of high-school youths learn fly casting and archery by doing, *outdoor education is outdoor recreation.*

Boys and girls go camping. They fish, swim, hike, cook over an open fire, and sleep under the stars. They make their own pack frames, construct their own shelters and learn to live comfortably in a wilderness environment. *Outdoor education then becomes camping education.*

* * * *

The values of outdoor education, as in the camping situation for example, cannot be measured. Overnight or resident camping teaches getting along with one's fellows, social adjustment, character building, acquaints the camper with the beauties and mysteries of nature, and under good leadership offers an acquaintance with spiritual values.

To the recreator, education for outdoor recreation includes all of the foregoing and more and it stands for the *why* as well as the *how* of fun in the out-of-doors.

The Carnage Going On

THIS MAY BE THE ERA and the generation and perhaps even the very year that the United States of America, in all its natural glory, goes down the drain. Almost everywhere America the beautiful is becoming America the ugly, the wasted, the blasted and the blighted, the home of the neon sign, the superduper highway (leading from no place to nowhere) . . . foaming detergents, the used-car lot, the useless dam, the monotonous housing tract. . . .

Practically all the carnage going on is being conducted in the name of some kind of alleged progress. If this "progress" were true progress, no one could have cause for complaint. But, in fact, "progress" has come to stand for stupidity, greed, graft, malice, and moral debasement. We have imperiled the [illegible] our cities; now the countryside is to be laid waste. The culprits are everywhere: highway builders, conscienceless real estate dealers, fast-buck artists, contractors, ignorant state governments, the Federal Government—*From "Down the Drain," by Robert Boyle, in* Sports Illustrated, *November 16, 1964.*

* * * *

Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall answers Mr. Boyle in the same issue. He says in part, "The land raiders are still at work on America's resources. They will continue to scar and contaminate our land until enough conservation-minded people organize a vigilante movement that will check their desecrations. The trouble these days is that few people are aroused until blight hits their own backyard. Rear-guard actions fail more often than they succeed, and it is likely that we will lose most of the big fights unless enough people get involved in the overall battle. . . ."

Letter To a Camp Director

Dear Mrs. Hart:

It is after one o'clock in the morning. My daughter, home after a session at Camp Sierra, is sleeping the sleep of the young, while I am up to my eyes in incredibly dirty socks.

I decided to stay up as late as necessary to finish the loose ends that befall a camper's mother: a tangle of dirty clothes, crumpled postcards, precious bits of wood and stone and foliage . . . and the blue evaluation form which I am supposed to fill out and return to you. I have thought carefully, trying to come up with some small weakness in your programs, some piece of "constructive criticism" to help you improve your program, and/or to show that I am an alert, concerned parent.

I'm sorry, I can't think of anything. Surely there were some problems at camp. Surely some situations might have been handled better, some facilities might have been improved. But after seeing the light in my daughter's eyes and listening to the music in her voice from the moment she bounced off the bus (clutching a horseshoe from Chippewa, Bud's own horse) until she fell asleep tonight (clutching uncounted shining memories), I can only say, "Thank you."

My preadolescent daughter will approach womanhood knowing that life is rich and deep and varied. She will know the friendliness of nature and the helpfulness of her fellows. Her life will have a sturdy flexible framework that will not be shaken . . . not even by spiders in the biffy!

Thank you, Oakland, California, Recreation Camps!

Sincerely,

Ruth Leviten

Quoted from the Oakland, California, Recreation Department Newsletter, *The Rec-Ord.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The National Recreation Association Board of Trustees at luncheon in the Association headquarters in New York City, January 22, 1965. On that memorable date, they unanimously passed the proposal for the merger of the American Recreation Society, American Institute of Park Executives, National Conference of State Parks, and the National Recreation Association.

From left to right, back (outside) row: Mrs. Rollin Brown, William Pond, Joshua Rose, Peter Ranich, Donald Jolley, Frederick Mandeville, Jr., Joseph Prendergast, Luther Gulick, James H. Evans, Endicott Davison, Susan M. Lee, John B. Tidwell, Jr., Mrs. Richard Colgate, Frederick M. Warburg, Charles M. Doell, Mrs. P. P. Manion, Jr., and George A. Lowrey, Jr.

In the front (inside) row, left to right: Neil Ofsthun, Mrs. Paul C. Gallagher, Lawrence Pierce, Robert Artz, Mrs. Richard Riegel, L. B. Houston, Mrs. George Francis, Thomas Lantz, Roscoe Ingalls, Jr.

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So that you may know them better, we take pleasure in introducing the full National Recreation Association Board:

F. W. H. Adams, New York City lawyer; former U.S. District Attorney and N.Y.C. Police Commissioner; was honorary president, Police Athletic League.

Alexander Aldrich, lawyer; executive assistant to Governor of New York; past director, N. Y. State Division of Youth.

Robert M. Artz,* superintendent, Willamalane Park and Recreation District, Springfield, Oregon; president-elect, Oregon Park and Recreation Society.

F. Gregg Bemis, businessman; chairman, Mayor's Advisory Recreation Committee, Boston; for many years, director, Community Recreation Services, Boston.

Norborne Berkeley, Jr., NRA treasurer; vice-president of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York City.

Edward L. Bernays, one of the country's leading publicists; trustee or director of many social-service organizations.

Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, civic leader, Washington, D.C.; long active in National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Mrs. Rollin Brown, member, President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped; director, public education and school relations, National Foundation.

Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, educator; dean, Rollins College; president-emeritus, Cooper Union, New York City; former UNESCO mission chief in Near East.

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Mrs. Richard Morse Colgate, Oldwick, New Jersey; active in parks and recreation affairs in New Jersey and elsewhere.

Robert W. Crawford, NRA vice-president; commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia; board member, Citizens Committee, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; past-president, American Recreation Society.

Endicott P. Davison, NRA vice-pres dent; lawyer; director, Union The logical Seminary; trustee, Grotc School, Massachusetts.

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Charles E. Doell, superintenden emeritus, Minneapolis Parks Depar ment; author and co-author of park an recreation books; consultant.

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S. Dale Furst, Jr., lawyer; presiden the American Social Health Associ tion; member of the Williamspor Pennsylvania, Recreation Adviso Committee.

Mrs. Paul Gallagher, member an

*Chairman, NRA District Advisory Committee.

mer chairman, Park and Recreation mmission, Omaha, Nebraska; board mber, Boys Town; campaigner for en space.

. Luther Gulick, NRA vice-presint; chairman, Institute of Public ministration; former New York City ministrator.

orge Hjelte, general manager-emtus, Los Angeles City Department of creation and Parks; a past-president the American Recreation Society.

uis B. Houston, director of parks l recreation, Houston; engineer; st-president, Texas Recreation Soci-e.

J. S. Hudnall, engineer concerned h use of land and water; has worked t strengthen recreation throughout xas and the United States.

scoe C. Ingalls, Jr., New York instment banker; chairman, NRA's Instment Committee; active, hospital, mmunity, and church financial actities.

onald M. Jolley,* superintendent of reation and parks, Pittsburg, Kans; past-president, Kansas Recreation ciety.

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homas W. Lantz, superintendentritus of public recreation in Tama; author; professor of political ence.

usan M. Lee, NRA vice-president. ughter of Joseph Lee; engaged in mp administration; active on several ards and executive committees of naonal and N. Y. C. organizations.

rvel C. Linden, Portland, Oregon. nker and civic leader; director of the rtland Chamber of Commerce.

eorge A. Lowrey, Jr.,* assistant prosor, College of Health, Physical Eduion and Recreation at Texas Woma's University in Denton, Texas.

Frederick C. Mandeville, Jr.,* superintendent of recreation, Meriden, Connecticut; former president of Jaycees and director of Meriden United Fund.

Mrs. P. P. Manion, Jr., civic leader; vice-chairman, Tulsa Park and Recreation Board; active in United Fund work.

Fredric R. Mann, Philadelphia businessman; chairman, Governor's Advisory Council of Recreation; active in many organizations.

Henry W. Meers, Chicago investment banker; member, Chicago Crime Commission; active, education and health fields.

Dr. William C. Menninger, famed Topeka psychiatrist; president, Menninger Foundation; active in social welfare.

Hamilton B. Mitchell, president, The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation; past chairman, Recreation Commission, Pelham, New York; faculty associate, Graduate School of Business, Indiana University.

Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., Suffragan Bishop of Washington, D. C.; particular interest in inter-group relations.

Welles V. Moot, lawyer, corporation official and citizen planner; former chairman, Buffalo Planning Commission.

Neil A. Ofsthun,* director of Recreation Department, Rockville, Maryland.

Mrs. Conway H. Olmsted, Chicago civic leader; actively interested in the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago.

Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, member, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Phoenix; president, National Association of Parks and Recreation Officials.

Bernard L. Orell, vice-president, Weyerhaeuser Company; former director, Forest Products Division, U.S. Department of Commerce; interested in multiple use of land for recreation.

Lawrence W. Pierce, lawyer; director, New York State Division for Youth; former deputy police commissioner of youth program in New York City.

William B. Pond,* director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento County, California; past-president of the Washington Recreation Society.

Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director since 1950; lawyer with social work degree; honorary doctor of laws.

Peter Ranich,* technical assistant to recreation director, United Automobile Workers International Union, Detroit.

Mrs. Richard E. Riegel, civic leader, Wilmington, Delaware; member of the board, Delaware Hospital; especially concerned with parks and conservation.

Sanger P. Robinson, Chicago businessman; civic leader; active cultural activities; director, Chicago Boys Clubs.

Joshua R. Rose, member Recreation Commission, Oakland, California; assistant general secretary of the Oakland YMCA.

Fred R. Sammis, publisher, recreation and sports publications; member, Park and Recreation Commission, Darien, Connecticut.

Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., St. Louis lawyer; active on county Metropolitan Youth Commission; in public-safety field.

William S. Simpson, vice-president-general manager, Raybestos; president, Museum of Art, Science and Industry, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

John B. Tidwell, Jr.,* superintendent of the Parks and Recreation Commission, in Tupelo, Mississippi; past-president, Mississippi Recreation Association.

Gus Tyler, assistant president, International Ladies Garment Workers; pioneer of many union recreation projects.

Frederick M. Warburg, New York banker; former chief of Athletics and Recreation Branch of Army Special Services.

Conrad L. Wirth, director-emeritus, National Park Service; consultant and advisor on conservation and parks, advisor to U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Susan Spotless says:
KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

Wildflowers in an Asphalt Jungle

Determined citizens organize to save tracts of open space in city limits from urbanization and industrialization

DESPITE urbanization and industrialization, two cities have managed to preserve woodlands, wildflowers, and wildlife for the enjoyment of their citizens. This has taken fierce determination, dedication, and concerted effort.

Completion of a $750,000 Nature Interpretive Center, dedicated in Kalamazoo, Michigan, last October climaxed a four-year effort by its Executive Director Dr. H. Lewis Batts, Jr., to prevent urbanization and industrialization from destroying a famed local natural area called Cooper's Glen. The project began for Dr. Batts early in 1960, while he was a member of the biology faculty of Kalamazoo College. Because fewer and fewer students came to the college with any knowledge of the outdoors, he determined to do something about it. This necessitated a year's leave of absence from the college, monumental dedication, and a one-man crusade. He organized a group which raised $2,000,000 from generous local citizens, businesses, and organizations. $1,250,000 bought the 300-acre wooded area, organized the nature center's nonprofit program, and established a $1,000,000 endowment fund to finance it.

The building, designed by world-renowned Alden B. Dow, features a two and a half-story circular "Sun-Rain Room" fifty-four feet in diameter, with spiral ramp topped by a geodesic plexiglas dome. The room contains six hundred tons of glacial boulders carried here from Canada and northern Michigan during the last Ice Age. The tropical plants growing in the room represent vegetation that grew in Michigan during the semi-tropical age of dinosaurs. The room also illustrates dependence of plant life upon light and water and interdependence between plants and animals—fishes, frogs, and turtles in the pool and humans on the ramp. High humidity for the tropical plants is provided by steady "rainfall," three small waterfalls, and a large pool.

The Glen Vista room was tunnelled through a gravel ridge. A thirty-foot window at the end of the room overlooks the nature beech-maple forest. Native birds and mammals are attracted to the window by food, water, and recorded sound; outdoor microphones bring animal sounds into the interpretive center. The three-pronged research, education, and conservation program encompasses: youth nature clubs, nature day camp, natural science field school; managed experimental and demonstration farm; nature projects; curriculum-oriented science programs for elementary and secondary schools, supplementing their natural science lessons; and cooperation with graduate students and science faculty in natural science research.

There are temporary and permanent museum displays interpreting biological and ecological principles; live animals; natural history sales shop; classrooms; laboratories; reference library; offices and meeting rooms; orientation room; and state headquarters of the Michigan Audubon Society. Yearly membership fees are $10 for an entire family, $5 for individuals, and $1 for students.

During the dedication weekend, October 24-25, five thousand guests crossed the two hundred-foot observation bridge, and visited the interpretive center, many of whom took the guided tours through nature center trails. Four years of dogged drive, devotion, and dedication have already started paying off, not only in the immediate Kalamazoo area, but also in the surrounding environs.

LAST SPRING a warm evening w enough daylight for short wa along the trails to see the azaleas, t liums and spring beauty flowers set stage for the tenth anniversary of Ba more's Cylburn project. The idea o wildflower preserve and garden cen was the result a group of adults taki a walk to see almost the last stand fringed gentians near the city. This w one Sunday in October some years a The walk was repeated the followi year only to find the area had been bu dozed and sewer pipes laid in the dan field where these delicate biennial wil flowers grew with dainty orchids a lady's tresses for companions.

"We thought of the impending dang to wildflowers in a city and realiz woodlands were being destroyed f housing developments," reports Eliz beth Clarke, supervisor of gardens ar nature activities for the Baltimore B reau of Recreation. "What could done to preserve our heritage and als provide a place where one could take walk within the city and have the plea ure of becoming acquainted with nativ wildflowers?

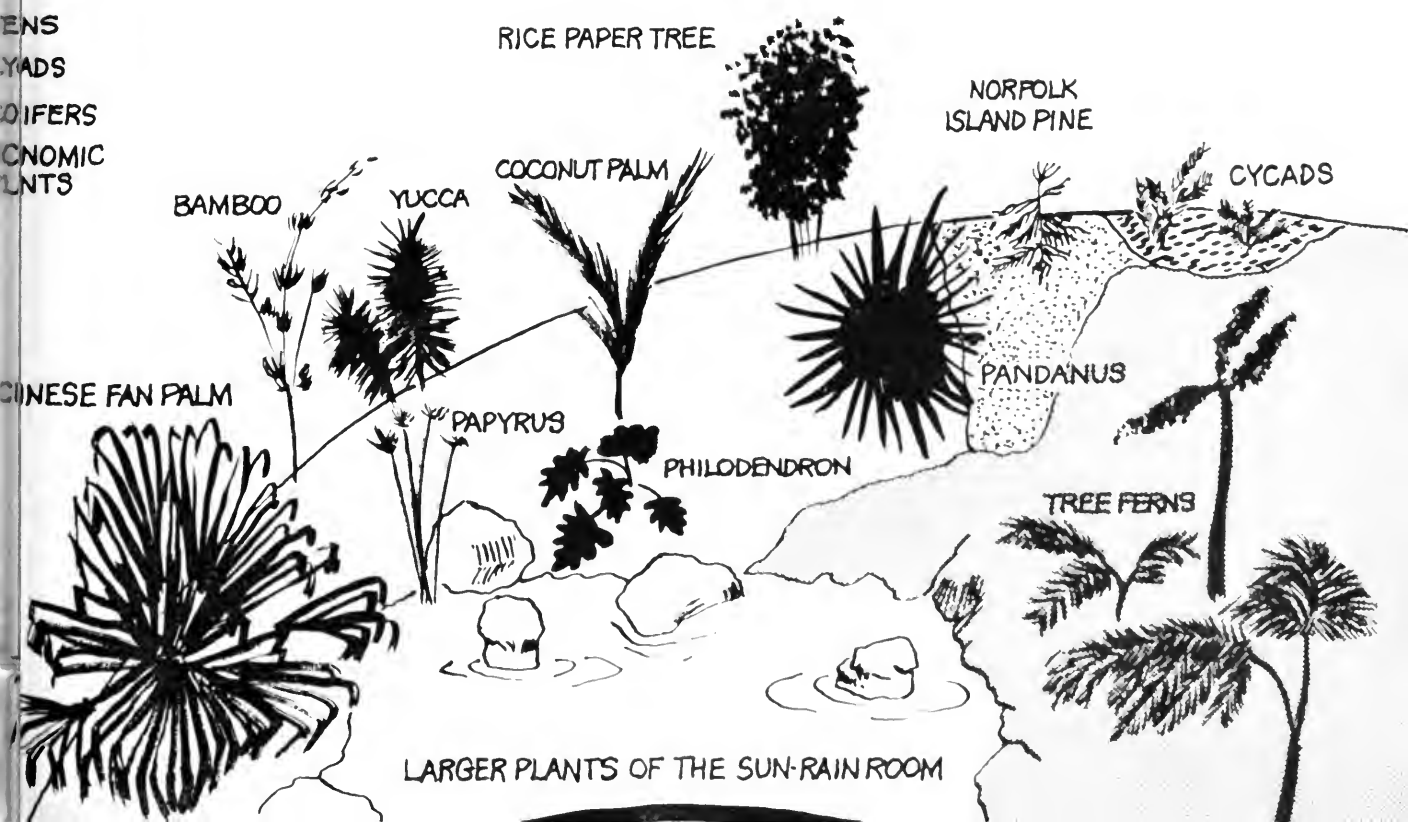
"I called this to the attention of th officials of the Bureau of Parks. Afte several meetings with the director of th Department of Recreation and Park R. Brook Maxwell and the superintend ent of parks, Charles A. Hook, thre parks were suggested for such a projec A few persons who had become inte ested and had heard me speak about th idea for many years visited these park with me.

"When we came to Cylburn Par suggested by Mr. Hook, we all kne this was the only place a natural wood land with many wildflowers, gentl

he Mansion of Maryland Gneiss was finished in 372, purchased by the Baltimore Bureau of Parks 1942, restored in 1954, and now serves as the art of the Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center.

Herpetology exhibit in the Clyburn mansion nature museum helps youngsters identify poisonous and non-poisonous local snakes. The varied exhibits are changed monthly and attract young and old alike. Materials for the displays have been gathered down the years.

alamazoo's nature center Sun-Rain Room illustrates dependence of plants upon light and water and interdependence of animals and plants—fishes, frogs, and turtles in pool and humans on ramp. Three waterfalls, fine "rain," and pool provide humidity.



slopes, and level places, a haven for birds. Through the tangle of honeysuckle we had visions of a place to grow wildflowers native in Maryland. This was the place where recreation, education, and conservation could be combined. It was indeed fortunate that this site was already a park. There was no need to acquire the land or have an enabling act passed to make possible the development of this preserve. Cylburn was a park and the Bureau of Parks would cooperate.

"It was in May 1954 that letters were sent to naturalists, ornithologists and persons interested in the out-of-doors, inviting them to attend a meeting to discuss the idea. The response was fine. Kodachrome slides of wildflowers were shown and a plot of the park in which this project could be developed was presented. That evening many persons expressed their willingness to serve on the steering committee. The project was off to a good start! Trails were blazed, wildflowers and shrubs already at the site were identified and catalogued. Collecting trips were organized. Plants on private land were transferred to the woodland (permission of the owner was always obtained)."

In November of 1954 the Board of Recreation and Parks approved the use of Cylburn Park for this project. The enthusiasm of these volunteers resulted in the organization of the Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center. The chairman of the steering committee became the first president. Bylaws were adopted in 1956. Membership in this organization has increased steadily each year. A speaker's bureau was established to provide talks to the garden clubs in the area. For several years, reports Miss Clark, this new idea was the topic of conversation whenever natural history enthusiasts or garden club members assembled.

In the meantime, a group of dedicated botanists, naturalists, birders, and lay people were hard at work grubbing out honeysuckle, poison ivy, and small trees. Trail signs were carved and erected, labels were placed by the delicate wildflowers. The park forester cooperated by supplying labels for the native trees in the woodland and the many rare cultivated trees on the lawn. An educational trail for young people was made near the mansion. Here games and quizzes that make learning flower names easy has become quite popular. Bog areas were excavated and filled with sphagnum moss. The violet patch was filled with special soil for special violets.

With the trails somewhat under control but always in need of care, attention was directed to the development of the horticultural library in the mansion. A grant of $2,000 from the William Deiches Free Library Fund and some loan books from the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland formed the beginning of a library that contains rare horticultural and scientific books as well as the most up-to-date volumes on gardening and bird identification. This library on the second floor of the mansion is ministered to by garden club members. A librarian from the Enoch Pratt Library volunteers her services in the ordering and cataloguing of all books.

At the same time the library was being started, the Fessenden Herbarium was slowly acquiring mounted specimens of native Maryland flora. This herbarium workroom is for the serious student wishing to make positive identification of plants collected in the st

Through the years members parti larly interested in developing a nat museum were quietly but efficier gathering together material for disp in the nature museum on the third flo The varied exhibits are of interest young and old alike. These displays changed monthly.

The Mansion of Maryland Gneiss w finished in 1872. It was the former tate of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cotton. P chased in 1942 by the Baltimore Bure of Parks, it was not until 1954 that terest in the mansion resulted in restoration. The large rooms on the fi floor give ample room for garden-cl meetings, lectures and flower shows. use throughout the year, many sch classes and organizations assemble these rooms before picking a guid tour of the trails or an inquiring visit the library and museum. The pa naturalist appointed in 1963 now assis the volunteer workers in guiding vi tors through the woodland.

Cylburn is unique in that it is a wil flower preserve within the city of Bal more developed by volunteers who i stinctively give of their time and effo Volunteers willingly guide visitor school children and organizations ov the trails explaining the need to prote these rare and beautiful treasures. Du ing April, May, and June, frequent two or three school classes visit the trai to learn birds and flowers. The progra of activities conducted at this specilize park is extensive. Early bird walks f young people and adults are sponsor by the Baltimore Chapter of the Mar land Ornithological Society. The Bal more Bureau of Recreation and t Natural History Society and the Cylbu Organization arranges conducted walk lectures, and seminars on many subject The extensive lawns are ideal for st gazing parties sponsored by the Astr nomical Section of the Marylar Academy of Sciences. An herb gard behind the mansion and plans for t restoration of the formal gardens w complete the horticultural park.

Thus a wildflower preserve and ga den center within the city serves ch dren, youth and adults bringing recr tion, education and conservation to t people, a heritage belonging to all ci zens. #

Insensate Destruction

THE MONUMENTS of our past have something to say to us that no book, no microfilm, no motion picture will ever be able to record. Through them, each generation reminds us of its values, its achievements, its hopes. Every significant structure that is torn down or recklessly "improved," every fine bit of landscape that is massacred and ruined forever for some ephemeral purpose, such as shortening a motor route, impoverishes our common heritage. Not age but significance and beauty is what makes a landmark worthy of preservation: some of the buildings of but yesterday should be marked for preservation no less than the most venerable colonial structure. . . . Without these historic monuments, our land will exist only in the one-dimensional world of the present, dynamic but insensately destructive: a present that will soon be past, leaving as its chief reminder blasted landscapes and the memory of buildings wantonly destroyed.

—LEWIS MUMFORD.

pache Indians open their reservation
campers and develop a thriving
ecreation enterprise

Be My Guest!

anche Hackett

IKE MOST Americans, the Apache Indian is trying to better his way of life. The descendents of Geronimo and Cochise, who once made some of the most daring and structive raids ever carried out by American Indians, now tend their greeting "Hon-Dah" *(Be My Guest)* at their rt Apache Indian Reservation to their fellow Americans. The Apache reservation, 1,664,872 acres of forest, canns, and mountains in central Arizona, has been turned into e largest privately owned recreation area in the West. The rt Apache Indian leaders, knowing that changing times ust be met with progressive action if they are to survive d preserve their heritage, have used their tribe's treasury d money from their timber sales to develop and construct ads on their reservation to serve the needs of the thousands visitors and campers they hoped would come to their servation. With these funds they built one road that climbs 00 feet through forest to Hawley Lake. To acquaint the blic with the reservation, an attractive "Recreation Enterise" booth was constructed and shipped by truck to Los ngeles. Information, brochures, and maps were distributed the public during the Annual Sportsman and Vacation how.

Seven hundred free campsites have been constructed by e White Mountain Recreation Enterprise, the name of the ibe's business venture. The Apaches have provided each te in the main campground with a table fireplace and sanity facilities. Hundreds of other campsites are placed along mote lake and trout streams for visitors seeking solitude.

For those who do not camp, the White Mountain Recreaon Enterprise has built on the Fort Apache Indian Reservaon, modern cottages with indoor plumbing at $45.00 a week r two. Camp trailer spaces with water and electricity cost 3.00 a week. Motels cost an average rate of $9.00 a day for vin beds. The enterprising Apaches also constructed dams eating five recreation lakes, equipped with boat dock, rental boats, grocery store, and horseback riding concession. All are operated by Apache Indians.

To assure a trout season open all year round, the Apaches also operate two large fish hatcheries. The Alchesay Hatchery is equipped with an aquarium and message repeaters for the visitors' added enjoyment. Reservation fishing permits are sixty cents a day for the first day and forty cents each day after. Children under fourteen do not need permits.

This Arizona oasis offers forests of oak, juniper, pinon, and beautiful Colorado blue spruces. Streams and rivers run through the land and Yucca plants with their tall white blooms line the roads. Wardens patrol the most remote areas in trucks with four-wheel drive. The reservation's wildlife includes deer, elk, antelope, bear, and beaver. Hunting is permitted at the reservation provided you have a valid Arizona license and a reservation permit. Guides are not required but the White Mountain Recreation Enterprise will make a guide available to anyone who desires one.

VISITORS can almost choose their own climate at the reservation. At Whiteriver you can have an elevation of less than 5,000 feet, at Hawley Lake 8,500 and still 11,459 at Mount Baldy. Visitors soon become as accustomed to seeing the Indian children and their families as they are to the candlelike Yucca plants and the flowering Joshua trees along the roads. Shopping for supplies is done with the Indian families at their trading post in Whiteriver and Indian Pine. The trading post and supplies are similar to our supermarkets. Even the prices are the same. The children, bright-eyed and lively, seem to spend much time at the soda machines. Many teenage girls wear colorful traditional dresses, others wear blouses and dungarees. The men and boys look handsome in their Levi's and Stetsons.

The Recreation Enterprise has been careful to preserve for visitors all historical locations and has tried to keep the Apaches in their natural everyday surroundings. Historic Fort Apache was founded in the 1870's and most of its buildings are still standing. This fort's name was changed many

Continued on Page 138

RS. HACKETT, *an active proponent of family camping and king, lives in Cresskill, New Jersey. See her article "Miniare Hotels in the Sky" (hiking in New Hampshire),* RECRETION, *November 1963.*

YOUR SPRING CONFERENCES

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Mr. Reitz

PLACE:
San Francisco Hilton
San Francisco

DATE:
March 20-24

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
Charles J. Reitz
Del Webb's Center, Suite 404
2220 Tulare Street
Fresno, California 93721

SPEAKER for the opening general session of the 17th A nual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation a Park Conference will be Dr. Max Lerner of Brandeis U versity, teacher, journalist, and author of such books *America As a Civilization*, *Age of Overkill*, and *Unfinish Country*. His topic will be "Increased Leisure and Hum Values." Theme of the conference will be "Leisure in Changing Society."

A day-in-depth program will examine "Leisure: Burd

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mr. Pelton

PLACE:
Benjamin Franklin Hotel
Seattle, Washington

DATE:
March 28-31

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
Gerald W. Pelton
2712 N.E. 62nd Street
Seattle, Washington 98115

ALL general-session speakers will examine aspects of t conference theme, "Recreation and Its Aspirations." K speakers will be Dr. E. J. Tyler, director, Physiology Depar ment, Brandon College, Manitoba; Dr. Robert E. Agga associate professor of political science, University of Orego Eugene; and Howard Holman, director of parks and recre tion in Fresno, California. Conference banquet speaker wi be Jim Whittaker, the first American to climb Mt. Everes He will speak on the outdoor opportunities for hiking an

MIDWEST

Mrs. Rensvold

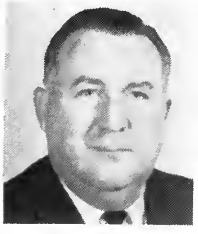
PLACE:
Cornhusker Hotel
Lincoln, Nebraska

DATE:
March 28-31

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
Mrs. Verna Rensvold
1000 Charlotte
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

EVERYONE is interested in "Getting the Job Done in Park and Recreation" and that's the theme of this conferenc General sessions will deal with "getting the job done" i educating for leisure and with "getting the job done" wit youth. The outstanding work of the Nebraska Committe on Children and Youth will be presented by youth recreatio chairmen from all over the state. Special emphasis will b placed on developing vital, creative, and imaginative pro grams for youth.

SOUTHWEST



Mr. Shipp

PLACE:
Sheraton Oklahoma
Oklahoma City

DATE:
March 30-April 2

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
Robert E. Shipp
3712 East Cranston Street
Irving, Texas

DELEGATES to the 43rd Annual Southwest District Con ference will come to a city that claims the distinctio of being the largest city in the United States in area—650 square miles—with boundaries which dip into four adjacent counties. Its citizens believe so strongly in recreation that in 1961 and 1962 they voted general improvement bonds for park and recreation purposes totaling $7,250,000. The 1963 convention city believes that, in order to make available an effective program that meets the leisure-time needs of all its

SOUTHEAST

Mr. Jarrell

PLACE:
Cherry Plaza Hotel
Orlando, Florida

DATE:
April 20-22

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
Temple R. Jarrell
2733 N.E. 25th Place
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ORLANDO is the center of the country's electronic and missile "space-age" production and a major hub of Florida's widespread citrus-growing activities. One of the nation's outstanding recreation layouts is Orlando's senior citizen center with its shuffleboard and horseshoe courts, lawn bowling, and beautiful indoor facilities.

The conference's day-in-depth session will be illuminating as it focuses on the latest trends in recreation facility light ing. This session will be conducted by the General Electric

From coast to coast, National Recreation Association District meetings will examine recreation in our rapidly changing era

Fulfillment, Now and Into the Future." This day-long ion will have as a reference a position paper on "The nging Pattern of American Society," prepared by Dr. id Gray, recreation education coordinator, California e College at Long Beach. The general session topic, ciety in Transition—Where Are We Heading?" will be ented from different points of view by Dwayne Orton, cational consultant, IBM Corporation, New York; Dr. iam M. Herrmann, director of planning and research, Los Angeles Police Department, and others.

Delegates will journey to Golden Gate Park for outdoor demonstrations, a box lunch, and a band concert. Social activities and special events include the annual golf tournament for delegates; an all-conference dance, The Cable Car Cotillion; and a special dance hosted by students, The Sidewalks of San Francisco. The conference will be preceded by a special administrative institute on "Organizing the Community for Action."

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bing in the Pacific Northwest.

everal tours will be offered the delegates including one he Boeing plant to see commercial airliners being asbled. Other tours will visit the Seattle Center with its y recreation facilities as well as King County areas which ude state, county, and private park and recreation deopments.

two-day workshop on "Programming for the Ill and dicapped" will precede the conference on March 27-28. Among the sponsors for this workshop will be the Washington State Department of Institutions, the National Recreation Association, and the Washington Recreation Society. A major emphasis will be on community programs.

A special three-hour session called "Time Out for Problems" is being organized by Roy Gunderson of the Spokane County Parks and Recreation Department and will feature specialists in seven areas, including administration, federal and state agencies, and finances.

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n group sessions will be concerned with the planning design of facilities, the cultural arts, senior citizens, the nd handicapped, playgrounds, outdoor recreation, hosrecreation, armed forces, parks, and community cen- The conference will also offer four workshops for ity leaders in the program areas of drama, outdoor eation and camping, arts and crafts, and recreation in areas. There will also be a pre-conference clinic for wiming pool operators and managers. This will be a day-and-a-half course conducted by the National Swimming Pool Institute.

Speaking at the opening general session will be Nebraska Governor Frank Morrison. The governor is a great friend of parks and recreation and has personally introduced and guided legislation favorable to recreation through the state legislature. Speaker at the closing luncheon will be Bob Devaney, Nebraska's famed football coach, 1964 Big Eight Conference winner and Cotton Bowl contender.

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tions, it is paramount to work with many individuals and rganizations; in short, a successful program requires comty effort. Hence, the conference theme: Recreation, a mmunity Effort.

e conference program will be diversified in its area overage as well as in its speakers, panel participants, and orkshop subjects. Included in the workshop sessions are topics as "Music and Rhythm in Your Program," "The sophy of Teaching and Its Application to Recreation," "All About This Business of Federal Monies and Manpower." and "What Makes Teens Tick—What Do They Want?" There will also be a do-it-yourself craft session.

This ever to be "looked-forward-to" event is being planned through the cooperative efforts of the National Recreation Association and the Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department. The welcome gates are open to recreation leaders throughout the Southwest in all areas of recreation endeavor—church, hospital, armed forces, public and private.

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bany of Hendersonville, North Carolina. A number of al sessions will concentrate on current problems. "Your t, Please" is the title of a workshop on fees and charges, tempt by a working group to establish basic policies to as guidelines for recreation departments in establishing structure. "How to Conduct an Oral Interview—From Sides of the Desk" will feature a play-role production niors from Florida State University majoring in recreaA session on "New Design Trends for Recreation Facilities" will include a series of slides depicting effective functional and esthetic planning of many types of recreation facilities. Another session will go into a thorough discussion of new state and federal legislation affecting the park and recreation field.

Delegates will enjoy two special luncheons and a banquet as well as special tours of the beautiful city. Golf and bowling tournaments are slated for the afternoon of the final day.

Continued ➤

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Mr. Westgate

PLACE:
Pocono Manor Inn
Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania
DATE:
May 9-12
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
Richard S. Westgate
1009 Park Avenue
Temple, Pennsylvania 19560

THE NEW FORMAT for the 1965 Middle Atlantic District Recreation and Park Conference is designed to provide a broader forum for the recreation leader and layman to discuss the problems and implications concerning recreation promotion and development in the state, district, and nation. The conference is geared to integrate the thinking of professional recreation leader, the volunteer, government c cials, part-time recreation personnel in schools and mun palities, church leaders, industrial and military recreat personnel, and interested lay citizens.

Conference workshops will include sessions on recreati programs, charges and fees for park and recreation servic federal legislation, civil rights and the public recreati agency, programs for board members, conservation a recreation, maintenance and maintenance equipment. T conference delegate will have the opportunity to devel specialized techniques for handling problems involvi policy making, training, leadership skills, communicatio and the park and recreation program. A session on "a sch arly approach to recreation" will emphasize research.

GREAT LAKES

Mr. Langkammer

PLACE:
Claypool Hotel
Indianapolis
DATE:
March 28-31
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES:
David M. Langkammer
223 Davis Building
151 Michigan Street
Toledo, Ohio 43624

Mr. Horney

Robert L. Horney
110 Shepard Terrace
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

MANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS will greet delegates in Indianapolis including the city's new million-dollar recreation and park complex and its three-and-a-half-million-dollar Clowes Memorial Hall which featu facilities for ballet, opera, drama, and other civic cultu attractions. The host city has recently expanded its municip park department into a metropolitan parks and recreati system, the first department so organized in the state Indiana. The city was laid out in in the wheel pattern Washington, D.C.

Conference sessions will cover twenty timely and impo tant topics, bringing the delegates face to face with progra and administrative problems through workshops and dire contact with representatives of the federal government fun ing programs. The keynote address will be delivered l J. Austin Smith, president of the Locker Division of tl Flxible Company, and a popular and trenchant speak *(see his editorial "None Does His Job Alone," RECREATIO February 1964)*. The Great Lakes conference is cosponsore by the Indianapolis Metropolitan Park Board, the Indiar Recreation Advisory Council, Indiana Board of Health, ar the Indiana Park and Recreation Association.

NEW ENGLAND

Mr. Hainsworth

PLACE:
Viking Hotel and Motor Inn
Newport, Rhode Island
DATE:
May 16-19
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES:
Waldo R. Hainsworth
Fowler Road
Northbridge, Massachusetts

Mr. Tapply

Richard A. Tapply
42 Lake Street
Bristol, New Hampshire

FEW CITIES have as rich and colorful a past as Newport, founded in 1639, and fewer still have worked so hard to preserve their historic landmarks. Long famed as an island resort, Newport seems "made" for recr ation. From here, racing yachts start on the 635-mile Be muda Race. Its tennis casino is world famous. Its jazz an folk festivals draw thousands to this picturesque port.

The first day of the conference will be devoted to federa assistance programs with representatives from various fec eral departments explaining the Open Space, Anti-Poverty Federal Housing, Land and Water Conservation, and Juve nile Delinquency Programs. At the conclusion, there wil be a session on techniques which may be used for community action to implement the federal programs. Other progran highlights include a panel session on "Recreation IN Edu cation—Recreation AND Education." An informal evening group discussion called "What's Your Problem?" will le delegates share and pool experience on vexing matters. An other session will be devoted to "Mutual Understanding an Responsibility Between the Recreation Professional and the Recreation Training Educator."

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS

47th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

October 3-8, 1965

Congress headquarters, Hotel Leamington

Mail to:

NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS HOUSING BUREAU
76 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please give all information requested below. If you wish to cancel the reservation or make any changes later, notify the bureau and not the hotel.
2. All rooms will be assigned on a "first-come, first-served" basis. No block reservations will be made. Please arrange to share room if possible, as single rooms are limited in number.
3. THE NAME OF EACH HOTEL GUEST MUST BE LISTED. Reservations will not be accepted in any hotel unless two names are given for each double or twin-bedded room.
4. Be sure to indicate your arrival time in Minneapolis. Reservations will be held only until 6 PM of the day of arrival unless otherwise specified. Failure to notify the hotel of any last-minute change in arrival time may result in cancellation of your reservation.
5. Your choice of hotels will be followed if rooms are available, otherwise, assignment will be made to best possible advantage elsewhere.

Minneapolis Hotels and Rates

Hotel	Single	Double	Twin	Price/person for additional bed	1 Bedroom Suite	2 Bedroom Suite
Leamington X	$10.00	$13.00	$16.00	$3.50	$27.50-$55.00	$60-$75
Curtis*	7.50-9.50	10.00-11.50	12.00-14.50	2.00	16.00- 42.00	none
Capp Towers Motel†	10.00	13.00	16.00	3.00	27.00- 40.00	47- 84

X—Congress Headquarters
*—Curtis is across street from Leamington
†—Capp Towers is 4 short blocks from Leamington

Accommodations Desired — Rate Desired — Hotel or Motel

Accommodations Desired	Rate Desired	Hotel or Motel
.....Single	.....	1st choice.....
.....Double	.....	2nd choice.....
.....Twin	.....	3rd choice.....
.....1 Bedroom Suite	.....	
.....2 Bedroom Suite	.....	

ARRIVAL DATE.....TIME..... A.M. P.M. DEPARTURE DATE.....TIME..... A.M. P.M.

Names of All Room Occupants (Circle those to share rooms) — Street Address — City, State & Zip Code

Confirm reservation to:

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip Code .....

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY!

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dr. Goethe at Ninety

ONE OF THE NATION'S leading conservationists, philanthropists, and humanitarians, Dr. Charles M. Goethe, will be honored on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday on March 28. It is doubtful that anyone has been the wise counselor, the inspiration, and generous contributor to as many professional organizations and other civic, religious, and fraternal groups as has this distinguished gentleman. To coordinate the many plans that a diversity of groups are making to honor him with some special recognition on his ninetieth birthday, a Citizens Advisory Committee with nation-wide representation has been formed.

Dr. Goethe first gained national prominence during World War I, when he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to handle the matter of morale on the home front. In connection with this work, he was instrumental in drastically reducing the incidence of prostitution around military bases and even managed to close down San Francisco's notorious Barbary Coast area. However, even before the spotlight of publicity focused on him by virtue of the Presidential appointment, Dr. Goethe was a name well known to men of science, conservation, and politics throughout the country.

An investment broker at the turn of the century, Dr. Goethe was independently wealthy by the time he was twenty-seven. He then met Mary Glide, the daughter of a wealthy pioneer family. From the day they were married until her passing in 1946, Dr. and Mrs. Goethe dedicated their time, effort and fortune to innumerable lines of endeavors, each leading to human betterment. Shortly after their marriage, he sought to end the exploitation of child labor by lobbying a law through the California Legislature to cut down the hours a child could legally work. This was the forerunner of our "child labor laws" of today.

The now taken-for-granted public playgrounds that abound in most cities across the nation owe their existence largely to Goethe, who laid out the first such area in Sacramento and pushed the idea nationally. It was one of the first attempts to combat juvenile delinquency. The idea spread throughout the United States and around the world. The Goethes personally financed their trips to the Philippines, Japan, China, and Hindustan to set up model playgrounds in these countries. For his devoted efforts in behalf of the cause of recreation and his many contributions to the National Recreation Association during his long service as a member of the NRA Board of Trustees, Dr. Goethe was made a national honorary member of the Association.

In 1919, Dr. Goethe went to Switzerland to observe that nation's practices in conservation. He returned to initiate the ideas of guides in United States National Parks. This concept formed the basis for what is now known as the Naturalist Interpretive Movement.

Author of more than forty books, Dr. Goethe is internationally known in the fields of eugenics, biology, ornithology, conservation, and immigration laws. His contributions both in the areas of financial and moral support have benefited literally hundreds of scientific, civic, and cultural organizations. He has provided numberless scholarships, travelships, and research grants both to students and to scientists throughout the world. He has also continuously made gifts of books, subscriptions and miscella ous materials in science education more than two thousand schools and braries in every part of the country. still maintains a regular sixteen-ho daily schedule of worldwide cor spondence and research from his Sa ramento, California, home.

Arrangements for the National Rec nition Day are being made by a lo committee, chaired by Rodger C. Bi ton, Associate Professor at Sacrame State College. The Committee on A rangements, P.O. 9010, Fort Sutter S tion, Sacramento, California, will pleased to answer any requests for fu ther information.

• • •

Mrs. James T. (Ruth) O'Neil, cha man of the Maricopa County Board Supervisors, received the highest awa made by the Arizona Parks and Recr tion Association during its 15th annu conference in Yuma. A plaque citi her for "outstanding services and dev tion to the field of parks and recreatio was presented by Dennis McCarth state parks director. In making t award, Mr. McCarthy cited among M O'Neil's recent accomplishments:

• Maricopa County's acquisition ninety thousand acres of parkland fo system called a "model for the wh country."

• Her appointment as the first A zonan to the National Recreation Ass ciation Board of Trustees.

• Her chairmanship of a special co mittee on recreation for the Nation Association of Counties, 1962-6 which developed a national policy parks and recreation to serve as gui for the more than three thousand cou ties in the United States.

• • •

Olga M. Madar, director of the Unit Automobile Workers Recreation D partment, has been appointed to th national board of directors of Amer can Youth Hostels, Inc. About tw years ago, a survey of UAW membe showed that if more leisure time w made available, these members woul spend the time traveling with the families around the country, Miss Ma dar says, and the increase in cam ing activity seems to substantiate th accuracy of that survey. AYH pr

THE National Recreation Association's new associate executive director responsible for volunteer services, R. Roy Rusk, has a broad background recreation and community organization experience. Mr. Rusk joined the RA staff as of February 1. He will direct and coordinate a broad comprehensive approach to citizen involvement and support of the association. A graduate of San Francisco State College, where he majored in recreation, has served this field in settlement house programs, programs for the aging and the physically handicapped, and as instructor of recreation at San Francisco State College.

Mr. Rusk has also been active in the voluntary health agency field where he has gained administrative and community organization experience. His last position was national director of medical program consultative services with the Arthritis Foundation.

An active volunteer, he serves the Presbyterian Church as an elder, the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled as coordinator of its advisory committee on arthritis, member of the board of directors of a national health agency (and its past president), member and advisor to Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity, and many other community efforts. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II in underwater demolition and as an instructor to the Army and Marine Corps beach battalions.

NEW PLAY SCULPTURES CATALOG

WRITE

Creative Playthings, Inc.
PRINCETON 1, N. J.

tes this type of family activity at a minimal cost and I urge local unions throughout the country to help in securing facilities and bikeways in federal, state, county, and local parks. In our large, over-crowded urban areas, there is a tremendous need for more bicycling and biking facilities."

• • •

Virginia Carmichael is a "woman who has reached the heights of success in a job that most men wish they could do half as well," declares the *Atlanta* (Georgia) *Journal*. Miss Carmichael, who became the city's first recreation director in 1942, was recently named Atlanta's Woman of the Year in Professions for 1964. Declared the committee responsible for the selection, ". . . she is an extremely able, dedicated, imaginative public servant whose work in the field of recreation has directly reached and benefitted a major portion of the population of this city and whose activities have made a very important contribution to her profession."

• • •

Milwaukee's longtime director of Municipal athletics, **Harold S. (Zip) Morgan,** retires on March 1 after forty-two years of service to the city. Mr. Morgan's annual reports have become well known and are used as reference material by schools, libraries, and park and recreation agencies. He will be succeeded by **Delbert Zoesch.**

• • •

Dorothy Whyte Cotton is the new editor of *Parents'* Magazine, the third editor since the publication started thirty-eight years ago. She succeeds **Mrs. Mary Buchanan** who retired after an association with the magazine that began in 1926. The first editor was **Mrs. Clara Savage Littledale.**

• • •

George T. Bell, commissioner of parks and recreation of the city of Toronto, has retired after forty-five years of civic service. Mr. Bell started his career with the city in 1919 after his return from overseas with the army. He spent most of his years in the Works Department but was appointed to head the Personnel Department when it was established in 1945. In 1954 Mr. Bell was recruited to reorganize the Department of Parks and Recreation.

One of the first things that Mr. Bell did following his appointment as parks commissioner was to prepare a twenty-five-year plan for the development and expansion of parks and recreation fa-

Continued on Page 145

For everyone who works with retarded children

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CHOOSING YOUR DAY CAMP SITE

Monte Melamed

CAMPS, whether day or resident, cannot be planned intelligently, functionally, or economically until the scope of the camp program and the goals and objectives have been fully determined. The goals naturally influence the selection of the site, the layout, and the design of the structures, facilities, and the operating procedures to be created. Camp committees and planners will find the following guiding principles and criteria for the selection of a suitable day camp site helpful:

SIZE AND ACREAGE

In the field of day camping, the ratio of acreage to campers varies from an ideal of half an acre per camper to a maximum of twenty children per acre, with ten to twelve children being the accepted medium for practical application. One half acre of land per camper is usually recommended by day-camp planners in order to provide pl of room for an uncrowded layout, for exploration, anc an adventurous program, as well as to serve as protec against encroaching neighbors.

The minimum acreage to accommodate 300-350 child plus staff totaling forty to fifty, should range from twe five to thirty-five acres. A prospective day-camp site sh possess those physical characteristics which are readily aptable and suitable in fulfilling the stated programing g and objectives.

Day-camp standards for space have not as yet l adopted and finalized by national standard setting gr or by state or local agencies, primarily because of the v variety of day camps and the various settings in which day camps function. At present, agencies make their "educated" estimates of site capacities on the basis of t own standards and programing goals.

Space requirements are but one multiple determinan a day camp site; sanitary facilities, drainage, shelter accessibility are a few others.

ACCESSIBILITY AND TRAVEL DISTANCE

The day-camp site should be a maximum of an hour's ride from the home base each way. The camp site should be directly adjacent to a largely travelled main thoro fare and it should afford the campers a feeling of seclu and release from the pressures of the city. Time, expe and administrative work involved in transportation of campers is a major factor in successful day-camp opera and planning. The amount of use the day-camp site will ceive, particularly on weekends and off-season, will dep largely on its accessibility.

VARIED TOPOGRAPHY

A rolling terrain with native woodlands and some l ground for playing fields, athletics, et cetera is most de able. Brooks, streams, lakes, and ponds are basic program reosurces and assets for any type of camp setting. H ravines, steep hillsides, level and wooded areas make a more interesting and attractive. Level, open, and pa shaded spaces are needed for unit areas and playfields, w ravines and hills make excellent separations between u sites.

DRAINAGE AND SOIL

The soil and land slope should insure good drainage a rain, and adequate sewage disposal. An excess of light sa soil is undesirable particularly on sloping ground. Hard c soil results in mud after rain and poor seepage for se disposal. The ideal is a firm, sandy clay mixture which soak up moisture and grow grass for firm footing for thousands of feet which will walk over it during the seas

Soil conditions determine the matter of drainage w porous or gravelled subsoil providing better natural dra age than clay soil or a soil wherein ground water approac the surface. A site selection for a camp—day or residen should be one on which the location of all places of wa disposal (latrines, septic tanks and grease traps, leech fields) may be such as not to contaminate the drinking wa supply.

Land higher than its surroundings, with gentle slopes. i

MR. MELAMED *is executive director of Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds, Inc., which administers day camps in Staten Island, Pearl River, and Wyandanch, New York. This material is summarized from a section of Mr. Melamed's pamphlet* The Layout and Facilities of a Multiple-Use Country Day Camp Site.

basic requirement. Possibility of flooding or drainage of polluted waters on adjacent property should be considered.

If the soil is rocky, it will be difficult to provide water and sewage disposal. Swampy and boggy areas, such as pools and stagnant water, breed mosquitoes and are undesirable from the health viewpoint. With modern earth-moving equipment, swales, swamps and bogs can be filled, hillsides leveled, and dams thrown up to alter the face of the camp and add usable grounds at comparatively low cost. However, the less we change the contour of the land the better.

Natural protection against prevailing winds and rains should be considered in locating and planning the shelter structures. However, it is better to locate a structure on a windswept hillside which is high and dry and which provides natural drainage than to locate it in a wind-protected but moist, muggy hollow. The land should be observed at different seasons when flooding is prevalent or in summer when low water and minimum stream flow exists but maximum use of camp is made.

NATURAL BEAUTY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Varying natural resources—woodlands and meadows, hills, or a stream—will make a camp site far more interesting and adventurous than a treeless site without variations in contour and vegetation. The presence of a forest tract on the camp site is desirable for shade, nature trails, tree identification, overnight campouts, cover for wildlife, and for natural beauty.

A camp site must be suitable for its purpose. A camp which intends to feature trail cooking, overnights, pioneering, campcraft, et cetera should be located in an area where the building of fires is unrestricted. Large acreage of open farmland should be avoided since a period of fifteen to twenty-five years for reforestoration will be needed for trees to give shade and natural beauty.

WATER SUPPLY

An adequate supply of safe drinking water and water for bathing purposes is of great importance where flush toilets and showers are provided. Provisions should be made for an average per camper consumption of fifty gallons per day, basing all estimates for the total supply on the maximum population of the camp. The average per capita consumption of water in a camp may vary from thirty to fifty gallons per day. Information and advice on ground water conditions may be obtained from state geologists or from experienced well drillers in the neighborhood or from the state water resources commission.

WATERFRONT AND LAKE

A water area of safe sanitary quality for bathing, swimming, boating, canoeing, and fishing is highly desirable for a good camp site. Where safe, sanitary, and natural swimming areas are nonexistent, swimming pools are the next best solution to the problems. The construction of artificial ponds should only be approached after consideration and consultation with competent engineers in compliance with the state and local regulations. Generally for small ponds, or fill and drain pools, there must be a turnover of five hundred gallons per day, per camper. Costs for the construction of a dam are usually high, and underwater hazards and muddy bottoms, all tend to increase maintenance costs and make control and supervision of campers difficult.

ENCROACHMENT AND ABUTTING NEIGHBORS

Possible future expansion and relations with neighbors need to be carefully and discreetly studied. A personal call on the abutters, to explain the purpose of the camp is not a generous gesture but a necessary precaution. On the other hand, there is always the possibility that a very attractive camp site could be spoiled for camping by undesirable neighbors, such as airfields, chemical plants, garbage dumps, et cetera. With sufficient acreage, a wide buffer area may be reserved around the perimeter of the site to protect the camp from encroaching developments. Good natural boundaries, such as a stream or the top of a ridge, are very advantageous. Adequate undeveloped acreage is also needed within the camp to "isolate" or separate unit sites or major camp activities from one another. Approximately five acres is required for central administration services and facilities. #

A typical day-camp unit site and shelter at the Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds-Mildred Goetz Day Camp, Pearl River, New York.

• For more on factors and considerations in planning a camp (day or resident), see "Planning Camps," Julian H. Salomon, **Recreation**, March 1963; "Factors Affecting Camping Facilities," Stanley W. Stocker, March 1963; "Camp Self-Inspection Blank," March 1962; "Day Camps That Are Camps," March 1961; "Water . . . Life Blood of the Camp," March 1961; "Are You Looking for Camp Land?" Stanley W. Stocker, March 1960.—Ed.

NEW HORIZONS IN CAMPING

CAMPING moves rapidly toward new horizons as, with the burgeoning interest in the outdoor life, 30,000,000 Americans go camping annually. They attend, with zest, family camps, day camps, backyard camps, music camps, dance camps, farm and work camps, senior-citizen camps, tent camps, trailer and station-wagon camps, survival camps, physical-fitness camps, state, national park and forest camps. Photos of a few of these are shown here.

Work Camp. The dance and other performing arts are taken seriously in well-rounded program of work camp, planned for work and play.

Trailer Camp. The tr tached to any car. Its is said, there will be a

Left: Tent Camping. Family campers use tents as well as trailers. An estimated $60,000,000 were spent on tents in 1964. Children abound in these camps.

Right: All Camps. The campfire is not only a source of warmth, fragrance, and cookery but will ever provide the unforgettable magic of firelight beneath the stars.

Right: Overnight Camp. This is an exciting part of many programs in an increasing number of public recreation departments and some of our elementary schools.

Right: Wilderness Camp. A camping party preparing breakfast. This is the camp fo hunters, fishermen, hikers, canoe trippers, and trail riders

Far right: The Winter Cold weather do deter the hardy camp ent and the dedicated sport Note use of the part of the camping

...n amount of home comfort, is easily at-...appeal for family campers. By 1970, it ...s travelling up and down our highways.

Trail Camp. How to pitch a tent is one of the camping skills taught in classes in camperaft and outdoor living. The wilderness, or outdoor area, is used as a laboratory and classes have the chance to "learn by doing."

Left: Decentralized Camp. In small group camping, under supervision, campers erect their own shelter, prepare and serve own food, learn good camping procedures.

Right: Day Camp. This is now popular from Maine to Florida and from coast to coast. Youngsters leave the playground behind while they are introduced to outdoor life and camping skills.

RECREATION AREA STANDARDS: The State

Many state parks are now used to capacity yet our population is expected to double and the workweek decrease in the next thirty-five years

G. Leslie Lynch

STATE PARKS and reservations of various kinds are valuable assets from the standpoints of both recreation and conservation and each year they become more important. In many states the parks are now used to capacity and by the year 2000 it is estimated that the population will be doubled, the average work week will be thirty-two hours, economic conditions will be better, a still greater proportion of the population will be urban, and the proportion of automobiles to population will be higher. The people will have more time, money, and transportation facilities, and the result will be a much greater use of the large parks and other areas which are provided by the states.

Taking the forty-eight states (as of 1960) as a unit, there are 32.4 acres of state park per one thousand of the 1960 population and 268.1 acres of state forest, reservoir areas, fish and game areas, roadside parks, and other areas per one thousand of the 1960 population. State parks comprise 0.3 percent of the total land area and the other state areas 2.5 percent of the total land area, therefore a total of 2.8 percent of the area of the forty-eight states is in such use. If the population doubles by the year 2000, there would be only 16.2 acres of park and 134.0 acres of other state areas per one thousand of the population.

No standard for state park and reservation areas has been generally accepted but the opinion has been expressed by recognized authorities that there should be sixty-five acres of state park per one thousand of the population. If we assume that amount of land is adequate, for the expected population in the year 2000 of double the 1960 population, 1.2 percent of the land area of the forty-eight states would be needed for state parks. With 2.5 percent of the land area in existing state forests and other reservations, a total of percent of the land area would be in state parks and rese tions.

New York State now has 8.44 percent of its land are state parks and 2.73 percent in other state areas, compri a total of 11.17 percent of its total area. For the 1960 pop tion there were 154.3 acres of state park per one thous and a total of all types of areas of 204.1 acres per one th sand population. The anticipated population of New Y State in the year 2000 is 24,000,000. For that populat the present state areas would provide 107.9 acres of s park per one thousand population and a total of 142.7 a of all types of areas, including parks, per one thousan the population. If the local governments of the state co provide what they should—twenty-five acres per one th sand population—for the expected population of 24,000, in the year 2000, there would be a total of 132.9 acres one thousand of the total population in state and local g ernment recreation area. This total area would comp 13.13 percent of the total land area of the state.

If the population of the forty-eight conterminous sta doubles the 1960 population by the year 2000 and the sta provided 65 acres of state parks per one thousand of population and the local governments provided twenty- acres per one thousand of the population, 1.7 percent of total land area of the forty-eight states would be in such u This added to the 2.5 percent of the land area of the fo eight states now in state forests, reservoir areas, fish a game areas, roadside parks, et cetera would comprise percent of the total land area of the forty-eight states.

There are six states that have a larger total acreage of types of areas than New York, and, because of the smal population, there are fifteen states that have a greater t acreage in all types of areas per one thousand of the 19 population. There are also three states that have more th

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MR. LYNCH *is areas, facilities, and survey consultant for the National Recreation Association. Parts I (The City) and II (The County) of this series appeared in the January and February issues of* RECREATION.

e 11.17 percent of New York State in parks and reserva-ns of all types.

Judging from what has been accomplished by a few states, is not unreasonable to expect that all states could preserve least 5.0 percent of their land area and provide a total of 7.5 acres per one thousand of the expected population in e year 2000. in parks, forests, reservoir areas, fish and me areas, roadside parks, and other areas. At least that ich permanent open space for conservation and for recrea-n will be needed for future generations.

THE FOLLOWING statistics gleaned from the accompanying ble are of interest:

res of State Parks per 1000 of 1960 Population. ie range is from 1.5 acres to 489.8 acres per one thousand pulation. Twenty-two states have less than ten acres per e thousand; twelve have more than twenty-five acres per ousand; and four have more than a hundred acres per ousand. Considering all forty-eight states as a unit, there e 32.4 acres of state park per thousand of the 1960 popu-tion.

rcent of State Areas in State Parks. The range is from 02 percent to 8.44 percent. Ten states have 0.5 percent or ore of their area in parks and three have more than one rcent of their area in parks. Considering all forty-eight ates as a unit, 0.3 percent of the total area is in state parks.

res of State Forest, State Highway Roadside Parks, ate Reservoir Areas, State Fish and Game Areas, d Other State Areas per thousand of the 1960 opulation. The range is from .04 per thousand population 4,428.9 acres per thousand. Eighteen states have less than acres per thousand; twenty-four have more than a hun-ed acres per thousand; and three have more than a thou-nd acres per thousand. Considering all forty-eight states a unit, there are 268.1 acres per thousand of the 1960 pulation.

rcent of State Land Areas in State-Owned Areas ther than Parks. Twenty-three states have less than one rcent of their land area in such open space; fifteen states ve more than two percent of their land area in such open ace; and seven states have more than five percent of their nd area in such use. Considering all forty-eight states as unit, 2.5 percent of the total land area is in state forests, te highway roadside parks, state reservoir areas, state h and game areas, and other state areas.

rcent of State Land Areas in All These Types of ate-Owned Open Space. Twenty-one states have less an one percent of their land area in such open space; ghteen have more than two percent of their land area in ch use; eight have more than five percent of their land ea in this use; six have more than ten percent of their nd area so used. Considering all forty-eight states as a it, 2.8 percent of the total land area is in state parks, for-s, roadside parks, fish and game areas, and other state en space areas.

o Provide Sixty-five Acres of State Park per thou-nd of the 1960 Population. All but five states would ve to increase the state park area by a total of 7,630,488 res (11,922.64 square miles). For all forty-eight states, 0.7 percent of the total land area would then be in state parks and 3.2 percent of the total land area would be in state parks and the other state open spaces being considered. #

STATE PARK AREA STATISTICS (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ACRES PER 1000 OF 1960 POPULATION) AND OTHER AREAS INCLUDING FORESTS, RESERVOIR AREAS, FISH AND GAME AREAS, ROADSIDE PARKS, ETC.*

States	Existing Park Acres		Additional Park Needed @ 65 Acres per M		Existing Forests and Other Areas	
	Per 1000 Pop.	Percent of State Area	Additional Acres Needed	Percent of State 65 Acres Per 1000	Percent State Area	Acres Per 1000 Pop.
Wyoming	489.8	.26	—	.26	.39	741.5
Maine	219.2	1.07	—	1.07	1.96	401.1
New York	154.3	8.44	—	8.44	2.73	49.8
South Dakota	110.0	.15	—	.15	.03	23.1
Tennessee	70.1	.94	—	.94	2.48	185.6
California	45.0	.71	314,052	1.02	.27	17.3
Nevada	39.0	.02	7,420	.03	—	—
Idaho	38.3	.05	17,806	.08	.14	110.0
Oregon	36.6	.11	50,276	.19	1.43	498.8
Minnesota	29.5	.20	121,039	.43	29.53	4,428.9
Oklahoma	28.7	.15	84,481	.34	.64	120.4
Washington	28.0	.19	105,500	.36	9.75	1,459.0
Vermont	24.7	.16	15,711	.43	1.43	217.5
Florida	24.6	.35	200,075	.93	9.93	696.5
Michigan	24.1	.52	319,753	1.39	13.82	644.5
West Virginia	23.9	.29	76,395	.78	1.50	124.5
South Carolina	20.4	.25	106,205	.80	1.29	105.1
Kentucky	19.8	.24	137,195	.77	.58	48.7
Missouri	17.5	.17	205,406	.63	.97	99.2
Montana	15.6	.01	33,334	.05	.99	1,363.4
Pennsylvania	15.0	.59	565,966	2.55	14.85	377.9
Indiana	11.7	.24	248,561	1.31	2.63	130.5
Georgia	11.7	.12	210,184	.69	—	.1
Arkansas	11.3	.06	95,988	.35	.02	.04
Alabama	11.1	.11	176,154	.65	1.70	173.1
Iowa	10.4	.08	150,530	.50	.72	94.1
Rhode Island	9.9	1.26	47,367	8.25	1.15	9.1
Ohio	9.7	.36	536,315	2.41	2.07	55.8
Connecticut	8.8	.71	142,568	5.26	4.01	49.6
North Carolina	8.4	.12	257,723	.94	.65	44.9
Colorado	8.3	.02	99,472	.17	.35	132.6
Maryland	8.3	.41	175,881	3.19	2.55	52.0
Delaware	7.8	.28	25,514	2.29	1.74	49.2
Virginia	7.8	.12	226,962	1.01	.62	39.6
Nebraska	7.2	.02	81,641	.19	.19	67.2
North Dakota	7.0	.01	36,683	.09	.14	100.7
Texas	7.0	.04	556,063	.37	.20	35.6
Massachusetts	6.7	.68	300,315	6.65	4.22	41.3
Mississippi	6.6	.05	127,178	.47	—	—
Wisconsin	5.6	.06	234,662	.73	9.96	882.6
New Mexico	4.8	.01	57,225	.08	1.22	997.1
Illinois	4.8	.13	607,339	2.14	.27	9.4
Arizona	4.5	.01	78,839	.12	.06	35.1
Kansas	4.4	.02	132,018	.27	.21	50.0
New Jersey	3.9	.50	370,539	8.19	5.34	42.4
Louisiana	3.8	.04	199,466	.73	3.47	307.6
New Hampshire	2.2	.02	38,114	.68	1.24	117.6
Utah	1.5	.002	56,571	.11	.48	282.7
All 48 States	**32.4**	**.30**	**7,630,488**	**.70**	**2.50**	**268.1**

*Source: State Outdoor Recreation Statistics—1962
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation—Division of Research and Education
Report No. 1, Statistical Series—December 1963

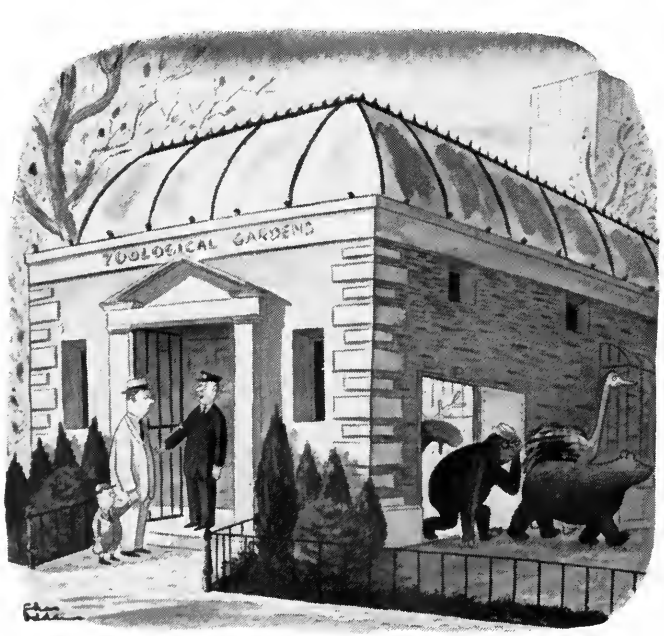
NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Riches of the City

A "PICTURE BOOK" issued recently by the New York City Housing Authority shows how more than half a million New Yorkers live in public housing. In a foreword to the thirty-six page book of forty-eight photographs, Adlai E. Stevenson, president of the Field Foundation Inc., and United States Ambassador to the United Nations, said, "The cities of our nation are beginning to realize that physical planning and social planning must go hand in hand. Each will fail without the other. Public housing authorities and the urban renewal agencies across the land are paving the way for better housing for all, and at the same time providing the facilities for the health, recreational, and cultural activities that make for growth, and for dignified and joyous living—for new lives in new neighborhoods. Healthy communities are the riches of the city."

The Field Foundation made a grant of $10,000 to finance the publication which shows the human aspects of public housing. It will be distributed to fifteen thousand government officials, business and civic leaders, and others concerned with housing and social problems. The photographs show a cross-section of families in their homes, at play, and utilizing the community facilities and services available to them and their neighbors in developments financed with federal, state and city aid. The brochure points out that while more than five hundred thousand people are now living in public housing, nearly a million New Yorkers still live in forty-two thousand old-law tenements built before 1901.

Charles Addams, creator of macabre cartoon characters and "father" of "The Addams Family," this season's TV hit, has produced his first book of cartoons in four years, **The Groaning Board** (Simon & Schuster, $3.95), from which this cartoon is reproduced with permission.



"Sorry, folks, we quit at five."

Billboard Ban

THE New Jersey Supreme Court, in a decision that rest on aesthetic considerations rather than on conventio police powers, has upheld an antibillboard ordinance Metuchen, New Jersey (*United Advertising Corporation Metuchen*). The majority opinion drew a sharp distinct between treatment of billboards and business signs. "Even the baleful effect of both be in fact the same," the co reasoned, "still in one case the sign may be found toleral because of its contribution to the business or enterprise the premises."

The court then turned to aesthetic factors and econom effects. "A discordant sight is as hard an economic fact an annoying color or sound. We refer not to some sensiti or exquisite preference, but to concepts of congruity he so widely that they are inseparable from the enjoyment a hence the value of property." A dissenting opinion argu for banning billboards as outright eyesores, without shiftir attention to economic effects. The decision is noteworthy its recognition of aesthetic factors in addition to tradition arguments that billboards are a threat to public safety.- From *Public Management*, January 1965.

Youth Camp Fee Increased

FEE FOR USE of Decker Canyon Camp, a favorite spot fc organized youth groups, has been increased from $.25 $.50 per camper per night, according to the Los Angel City Recreation and Parks Department. The new rate we into effect October 1 and is one of the general activitie fee increases for municipal recreation facilities approve by the City Recreation and Park Commission.

The popular thirty-eight-acre camp is located in th Santa Monica Mountains a short distance from Pacifi Coast Highway. Youth groups, such as the Boy Scouts, Gi Scouts, church and community organizations, make use o the facility year around. The primitive-type camp accom modates up to 125 campers per outing and has area for sleeping, tables and chairs, roof-covered cooking spot with wood stoves, and food storage areas. Facilities ar available for archery, horseshoes, and softball. Group spending a week or a weekend may also enjoy fishin and swimming in the Pacific Ocean at nearby Zuma Beach

Older-Age Volunteers

Not only welfare and health agencies but also politica groups, trade unions and service and trade organization should develop conviction about the role and place of older age volunteers, work out job specifications, provide fo orientation and supervision of workers and reimbursemen of expenses incident to volunteering, and devise a soli partnership between paid and volunteer staff, declares th Community Service Society of New York City in its study *Older People on the Lower East Side.* A central volunteer

Continued on Page 14

Chicago Park District day camps offer six weeks of fun in the sun

SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY

Gerald Thomas

WHEN 103 Chicago Park District Day Camps closed their figurative doors late last August they had served 15,513 boys and girls over a six-week period. The children, between the ages of eight and twelve years old, had spent a never-to-be-forgotten summer with most of the privileges of a high-cost exclusive camp. Each day had brought something new. A regular full-scale puppet show toured the camps. The show was not only presented for its entertainment value but the youngsters were taught how to make the puppets as well as stage their own shows. This was in keeping with the theme of the camps. Whenever possible, entertainment was combined with the educational value of one of the projects. Three young people's concerts were given at the Grant Park Musical Shell.

There were periodic visits by the traveling zoo which brings small tame animals from the Lincoln Park Zoo for the children to examine and hear brief lectures about their background, origin, and habits. A magic show was another feature and a professional magician appeared at each camp at least once. An Indian chief added considerable interest to the camps. He taught Indian lore, authentic dances and the making of various costumes and utensils used by these early Americans.

Learn-to-swim classes were a feature of each camp. If no pool was available in the park where the camp was located, field trips were made to the lake or to a neighboring park. Still other field trips were made to various points of interest in and around the city. These included museums, amusement parks, and points of historic interest.

Each boy and girl attending camp was given a shirt, usually bearing the name of the park-camp, milk at lunchtime, and a duffel bag. All this in addition to the bus trips at a cost ranging from $3 to $18 for the period the camp was in session.

In previous years, each camp was allowed to independently purchase the T-shirts, duffel bags, milk, and arrange for bus transportation. This made for a lack of conformity both in the type of article purchased as well as in the price. In many cases the cost of these items depended on the bargaining ability of the individual camp supervisor. Under a central purchasing plan, uniformity of equipment is provided and a better price is obtained through quantity buying. In addition, accounting procedures are handled in a more business-like manner and the possibility of discrepancies at the end of the year are almost nil.

With the exception of the earlier described features, each camp operates as a unit with individual programs and features. For instance, Marquette Park ran a youth jamboree with several thousand in attendance. This was a day-long program of athletic events, cookout, and entertainment of all sorts. Most of the camps had Indian days, where they thought up their own costumes; carnival days, at which they staged impromptu shows; and bicycle days, where bicycles were decorated and prizes awarded.

Riis Park experienced a visit from the local engine company of the fire department complete with snorkel. After explaining the various units the obliging firemen awarded the youngsters a free shower-bath from the snorkel.

The Lincoln Park Travelling Zoo visits each Chicago Park District day camp during the summer bringing small, tame animals for children to handle and learn to know.

High point of the day camp session was "Graduation Day" at the closing of the camp. Parents were invited to attend and see their children taking part in a ceremony complete with caps and gowns signifying their successful completion of the six-week course. Usually a cookout was held and the children provided the entertainment with group singing and other skills they had learned in the camp.

The motto of the Chicago Park District day camps is "Fun in the Sun" and last year, thanks to an obliging weather man, it was ably carried out. One of the indications of the success of the camps is the fact that the same boys and girls keep coming back each year. When they pass the age of twelve, many become junior counselors and, later, senior counselors. Most of the 281 recreation leaders who supervised the camps this year were veterans of the program. #

THOMAS *is a staff writer for the Chicago Park District.*

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DAY CAMP THERAPY

Mental patients find day camping a testing ground for group interaction and new self awareness

TRIAL AT TIPPECANOE

Carl A. Lubbert, Recreation Director, Logansport State Hospital, Indiana

AN EXPERIMENT in group living was initiated at Indiana's Logansport State Hospital when mentally ill patients went day camping last summer. The project was initiated for a select group of patients, but, soon after it got started, it was expanded to include many patients who expressed interest. When the project was completed, in August, 509 individual patients had shared and enjoyed the camping experience.

The plan called for a visit to the Tippecanoe River State Park located approximately thirty miles from the hospital. Every Tuesday and Thursday throughout the summer, a group of thirty-five patients traveled to the state park for a full day of camping. The day consisted of preparing the fires, cooking the food, eating, group singing, nature study, fishing, and hiking.

The selection of patients was recognized as the most important aspect in the program. Every avenue of selecting the patient "camper" was used. The ward physician, nurse, and attendants selected patients whom they felt would most benefit from the camping experience. A customary camping group consisted of fifteen to eighteen women and an equal number of men of similar physical and mental ability.

The opportunity to get away from the institutional setting provided a good testing ground for group interaction and self-awareness. Every patient who went had a certain function to perform to the overall program creating a common bond among them. Through this experience patients experienced a sense of responsibility and social acceptance. In no way was the day-camp activity geared just to provide something for the patients to do or keep busy.

Encouragement from the recreation leader and ward personnel was constantly needed to counteract reluctance of patients to leave the hospital or ward unit. In many instances, one or more of the ward personnel went along with patients, which helped to reduce patient anxiety and unwillingness.

The park setting was also well arranged to combat patient's hesitation to leave "home." Water and restroom facilities were close by and the shelter house was large and housed three indoor fireplaces. This facility made it possible to continue day-camp programing even when it rained. Table games, camp crafts, and group singing were conducted with little lost in the camping experience.

Since there were different groups going each time, the meals varied very little. The dietary department provided the campers with three menus. The first offered coffee, canned stew, diced carrots, potatoes, hamburger patties, onions, fresh bread, and butter. The coffee was cooked in an open bucket. The stew was cooked in coffee cans and, when heated, took only about fifteen minutes to complete. The second meal consisted of baked potatoes, hamburger steaks, peas, bread, butter, and coffee. The third offered barbecued chicken, baked potatoes, corn on the cob, bread, butter, and a cold drink. The patients assisted in the selection and preparation of their own meals. In a few cases, at camp, in which a patient was not capable of doing the job by himself, he was assisted by another patient.

EACH PATIENT that attended was p sented a booklet of informati about the park beforehand to expl where he was going in order to redu his anxiety on entering a new envir ment. This also gave the patient an portunity to plan which of the trails would like to take and some knowled of the vastness of the park. Tippecan State Park covers twenty-seven thousa acres and this size seemed quite unb lieveable until experienced by a hike.

Another aspect that was found ve worthwhile on this project was the s ting itself. To all the patients that we camping, it was observed that fellowsh was prominent and not one note of di cord was evident during the entire ve ture. The therapeutic effect of seeing ar hearing nature at work brought remem brance of past wonder and beauty God's creation. From the very momen the park was entered, patients and em ployes alike became campers and share responsibilities.

The camp offered a relaxing atmo phere and a change for the patient to for others as well as himself. In mar cases, the patients showed quite a bit initiative, such as toasting bread on stick or brewing coffee in different way They were able to put some of their pa experiences to use, proving to themselv and others that they could still co tribute something to a group. Even th most regressed patients were able to pa ticipate in the activity, and, in som cases, volunteer to do things.

To some, the activity of fishing, hi ing, games, and cooking was the gre est experience. To others, the joy being with nature under a tree and ta

g in the beauty around them was bene-
ial itself. Still others received their
eatest sense of worth climbing the fire
wer and viewing the countryside in all
beautiful splendor.

OME of the many comments that pa-
tients expressed after their camping
perience perhaps sums it up best. One
erly lady, who has been in the insti-
ion for over six years, just going
rough the motion of living, remarked.
didn't want to come, but I'm sure
d I did." A young teenager said, "I
dn't think the food I fixed would be
to eat, but it sure tastes good," prov-
g to himself that he could do some-
ng constructively on his own initia-
e.

Other comments were in the same
n, and word traveled around the hos-
al fast that at day camp you actually plan your activities and did your own cooking. The food cooked over an open fire seemed to delight everyone. At the meals, everyone ate together leisurely at picnic tables instead of the rush affair so evident of ward life. A prayer of thanks was offered at mealtime by one of the patients. This added much to the occasion.

The buddy system was used at all times and during the whole summer no accident occurred at the park. Of all the patients that went, only two eloped from the group and this occurred on arrival. They were later brought back to the hospital and regretted their mistake after hearing others in their group talking about the things they did and the good time that they had had.

The actual cost of the whole camping program was $113.65 for admission fees and bus parking. Naturally, employes' time, food, and transportation should be considered, in addition, but the fact remains that this type of care is continuous no matter what activity is being offered.

Camping was extremely popular with the patients and caused enthusiasm among the staff personnel. The experience provided much true socialization among the patients. They relayed their experience many times to others and discussed the different activities they had entered.

The therapeutic setting along the quiet trails is ample proof that patients, too, can find release from the tension of his daily existence. The ability to care for themselves even for a little while tends to give them a clearer perspective on life and perhaps gain strength and confidence in themselves to try the outside world again.

A GIANT STRIDE

ul Poulicakos, Nursing Assistant, VA Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts

NE TECHNIQUE that can be used to broaden the social range of mentally ill patients is small group eraction. At our hospital, during a cussion at a weekly remotivation up meeting, a group of eight patients s asked what they would like to do. e patient said that he would like to on a camping trip. As the remainder the group was enthusiastic about the a, they were assured that if it was ssible, we would go on the trip.

The patients in this particular group ged in age from thirty to forty-five rs, and their average length of hos-alization was five years. At the time trip was planned, one patient who d earlier been combative was show-improvement in his behavior pat-n; two of the patients were in poor tact and a third continued to be sus-ious; another was unpredictable in perament; while the youngest mem-had a tendency to wander away. ll, despite these negative aspects, a esive bond existed within the group. The idea of making the trip was dis-sed with the head nurse and the ward sician and both of them endorsed it. The ward recreation coordinator agreed to arrange for transportation, make contacts for a camp site, and supply the necessary equipment. The social-service worker got in touch with the patients' families, informed them of the proposed trip, and secured their permission for the patients to make it. It was decided that the trip would be for one night only.

The next week, at the group meeting, the patients were told that permission had been received for them to go camping and that the camp site would be at a nearby Army base. They agreed on a date to go and started to develop their plans. The patients were told that they were expected to defray their own expenses, and they also knew that they would have to take the responsibility for the planning of this activity and accept individual assignments while they were away.

On the date selected, we left the hospital at 9 AM. When we arrived at the camp site, and after an initial orientation to the area, including a tour of the installation, the recreation coordinator and I remained in the background. Everyone was eager to participate in the details of camp life. We encouraged the patients to accept such necessary responsibilities as planning the menu, shopping for groceries, obtaining drinking water, and cooking the meals.

It was gratifying to see how well the group worked together. When one patient overlooked a clean-up detail, another patient reminded him of it. The patients who were in better contact helped the more regressed ones by seeing that they had sufficient food and kept them involved with the group so that they did not wander away.

The group enjoyed taking pictures, swimming, and walking around the grounds. The highlight of the second day was an invitation to eat their dinner with some of the Army personnel.

Some of the comments made by the patients were very revealing:

"It was good to eat food that was cooked outdoors."

"I never saw so much food in one store at one time."

"It was a relief to be away from hospital rules and regulations."

"I never thought it would happen.

Continued on Page 137

FLEET THINKING

How to launch a community small-craft program

Charles W. Russell

TRIAL AND ERROR is one way to learn to row a boat, paddle a canoe, sail a pram, or operate an outboard. Another way is to study books on the subjects, go out with experienced boatmen, or enroll in an organized small-craft program. By far, the organized program is best for the beginner before he has acquired a boat of his own. It also appeals to parents who want their children to learn proper and safe boating skills.

Small-craft instruction programs are usually set up in existing organizations, such as camps, boat clubs, civic and youth clubs. A community program, however, was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, back in 1936, making it, perhaps, the first community small-craft project developed in the United States. From the funds received as a gift from a sailing enthusiast, the state bought a boathouse and a fleet of sailing boats on the Charles River which it leased to a nonprofit organization, Community Boating, Inc. For a small fee, children and adults, both individually and in organized sailing classes, have an opportunity to enjoy the program from early spring to late fall.

MR. RUSSELL *is assistant director, Safety Services Small Craft, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.*

The Boston program, good as it is, however, does not provide the best pattern for most cities to follow. Without waiting for windfalls or government subsidies, communities can set up self-supporting programs. A case in point is "Operation Optimist."

The idea originated in Clearwater, Florida, back in 1947, but it has since caught on in many states and a few foreign countries. A member of the Optimist Club of Clearwater, with water, water everywhere, suggested the natural combination of kids and boats. On three days' notice, a boat-building friend came through with the inexpensive and now world-famous Optimist pram.

Other Florida cities soon followed Clearwater in building pram fleets. Some were financed by recreation departments and were administrated by civic organizations. Other fleets were either city or privately sponsored. The Clearwater Optimist Club owns the copyright of the boat plans and is able to control the type of sponsorship of pram fleets. Sponsorship is usually limited to official yacht clubs, chambers of commerce, Lions, Kiwanis, and other responsible civic and service groups. Commercial assistance in building and maintaining the fleets is permitted under carefully controlled conditions i two reasons. First, when a busin firm donates a boat to a fleet, it fin cially helps the sponsoring agency, ar second, it contributes to communi participation, which is one of the ba concepts of the program. After all, t *more* boats, the *more* kids can have f on the water.

THE GREATEST PROGRAM potentia however, for extending the benefi to be derived from boating to the gre est number possible is to be found the specially organized courses spo sored by a variety of individuals ar organizations in a cooperative comm nity effort. These may be administere by a municipality, or by a group re resenting the various sponsoring civi organizations, or by both.

The Norwalk, Connecticut, commu nity small-craft program for 1962, a reported by Lincoln Clark in his hand book *ABC's of Small Boat Sailing,* i typical of this type of community en deavor. The Norwalk program stem from the deliberations and recommend ations of the small powerboat worksho of the 1958 Conference for National Co operation in Aquatics. The CNCA, as it is better known, is an associatio of twenty-four national organizations which have an interest or active pro grams in boating and water safety. The purpose of the association is to promote the exchange of ideas and the coopera tive efforts of the member organizations to advance the entire field of aquatics.

At the 1958 conference, the idea o boating programs as a cooperative un dertaking of the local representatives of the national organizations in the CNCA was presented. The pilot project got under way in Westport, Connecti cut, in 1960, and 128 youngsters en rolled in the safe-boat handling courses.

Two deficiencies in the organizatio pattern became apparent after the firs year's operation. The town of Westpor subsidized the program at the outse by providing the facilities as well a funds to purchase boats. The effect o the town's generosity, however, weak ened the enthusiasm of the individuals

o brought the program into being, h the result that petitioned funds for itional equipment lost out to com- ing claims for funds from the town ers. Perhaps the program would e continued to grow if the organiza- framework had more clearly pro- d for, and publicized, the size and rest of the local boating fraternity. r a review of the Westport experi- e, a modified second experiment was ducted in the adjacent town of Nor- k.

XPERIENCE seemed to indicate that a successful cooperative boating ram has three basic ingredients. ber One is the existence of at least individual who is strongly motivat- give children and adults the oppor- y to enjoy safe boating, and who lso in a position, and willing, to te a considerable amount of time e program. He should be a re- ted member of the leading commu- organizations, preferably one that iliated with the CNCA, and also a on who is interested in new ideas prove programs that may be sug- d by the community boating com- e.

e second ingredient to a success- rogram is the availability at little o cost of a waterfront location. ly, it should be a body of water ted from storms, heavy seas, and from heavy boat traffic. A pier ries of floats with mooring space e craft and a shed or room for ng classes on rainy days is highly able, but it is possible to operate much less than the ideal setup. communities may be fortunate in g a waterfront location for a boat- rogram, but more likely one must found or developed. Possible es are a public beach, a town pier, l yacht club, or perhaps a private- ned facility. The third ingredient ommittee composed of representa- of several of the leading organiza- in the community.

e question is often raised as to it is necessary to bother with a mittee. An individual might con- ceivably be able to organize a program more efficiently than a committee. The special value of a committee, however, is that it can more quickly win public support for the program and mobilize existing, but scattered community resources; in short, it enables the community organizations to accomplish more than they could accomplish separately.

SATISFACTION of these three necessary conditions is not sufficient to guarantee a successful program, but it does make the solution of remaining problems relatively easy—obtaining registrations, finding competent instructors, and financing boats and other equipment. After it has formed its organization structure, the task of the boating committee is to design its program. This involves the answers to the questions of *who, why, where, when, how* and *how much.* The *who* and *why* are highly important because if we cannot find reasonable answers to these questions, a community boating program would be hard to justify in the first place.

First, *who* will be enrolled and *who* will teach. Many boating programs are open to all age groups—and *why not*—if they do not restrict in any way, the efforts of attracting teenagers, and particularly pre-teenagers to the program? The committee should aim eventually, if not initially, at having programs for everyone in the community interested in learning safe boating skills. Mothers, for example, who would otherwise be merely chauffeurs for their children, are worthy registrants. Special evening or weekend courses appeal to working fathers and off-season programs do attract a surprisingly large number of "frost-biters."

Use of the boats should be limited to qualified swimmers. A reasonable requirement would be swimming skills equivalent to the Red Cross or YMCA beginner level, plus participation in a capsize drill involving self-rescue skills.

The instructor is the key person in the total program. The work of a good committee can be for naught if instructors are incompetent. By the same token, the weaknesses of a poor committee will often go unnoticed if the instructors do a good job. The ideal instructor is an expert boatman, teacher, and educational administrator. The main sources of instructors are college students and teachers, preferably those who have had training in Coast Guard Auxiliary and United States Power Squadron classes or those who have attended Red Cross small-craft instructor schools. *(See Page 142 for listing of small-craft schools.)*

Now for *why* all this bother in the first place? Education is preparation for living, and it is clear that more must be done to enroll our children in activities which will contribute to the constructive use of leisure time. Much more can be done in planning a progressive program for children in creative activities that will develop, step by step, a better attitude towards safety, a better behavior pattern, and a deeper sense of social responsibility. Water-oriented activities are particularly suited to progressive programs leading to these goals. A child can be taught to swim safely almost as soon as he learns to walk. At or before six years, he is physically able to learn rowing skills which will prepare him for and lead him to the world of sailing and canoeing, where teamwork, discipline, and an appreciation for the rights of others is a way of life. With these qualities, he is ready to assume the responsibilities of operating an outboard motorboat which, because of its mechanical nature, and the similarity of the "rules of the road" to the highway traffic code, could well be an important part of the "missing link" that is needed to improve our miserable traffic situation and other community "jams."#

• For the latest on boats and marine equipment, see "Boating Everyone!" Page 141. For more on boating programs, see "Sailing in Quincy Bay," **Recreation**, June 1962; "Ways Along the Waterfront," March 1962; "Recreation Afloat," March 1960; "They Paddle Their Own," June 1960; and "What Is Your 'Boating I.Q.'?" June 1960.—Ed.

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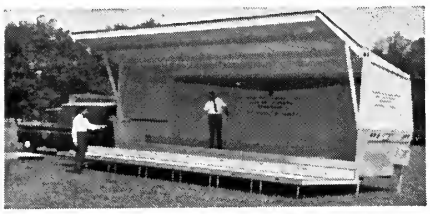

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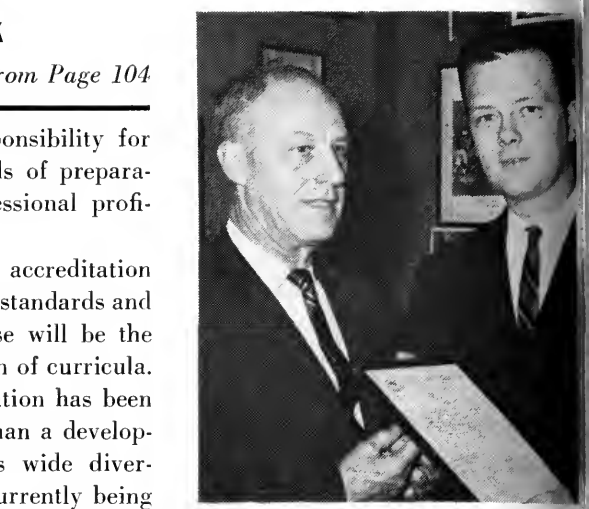
Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 104

fession has a basic responsibility for establishing the standards of preparation necessary for professional proficiency.

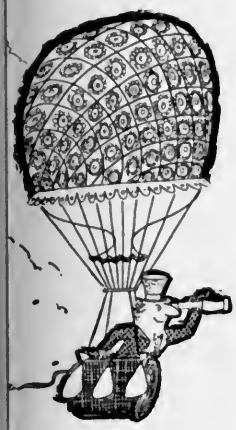
Another group of the accreditation project is working on the standards and evaluative criteria. These will be the basis for the accreditation of curricula. Because recreation education has been an evolutionary rather than a developmental process, there is wide divergence in the programs currently being conducted in the colleges. In the process of developing standards, it has been necessary to examine the competencies required in various positions, and then to try to define the educational backgrounds that have the potential for giving the student that competency. This has been a laborious process. It has involved, not only the committee, but hundreds of practitioners and educators throughout the country. The preliminary step was to develop various parts of the standards through regional and state groups.

The materials have been refined several times, and were finally sent out to about a thousand people in the summer of 1964. A session at the 1964 National Recreation Congress in Miami Beach was devoted to a discussion of these materials. Now all of the suggestions for revisions are being considered and changes are being made in the light of these suggestions. When all of th work is completed the committee w ask the National Commission on A crediting for an informal review to a certain whether the work that has be done meets the requirements of t commission, and what further wo must be done before the commissi will approve the professional group an accrediting body, and accept t standards for accrediting.—EDITH BALL, *Coordinator, Recreation Educ tion Accreditation Project of the Fe eration of National Professional Orga izations For Recreation.*



Joseph E. Brown (right) receives a N tional Recreation Association Certific from Philadelphia's recreation comm sioner, Robert W. Crawford, who is a a member of the NRA Board of Truste The certificate marks the completion Mr. Brown's internship with the Phi delphia department. He is now sup visor of Juniata Park there.

At a recent meeting of the Recreation Education Accreditation Project, at the Un versity of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, are, seated left to right, Gordon Starr, D Betty van der Smissen, Shirley Gaillard, Jean Sanford, Dr. Janet MacLean, Anne Bu hart, Dr. Edith Ball, Walter Cook, Dr. Fred Coombs, Dr. Jackson Anderson, Dr. C ton Hutchins, Loren Kottner. Standing, left to right: Dr. Douglas Sessoms, Willi Kloppe, Frances Cleary, Dr. Martin Meyer, Phyllis Lee, Harold Schrage, W. C. Sut erland. The project, begun in October 1962, is sponsored by the Federation of N tional Professional Organizations for Recreation.



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SKIN AND SCUBA TRAINING GAMES

Frank J. Scalli

DURING THE PAST YEARS, there have been many good basic training programs for the skin and scuba-diving instructor to use, all of which were designed by other instructors. Very often an instructor would take portions from a number of these programs and make up what he felt was his own training program. With the introduction of the national YMCA skin and scuba-diving program and the publication of its basic standard course, teaching programs have become more standardized. However, skin and scuba-diving training can be made even more educational and enjoyable with the following games which have been devised as another stepping-stone toward producing adequately trained students who will feel and act at home in the water—safety being the main goal. While these games are not designed to be played merely for fun, the student not only enjoys himself and looks forward to his next class, but also gains added command of his equipment and, most important, of himself in the water. It is suggested that an instructor devote time after every pool session to engage in one or more of these training games.

UNDERWATER SOCCER

This game can begin the very first session after the students have used a face mask, this being the only piece of equipment needed to participate. The students should be broken down into two teams and lined up on each side of the pool at the deep end or at least in seven feet of water. The puck should be a lead weight of about three pounds with no sharp edges and should be placed in the center of the pool by an instructor.

On a signal from the instructor, both teams enter the water and start the game. The puck can be touched only with the feet (*no hands*), each team trying to move the puck toward its goal, the opposite side of the pool. Goalies may be used if both teams agree. The time for each goal should be limited to three minutes, and not more than two g should constitute a game.

The instructor should take a few minutes after the g while students are resting and reemphasize how danger over-exertion can be in the water.

WATERBALL

This game can start after the students have learnec use the face mask and flippers, which are all the equipn needed to participate. The students should be broken d into two teams and placed at each end of the pool. A hol plastic ball about six inches in diameter, with enough h in it to cause it to sink when dropped into the water, sho be used. The goals should be two inner tubes on the surf the purpose being to get the ball into the inner tube of opposite team. After each goal is scored, the teams sho change goals. The game should last no longer than th minutes for each goal, and the best out of three goals wi

After the game is finished, the students, while resti should be given a short lecture on over-exertion, which t may have more respect for now. After the game has b played the second time, it may be very beneficial to k students in the water, making them "snorkel" a number lengths while still tired. This could be explained as feeling one may get after surfacing while being exerted a having to swim on the surface. This could also be the ti to teach surface resting or survival.

MASK AND SNORKEL CLEARING

This game can start after the students have learned clear their masks and snorkels, the only pieces of equipm needed to participate. The students should be broken do into two teams and placed at each side of the deep end the pool. One student from each team should enter the w ter together, dive, and recover his mask and snorkel (plac on the bottom by the instructor), clear the mask on the b tom, surface, clear the snorkel, and return to his own s of the pool. The time taken and the amount of water in mask should decide the winner. Then the next two stude should enter the water and proceed in the same manner.

Digested with permission from the report of the 11th Annual Meeting of the Conference for National Conference in Aquatics. MR. SCALLI *is with the Boston Sea Rovers and is a member of the National YMCA Skin and Scuba Diving Committee.*

fter the game the instructor should explain to the stu-
s that if they learn to think before they act and relax
erwater, they should be able to accomplish this game
ease.

ERWATER DONNING AND RELAY RACE

his game can be played after the students have gained
plete knowledge of ditching and donning equipment
are relaxed in performing these skills. The equipment
he game should be a tank and regulator for each student,
ed on the bottom of the deep end, with the air shut off.
student should be wearing a mask, flippers, and snor-

e class can be broken down into two teams. The start-
point should be in the water at the shallow end of the
On a signal from the instructor, one student from
team leaves the shallow end, swimming on the surface
rd the deep end. The student then dives to any unit,
the air on, dons the equipment, swims underwater
e shallow end, surfaces, and starts the next teammate
All harnesses should be connected with quick releases
e the student surfaces and starts his teammate. The
uctor should explain that racing is usually not a part
ving, but there are times when a student will have to
ery quickly to avoid trouble and this can only be done
ing well trained and relaxed in the water.

NING DECATHLON

is game can be played after the students have completed
e training skills of the basic scuba-diving course. The
ment for the game should consist of masks, flippers,
els, tanks, and regulators. If weight belts are needed,
should be worn during the whole decathlon.
e class should be broken down into teams of two, and

the starting position should be the deep end of the pool. On a signal from the instructor, the teams start. The number of teams starting depends on the size of the pool. Two or three teams may start together. The events are as follows:

1. Teams start with the hookup of equipment on the pool deck, and entry into the water (the instructor should check quick releases and air reserves without stopping the students).
2. After entry into the water, teams snorkel fifty yards. Back at the deep end, teams dive to the bottom on compressed air and accomplish the following:
3. Remove the face mask, replace, and clear.
4. Remove the mouth piece, replace, and clear.
5. Remove the face mask and swim two lengths underwater.
6. "Buddy breathe" two lengths of the pool.
7. Ditch and don equipment.
8. Surface and snorkel two lengths of the pool.
9. Tread water at the deep end of the pool, remove the tank and regulator, and tow on the surface to the shallow end.
10. Leave the water at the shallow end and remove all equipment—regulator from tank, et cetera.

The instructor should pay special attention to how students behave while in and out of the water. It should be stressed that not only time is a factor, but also performance such as quick releases, air reserves, contact with buddy, and calmness in water. The first team finished does not necessarily win if their procedure was not correct. This policy should eliminate any haphazard procedures in or out of the water.

These are only a few of the games that an instructor can use. You should take it upon yourself to use some of these games or design some of your own, utilizing the pool and facilities available. #

Gant Stride

Continued from Page 131

ever went on a camping trip be-
re"
hose crazy little cars."
ou'd have to be a millionaire to
hose prices every day."
bservations of this sort show that
erm patients need to be exposed to
ic situations before they are ready
ve the hospital. Some of these pa-
had never been in a supermarket.
were unfamiliar with many types
ds and amazed at the range of
. Some had never seen the compact
oreign cars. Many things that are

common occurrences to the average individual appeared to be strange and new to these patients.

This camping trip provided pleasure for the group but the greatest benefit was the therapeutic value derived by the patients. The experience demonstrated that there are varied ways in which nursing personnel can prepare the patients for eventual discharge from the hospital.

Some of our immediate plans include teaching patients to use the dial telephone and planning trips for them to local shopping centers and frozen food lockers. We plan to visit industrial plants and automobile show rooms. During the visits patients will be made aware of the changes in construction and materials used in making cars.

We hope to do more than initiate an institutional cure. We are introducing a variety of social situations which require adaptation to other individuals and the day-to-day process of work, recreation, and socialization. As the patient adjusts to his new responsibilities, it is hoped that hospital supports can be reduced and that his own security will be enhanced.—*From* The Correspondent, *published by the National League for Nursing.*

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

CALIFORNIA. The Rellim Redwood Company of Crescent City has granted California's Division of Beaches and Parks free use of parts of its private road system and property to expedite construction of a major public campground in the Mill Creek area of Del Norte Coast Redwood State Park, south of Crescent City. State Parks and Recreation Director Charles A. DeTurk declares that construction access through Rellim property will result in substantial savings to California taxpayers. It will provide the contractors immediate access over a Rellim road rather than over the steep grade of a park road to be constructed next summer.

"Another advantage to the public is that we expect this access to enable us to make this new camping area available to the public by June, 1966, a year sooner than would otherwise be possible," Mr. DeTurk added. Darrell Schroeder, Rellim vice-president, says his company is eager to cooperate in the opening up of more of the land that the state now owns and which is intended for public use. "The full value of park property can be realized only when it is developed for public enjoyment. We are cooperating fully with the department to help minimize its costs in constructing public recreation areas. We feel it is our obligation as taxpayers to cooperate in these matters."

ILLINOIS. A waterway tourism promotion plan has been launched in Illinois that could set a precedent for other state, regional, and national promotions of boating and boating facilities. The plan is to establish "waterway trails," similar to the historical trails overland that long have been popular tourist attractions. Last summer Governor Otto Kerner inaugurated Illinois Waterway Trails by leading a four-day boat tour up the entire length of the Illinois River from Alton, Illinois, on the Mississippi River to the Chicago area. The tour was sponsored by the Illinois Boating Council and the Illinois State Board of Economic Development. While the primary aim of this program is to publicize the tourist attractions of the state's waterways, increased tourist traffic by boat is bound to be helpful to state recreation planners in pinpointing the places where it is desirable to build or improve boating facilities.

- Plans have been approved for construction of a $200,000 boat landing dock on the north bank of the Little Calu River, approximately one mile west of the Calumet Expr way in Beaubien Woods. This is on Cook County Fo Preserve District property. The proposed work will cor of a steel sheet piling bulkhead for a distance of about feet. Timber mooring posts spaced ten feet apart w be part of the dock. At the upstream and downstream e of the dock plans call for two concrete forty-foot wide lau ing ramps. Dredging will extend fifty-five feet out into river and will be close to five feet deep. The dredged mat will be used as fill on shore. The launching and dock facili will accommodate small pleasure craft primarily up to e teen feet in length. This project will probably be finar jointly by the county and Illinois Conservation Departm

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The third of three major state reation projects, developed at a total cost of more t $1,250,000 on the state's seacoast is now completed. W Sands State Park in Rye, a former wayside picnic area been developed since last year into an eighteen-acre s park capable of accommodating up to three thousand sons. Developed at a cost of $723,400, Wallis Sands one of three coastal recreation projects given priority ur the $9,000,000 state park expansion program authorize the 1961 Legislature.

The other two projects, completed last year, were the Shell, a modern, $372,905 recreation complex in the cen sector of Hampton Beach; and both on-shore and off-sh facilities developed at Rye Harbor at a cost to date of $2 236—the first phase of a proposed $3,000,000, long-ra harbor improvement project.

PENNSYLVANIA. Included in the state's 210 projects the largest and smallest urban renewal projects in the nat —Eastwick and Gates House, respectively. Eastwick, largest and most diversified urban renewal undertaking the United States, covers four square miles in Philadelp A former swamp and blighted area, the $100,000,000 E wick section is being transformed into a new city withi city comprised of ten thousand to twelve thousand residen together with shopping centers and industrial parks.

The smallest urban renewal project in the country is four-tenths of an acre Gates House Project in York. U as the headquarters of General Horatio Gates, Ameri adjutant general during the Revolutionary War, histo Gates House and the adjoining Golden Plough Tavern, wh Washington and Lafayette were entertained, were saved fr oblivion through the redevelopment process. Restorat work, using urban renewal funds, was begun in 1961. U completion it will serve as a historic tourist attraction a become an integral part of Colonial York.

Pennsylvania can point with pride to many outstandi examples of the possibilities of urban renewal. Among th are Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle and Allegheny Cent Philadelphia's Independence Hall and Society Hill, Eri Peach Sasafrass and Liberty Sasafrass Projects, and Eas Union Street Project—one of America's outstanding rent housing projects.

RESEARCH BRIEFS

...t for Identity

...E CITY OF Vallejo, California, must fight to re-route ...ree proposed freeways which threaten her future poten... ... group of Stanford student planners have warned city ...als. Professor Thomas Williamson's thirteen students in ...ford's architecture program conducted a ten-week study ...e city at the request of the Vallejo Rotary Club and ...ity's Community Development Council. They stressed ...the freeways must be diverted before they cut off the ...rom its own waterfront or bisect the proposed Lake ...ot residential area. The students' presentation, via ... and diagrams, emphasized that Vallejo must halt its ...nt "urban sprawl" and tie itself together as an entity ...gh a revitalized "Old Downtown" and a green-belted ...r. They pointed out that Vallejo's historical importance ...ts natural geographical charm and beauty—"facing the ... and backed by rolling hills"—were too valuable to be ...led away for lack of a master plan. Vallejo must make ...f its status as a transportation center for the North Bay ...ies and turn this to its advantage.

...e study stated that historic buildings must be turned ...andmarks, while others too far gone must be removed. ...lopes must be shrewdly planned for both single-family ...ential and high-rise apartments, taking care that the ...ps are left free with natural growth and established as ...nal park and hiking areas. Park areas must be in... ...ed and spectacular city portals established to reinforce ...jo's identity.

...llejo already has a lot of good things going for it, the ... pointed out—the Marina Vista redevelopment plan, ...xcellent city-school recreation program, and the pro... ... development of Lake Chabot Park on the north. The ... suggested transforming the existing Dalwigk catch ...i at the southern entrance into a scenic lake surrounded ...sidential development, similar to Oakland's Lake Mer... ...A park-lined canal might be dug from this lake through ...ty to the Mare Island channel, creating an island which ...l be developed as the high density city center of the future. The waterfront along the channel would be developed with a major scenic promenade, houseboat development, and aquatic recreation facilities. If Vallejo can re-focus herself as a civic entity and draw on this potential, "It will be clear that the city is destined for a productive and vital future"—possibly becoming "the best place to live in Northern California."

From Seven to Ten

THE THIRD AND LAST report on a six-year study of Boys' Club members entitled *Needs and Interests of 7-8-9-10 Year-Old Boys' Club Members*, includes information from experienced staff through nationwide interviews and questioning of their observations and contacts with boy members in all phases of club life. Observers also followed individual boys around their Boys' Clubs and recorded what each boy said and did.

"A good number of boys select low-organized games, such as tag and relays," the study reveals, "as a first or second activity (in the club). This probably reflects the boys' need for some structuring of activities that is uncomplicated by highly defined rules, physical demands, and social refinements beyond their understanding and ability. In this type of situation, skilled leaders with knowledge of child psychology, childhood games, and especially lead-up games or activities, play a most important role."

"Most (children) are insatiably curious and interested in exploring the new or unknown," the report states. "They can and will, if given the opportunity, express themselves in a variety of ways. While their physical energy rises and falls, their mental drive or curiosity remains constantly high. . . . Boys are hungry to learn, to explore, and they are known to be equally interested in mental and physical adventures, but because in many ways their world is limited, most are utterly dependent upon adults for the variety and intensity of their experiences."

The sixty-four-page report is available for $1.50 from the Boys' Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York 10017.

New booklet helps you plan a high-security, revenue-producing checking system

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Sentinel

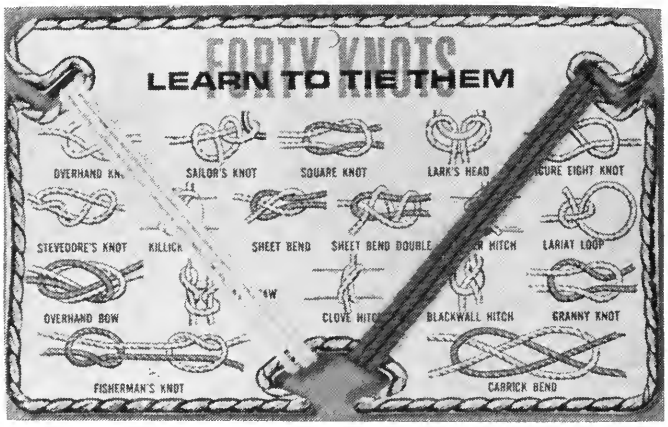
AUTOMATIC CHECKING SYSTEMS

MARKET NEWS

• SILENCE IS A LOVELY SOUND. A major step forward in noise abatement has been achieved with the development of a completely *silenced* diesel-powered generator which provides mobile electric power for unlimited outdoor-indoor applications without the annoyance of operating sounds. The *Silenced Generator* is a significant breakthrough in acoustical engineering and treatment of exhaust fumes, two important concerns of our cities today.

Every-day applications include municipal night-lighting for sports and entertainments, summer theaters, camps, arenas, outdoor festivals, and marinas. Further information can be obtained from the Silent Generator Company, 10-11 38th Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11101.

• KNOTTY PROBLEMS? Knot tying is an old and practical craft. A new visual aid teaching forty knots is a 5″-by-8″ heavy card, printed in red and white on both sides. Matching red and white rope makes it easy to follow the knot



designs. It is priced at $.50 per set. Additional information and quantity prices are available from Forty Knots, 2112 Linden Lane, Palatine, Illinois.

• INSTANT SOUND TRUCK. Any car or truck can be equipped for clear powerful soundcasting in just forty-five seconds with the new *Ampli-Vox Sound Cruiser* mobile sound system. You plug the amplifier into your automobile cigarette-lighter socket, clamp the speakers to the roof, turn on and talk. The controls are easy to reach and easy to use. The two Implex horn speakers supplied with the *Sound Cruiser* are capable of handling full amplifier output. They are mounted on a car-top carrier which clamps readily and conveniently to the car. The speakers are weatherproof, and will not be damaged by rain, snow, or temperature extremes. The hand-held microphone is supplied with a five-foot coil cord and push-to-talk switch. It is extremely rugged and able to withstand the rigors of mobile use. Can be used for larg field events, Olympic-type meets, parades, pageants, vals, and jamborees. Complete information is availabl Perma-Power, 5740 North Tripp Avenue, Chicago (

• EXAMINE YOUR WORLD. Practically everybody c something . . . buttons, match boxes, coins, stamps. (the most fascinating new hobbies to come along in time is "element collecting," the systematic hunt fo cataloging of, the 103 basic elements, ninety of which up the substance of our earthly environment. The p is fascinating and instructive fun for young peopl adults alike.

A portable display case contains complete instruc two different, easy-to-read books, a periodic table of known elements, plus five clear vinyl plastic sheets twenty pockets each for housing samples. Special p index sheets back up each of the heavy-duty element s These give the element's name, its symbol, and atomic w All of this material is compactly contained in an attr black, simulated pinseal leather binder, with slideaway ing handles. The large, sturdy binder measures 11½ 10½″, is convenient to carry, easy to store. An accom ing 36-page instruction manual opens the fascinating of element collecting to the beginner and includes su tions on methods and sources. Two other texts, *The Ele* by C. R. Hammond, and *Atoms, Crystals, Molecules* by Drummond, Jr., serve as more advanced guides. Full mation available from Edmund Scientific Company, 10 Gloucester Pike, Barrington, New Jersey 08007.

• SAFE AND DRY. A well-installed hardwood gym floo last a lifetime if proper care is taken of it and if it is kept Excessive moisture in the floor can cause warping results in expensive replacement costs. However, one m has solved this serious moisture problem with the use ventilating system designed specifically to keep gym dry. Air at room temperature is pulled into an exte system of duct work under the gym floor through s inconspicuous baseboard inlets on either side of the The branch runs of ductwork lead from the baseboard to a main center duct which runs the length of the gym. main duct is connected to a power ventilator on the ro

By constantly passing room temperature air throug duct system, the under-the-floor area is kept free of moi and the hardwood floor is kept dry, thereby very subst ally increasing the maintenance-free life of the floor. additional information, write to Ilg Electric Ventil Company, 2850 North Pulaski Road, Chicago.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magaz

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BOATING, EVERYONE!—A new mark of $43,500,000 in sales was reached at the National Motor Boat Show in New York City when it ended its 55th successful course at the New York Coliseum on January 24. Although beset by blizzards on both weekends, the ten-day show had a record attendance of 340,000. The show also had a record number of boats on display, of which 143 were cabin or open sailboats. This was the largest display of sailboats ever. A seafaring reporter from RECREATION Magazine found the following craft and marine items of particular interest.

SAILBOATS

A molded African mahogany, 6-ply, no-seams sloop, The Celebrity, 19'9" in length, is sleek, beautiful, safe and roomy, easy to handle, and performance proven. One of the few small sailboats with an afterdeck, its rudder draws no more than the lowest part of the hull. Many accessories are included that are usually additional cost items.

The Robin, a 5-ply mahogany, is four boats in one, a 10'10" sloop or catboat depending on where you step the mast. You use the same spars, rigging and sails. As a catboat she would serve as a trainer for young children or beginners. Can be rowed or powered with a small outboard motor and easily cartopped, even on a compact car. The Robin also comes as a kit and all you need to complete her is a hammer, screwdriver, hand drill, small saw and plane, sandpaper, paint, brushes, and patience. For brochures on both, write to the P. Evanson Boat Company, 4110 Freeland Avenue, Philadelphia 28.

FIBERGLASS SAILBOATS

Whether you are looking for a 7'11" sailing and rowing dingy, a 10'4" sailboard, a 12', 15', or 19' sloop, or a 23' family boat, you can find it listed and colorfully illustrated in a fifteen-page booklet available from the Nickols Orienta Yacht Yard, 500 Rushmore Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York (Attention: Barbara Engel). This company will put you in touch with your local or nearest dealer handling any of the O'Day or Pearson Boats.

CANOES

Canoes made of aluminum are lighter than wood, canvas composition, or fiberglass. Being nonabsorbent, they do not increase in weight when wet. In an illustrated brochure, Famous Grumman Aluminum Canoes, you will find canoes from thirteen to nineteen feet, double end or square stern, and complete listings of sail rigging and accessories to go with them. Write to Fred L. Hall, Grumman Boats, General Sales Office, Marathon, New York.

The traditional wood and canvas canoe, nearest thing to the light Indian birchbark—though not in evidence at the show—is still supplied by Old Town Canoe Company, and with up-to-date improvements in construction. Easy to carry on a portage, it is dear to the hearts of seasoned campers, sportsmen, fire wardens, and foresters. It is widely used for cruises into the wilderness and by canoe campers who follow the ways of the redmen. Indians helped fashion the original Old Town, and there are still Indians on the staff of the Old Town Canoe Company, Old Town, Maine 04468. Write for Old Town's new, colorful 1965 catalogue of canoes, extras, and equipment.

SAILMAKERS

Jib talk. Sails to fit any boat, any class. Send for catalogue to Charles Ulmer, 175 City Island Avenue, Bronx 64, New York. Also ask for leaflet on Stay Afloat, their new comfortable, lightweight safety vest.

ACCESSORIES AND GEAR

Whether your weather eye is looking for anchors, compasses, horns, weather watchers, amplifiers, et cetera all can be found in the catalogue from Danforth/White, Portland, Maine.

Unusual and nautical. If you seek decorative boating items and gifts, such as shoe dryers, floating spotlights, portable showers, aluminum 6-in-1 paddles (air pump-boathook-distress signal-liquid transfer-bilge pump!), nautical Christmas cards, wrapping paper, jewelry, china, jackets, gloves, belts, blankets, place mats, design fabrics, lamps, galley gadgetry, stationery, et cetera, write for 128-page beautifully illustrated catalogue to The Crow's-Nest, 16 East 40th Street, New York 10016. (This company also carries a complete line of standard marine supplies and equipment.)

Whatnottery? A quaint and charming booklet has been fastidiously entitled A Catalogue of Nautical Gadgetry and Other Whatnottery of a Not Altogether Necessary Nature. It lists for example, a Yacht Race Game, challenging sport for sailing enthusiasts by simulating tactics of the race course; a chart-like board, great for teaching tactics; foldaway garment hooks; the Speed Wand which accurately measures speeds from 5 to 35 MPH (nothing to rust); a Wind Meter which measures wind speeds from 2 to 60 MPH (it's pocket-sized). For your whatnottery catalogue, write to Dave Atwater's Ships Store, Inc., 32 Barton Avenue, Barrington, Rhode Island.

BOOKS

No matter whether you are looking for books on sailing, power boating, seamanship, maintenance, design and construction, navigation, ocean racing, or astronomy and meteorology—to name a few categories—you'll find them in a listing from the Sailing Book Service, 34 Oak Avenue, Tuckahoe, New York 10707.

FOOTWEAR AND FOUL WEATHER GEAR

For topside needs, write to Sperry Top-Sider, Box 338-A, Naugatuck, Connecticut. This company has a unique squeegee-slit sole canvas oxford that holds you fast to wet surfaces.

INSTRUCTION

Are you shipshape? For listing of small craft classes and aquatic schools see "Things You Should Know" on next page.

Things You Should Know

Continued from Page 108

Legislation under which the annual fee is authorized specifies the cost of an annual admission fee cannot exceed seven dollars.

The 1965 Recreation/Conservation sticker will go on sale soon and will be valid for a period of twelve months. The Recreation/Conservation sticker is an annual recreation permit. It entitles the holder and all other occupants of a private noncommercial automobile to enter certain designated National Park Service areas, National Forest areas, National Wildlife Refuges, and other federal recreation areas where an entrance fee is required. The sticker may be used for as many visits as the holder makes to any or all of such areas. Purchase of the sticker is optional. A single-entry or weekly fee may be paid instead. The annual permit saves money for persons who visit such areas more than a few times a year. The sticker is expected to be popular with family groups.

▶ THE USE AND ABUSE of water in one of the great river basins of this country is presented in a new and thought-provoking publication from the League of Women Voters. *The Ohio River Basin* was written by members of the league in six of the basin states and finan part by contributions from large tries in the area.

This booklet will be of inter recreation and park administrator cialists, students, and the incr number of laymen who are beg to realize the extent of water po and that something must be done it. Recreators and planners will al preciate this review of the basi proach to the problem, with ag working together to solve it. Read RECREATION Magazine will want t pare this with the article about the ware River Basin project which wa ried in the June 1962 issue. The Basin has had a long history of and drought, as well as the usual lems of pollution, and the inform contained in this analysis could serve as a guide to other river studies. *The Ohio River Basin* m ordered from the New York Leag Women Voters, 131 East 23rd S New York City 10010, for $.75 postage per copy.

▶ TO HELP FILL the ever-increasin mand for trained water-safety ins tors at camps, for recreation and departments, among youth orga tions, schools and other groups, American Red Cross will hold eig aquatic schools at strategic loca throughout the country this co summer. Most of these ten-day schools are conducted in June to enrollees an opportunity to take trai before starting summer work. A schools also are held in the late sum for persons who wish to enroll for t ing before returning to teach in sc or in courses organized by Red C chapters. These sessions are open to and women eighteen years or over are better than average swimmers medically approved as physically fi

At five Red Cross Small Craft Sch instructor training will be offere boating, canoeing, and sailing. Lim small-craft instructor training will be available at eight of the eighteen Cross Aquatic Schools. Applicants m be over eighteen years of age. Se lifesaving or equivalent swimming ability is also required of enrollees.

Fees for board, lodging, texts, other materials at the ten day sch range from $55 to $70. Additional formation and application forms ca obtained from local Red Cross chap or from area offices listed below:

Eastern Area: 615 Saint Asaph St Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Southern Area: 1955 Monroe Dr N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 31324.

Midwestern Area: 4050 Lindell B vard, St. Louis 63108.

Western Area: 1550 Sutter Street, Francisco 94101.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: Words in regular type $.15 each
Words in boldface type $.25 each
RATES: Minimum ad accepted $3.00

DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Professional Men and Women: Top Maine sister-brother camps, 42nd year Box 105R, Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts.

Recreation Leader. Challenging, diversified position for male college graduate with degree in recreation, physical education or related field, preferably supplemented by some experience in public recreation programs. Applicant selected will be in charge of a community center located in a predominately Negro area. Salary range: $5700-$7032, with good fringe benefits, Civil Service coverage. Personnel Director, 1501 Oak Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

Assistant Parks Superintendent. Sacramento, California (population 275,000). Salary range $767-920. Entrance salary may be above first step depending upon qualifications. Requires college degree with specialization in horticulture, landscape architecture, or forestry. Emphasis is on the administration of the street tree program. Send college transcript and resume of experience to: Rodney McWilliam, Personnel Officer, Room 303, City Hall, 9th and Eye Streets, Sacramento, California.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Recreation Worker. Residential center for 92 educable, orthopedically handicapped children aged 5-20. Opportunity to plan, design and lead varied activities in growing recreational program under professional guidance. Move to new, staff-planned building in Chicago Medical Center scheduled for late summer. June opening for college graduate with major in recreation or allied field. Salary range $440-$595 month. Write Richard Eddy, Superintendent, Illinois Children's Hospital-School, 2551 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

Program Director, male. Rapidly expanding program in city of 31,000. Recently passed bond issue for $750,000 Community Center. Qualifications: Degree and three years experience in supervision of city-wide recreation program preferred. Equivalent experience for education may be substituted on a year for year basis. Salary $6,000. Apply to Parmelia Dunn, Director of Recreation, Kirkwood City Hall, Kirkwood, Missouri.

Lifeguard in Washington State's beautiful parks from June 12-Labor Day. Valid Water Safety Instructor or National Aquatic School Certificate and American Red Cross Standard First Aid Certificate. $289 & $315/M. Apply immediately Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 522 S. Franklin, Olympia, Washington.

POSITIONS WANTED

Resourceful, mature, male college student, desires position with summer camp, golf club, baseball, bowling or other challenging position. Roger Norman, Box 211, Collegedale, Tennessee.

Recreation Major. Graduating 3/65, M.S.U. Age 32. Three years Scoutmaster-Community recreation experience. Albert Sickles, Fowlerville, Michigan.

Swimming Pool Manager, experienced in large pool operation, university graduate in business administration, Red Cross certified water safey and lifesaving instructor, 30 years old. Jerry Alexander, Box M1, Recreation Magazine.

Summer Position. Administrator and director, experienced in youth, adult, and senior citizen programs. Columbia University Graduate. Major in recreation. Interested in college, community, or resort recreation. Box W56, Recreation Magazine.

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ERNING UPKEEP

HAT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE CAN DO

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"For the good of all of us, it is a job worth doing." #

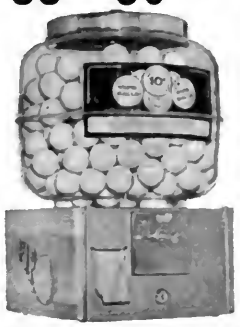
LOWER COSTS
on Table Tennis Balls

AS LOW AS $8.19 A GROSS

As America's largest distributor of table tennis balls (selling DIRECT to customers) we can offer unmatched low prices in any quantity. Quality guaranteed in writing to have correct bounce and give long service.

And Earn

33%-50% PROFIT



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This sturdy, lamper-proof coin operated machine sells PIPO balls for 10¢ each. In addition to the sales profit, you eliminate costly checking in and out of balls.

Machine pays for itself in a few months or your money refunded. Write for details.

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SAVE $5.00
OFF FACTORY-DIRECT PRICE!

on this *Monroe* FOLDING TABLE

Melamine Plastic Top!

A $32.95 Value
Now Only
$27.95
F O B COLFAX

You can always save money buying direct from Monroe . . . now save even more on this modern folding table. A $32.95 value . . . now only $27.95 for limited time only! Quality features include heat-resistant, stainproof Melamine Plastic tan linen top . . . smooth plastic edge moulding flush with table top . . . heavy gauge channel steel frame . . . tubular steel leg assemblies with automatic gravity-type locks. Popular 30" x 96" size. Also special prices on other tables! Send today for FREE Sale Bulletin!

MONROE TABLE TRUCKS!

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Take advantage of money-saving specials on tables, chairs, storage trucks, partitions, coat racks, etc. Send for FREE Sale Bulletin today!

THE MONROE COMPANY
181 Church Street Colfax, Iowa

Things You Should Know

Continued from Page 108

Legislation under which the annual fee is authorized specifies the cost of an annual admission fee cannot exceed seven dollars.

The 1965 Recreation/Conservation sticker will go on sale soon and will be valid for a period of twelve months. The Recreation/Conservation sticker is an annual recreation permit. It entitles the holder and all other occupants of a private noncommercial automobile to enter certain designated National Park Service areas, National Forest areas, National Wildlife Refuges, and other federal recreation areas where an entrance fee is required. The sticker may be used for as many visits as the holder makes to any or all of such areas. Purchase of the sticker is optional. A single-entry or weekly fee may be paid instead. The annual permit saves money for persons who visit such areas more than a few times a year. The sticker is expected to be popular with family groups.

▸ THE USE AND ABUSE of water in one of the great river basins of this country is presented in a new and thought-provoking publication from the League of Women Voters. *The Ohio River Basin* was written by members of the league in six of the basin states part by contributions tries in the area.

This booklet will l recreation and park ad cialists, students, anc number of laymen wl to realize the extent o and that something m it. Recreators and plan preciate this review proach to the proble working together to so RECREATION Magazine pare this with the artic ware River Basin proje ried in the June 1962 Basin has had a long and drought, as well a lems of pollution, and contained in this ana serve as a guide to c studies. *The Ohio Riv* ordered from the New Women Voters, 131 E New York City 1001 postage per copy.

▸ TO HELP FILL the ev mand for trained wat tors at camps, for rec departments, among tions, schools and ot American Red Cross w aquatic schools at st throughout the count summer. Most of thes schools are conducted enrollees an opportunit before starting summ schools also are held in for persons who wish t ing before returning to or in courses organize chapters. These session and women eighteen y are better than averag medically approved as

At five Red Cross Sm instructor training wi boating, canoeing, and small-craft instructor t be available at eight of Cross Aquatic Schools. be over eighteen year lifesaving or equivalen ity is also required of

Fees for board, lod other materials at the range from $55 to $7C formation and applicat obtained from local Re or from area offices list Eastern Area: 615 Sai Alexandria, Virginia Southern Area: 1955 N.E., Atlanta, Georg Midwestern Area: 405 vard, St. Louis 6310 Western Area: 1550 S Francisco 94101.

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RATES: Words in regular type $.15 each
Words in boldface type $.25 each
RATES: Minimum ad accepted $3.00

DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Professional Men and Women: Top Maine sister-brother camps, 42nd year Box 105R, Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts.

Recreation Leader. Challenging, diversified position for male college graduate with degree in recreation, physical education or related field, preferably supplemented by some experience in public recreation programs. Applicant selected will be in charge of a community center located in a predominately Negro area. Salary range: $5700-$7032, with good fringe benefits, Civil Service coverage. Personnel Director, 1501 Oak Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

Assistant Parks Superintendent. Sacramento, California (population 275,000). Salary range $767-920. Entrance salary may be above first step depending upon qualifications. Requires college degree with specialization in horticulture, landscape architecture, or forestry. Emphasis is on the administration of the street tree program. Send college transcript and resume of experience to: Rodney McWilliam, Personnel Officer, Room 303, City Hall, 9th and Eye Streets, Sacramento, California.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Recreation Worker. Residential center for 92 educable, orthopedically handicapped children aged 5-20. Opportunity to plan, design and lead varied activities in growing recreational program under professional guidance. Move to new, staff-planned building in Chicago Medical Center scheduled for late summer. June opening for college graduate with major in recreation or allied field. Salary range $440-$595 month. Write Richard Eddy, Superintendent, Illinois Children's Hospital-School, 2551 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

Program Director, male. Rapidly expanding program in city of 31,000. Recently passed bond issue for $750,000 Community Center. Qualifications: Degree and three years experience in supervision of city-wide recreation program preferred. Equivalent experience for education may be substituted on a year for year basis. Salary $6,000. Apply to Parmelia Dunn, Director of Recreation, Kirkwood City Hall, Kirkwood, Missouri.

Lifeguard in Washington State's beautiful parks from June 12-Labor Day. Valid Water Safety Instructor or National Aquatic School Certificate and American Red Cross Standard First Aid Certificate. $289 & $315/M. Apply immediately Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 522 S. Franklin, Olympia, Washington.

POSITIONS WANTED

Resourceful, mature, male college student, desires position with summer camp, golf club, baseball, bowling or other challenging position. Roger Norman, Box 211, Collegedale, Tennessee.

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CONCERNING UPKEEP

WHAT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE CAN DO

THE NINTH annual survey of cleanliness and sanitary conditions in New York City covered almost eight thousand of the sixty thousand blocks within the city's five boroughs. The findings, reported in the *1963-64 Annual Report* of the Citizens Committee to Keep New York Clean:

- Overall cleanliness of the city's sidewalks—the prime measurement of a clean city—was 81 percent, as compared with 78 percent the previous year. Blocks rated fair increased from 14 percent to 15 percent. Dirty blocks decreased from 9 percent to 4 percent—a new low.
- Long-term gains were maintained. There was a continued reduction in the amount of heavy litter to be found on sidewalks and a continued improvement in good refuse disposal. Both are highly significant in measuring sanitary conditions.
- The reduction in dirty blocks was an outstanding achievement and is the result of a drive to clean up certain areas which the previous year's survey had indicated were pockets of dirt.
- The problem of light litter continues. This is the type of litter that belongs in the litter baskets. Its presence or absence largely determines whether or not a block is dirty, fair, or clean. Careless pedestrians and improper and inadequate sidewalk sweeping by storekeepers and property owners share responsibility for the appearance of such litter on the city's sidewalks and streets.
- The challenge still persists. Changing conditions and neighborhoods present new and continuing problems. The fact that dirty areas have been improved is a major achievement—but the real job is to prevent such deterioration in the first place and to attack those areas once clean, but which are now trending downward.

In 1955, a survey showed New York City to be only 56 percent clean. Today it is 81 percent clean.

The difference is a measure of the effectiveness of nine years of work by the Citizens Committee to Keep New York City Clean. It has been accomplished through a broad program of mass education and of community effort at the grassroots. The goal has been to enlist the voluntary cooperation of citizens throughout the city's boroughs in helping the department of sanitation keep the city clean. The committee reports:

"We have had our ups and downs, of course. A year ago—after eight years of progress—our annual survey showed the over-all cleanliness of the city down from 85 percent to 78 percent. With a World's Fair on our doorstep, this was disheartening. Less dedicated and courageous volunteers might well have conceded defeat.

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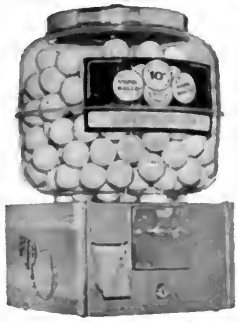

With This
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Machine pays for itself in a few months or your money refunded. Write for details.

PIPO
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SAVE $5.00
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Melamine Plastic Top!

A $32.95 Value
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You can always save money buying direct from Monroe . . . now save even more on this modern folding table. A $32.95 value . . . now only $27.95 for limited time only! Quality features include heat-resistant, stainproof Melamine Plastic tan linen top . . . smooth plastic edge moulding flush with table top . . . heavy gauge channel steel frame . . . tubular steel leg assemblies with automatic gravity-type locks. Popular 30" x 96" size. Also special prices on other tables! Send today for FREE Sale Bulletin!

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181 Church Street Colfax, Iowa

Be My Guest

Continued from Page 115

times. Finally, as a token of friendship to Cochise it was renamed Fort Apache. Visitors can now watch Apache children at play on the old parade grounds. The Apaches raise their twenty thousand head of stock on open range and cows munch contentedly around the campsites.

A paved road goes to the reservation's most scenic area. the thousand-year old Kanishba Indian ruins. Here the visitor views desert land instead of forest. In July the desert is in full bloom with red, yellow, and white blossoms on the cactus plants. Tall mountains border the desert and mesa land. Wide ravines almost as deep as the mountains are snaked through the area.

The Kanishba Indian ruins consist of two stone "apartment" houses of the Pueblo period, capable of housing two thousand people. They were abandoned for mysterious reasons about 1350 AD (probably because water sources were exhausted). The buildings have remained in comparatively good condition. The ruins are a source of archeological wealth in pottery, beads, and implements of the Pueblo period.

For photographers and students of history, the Indians maintain Cebecue. This settlement has not changed with time. Visitors are also treated to fairs, rodeos, ceremonials. and other Indian activities.

Visitors can also see the salt caves which the Apaches mined long before Francisco Coronado came upon th during his famous expedition from Mexico to New Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. During this expeditic nado's men were the first to see the Grand Canyo Colorado River. The Apaches have markers that k part of our history alive, but at all times they ha careful to preserve the primitive flavor of the reserv

This recreation enterprise is the White Mountain A latest business venture. Most of the profit from th prise will be put back into more development. To a year-round tourist business, the Apache recreatio prise is planning a winter-sports lodge and a ski run is already an all-weather road. The tribal council ho the ultimate outcome of the tourist business will b jobs for the Indians, opportunities for college, and advancement of the Apache Indians.

The Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, with fi support from the Bureau of Indian affairs, have de an Indian museum, 17th century Indian village, outdoor theater that performs a historical pageant *These Hills*, by Paul Green, nightly during the summ beauty of the outdoor theater alone is worth the p admission.

These and other Indian reservations make about 5 000 acres of U. S. territory that can help meet the recreation needs of our growing nation. At the same ti Indians are creating jobs for themselves and assuri future Indian generations the preservation of their lands and their heritage. #

WEATHER SIGNS in the BACK COUNTRY

BEFORE THE DAYS of weather forecasts and storm warnings, when a farmer's very survival depended upon his knowledge of valid weather signs, many of his conclusions were based upon animal behavior and nature warnings. In the back country, these were known even to small children.

When bats fly low, it will rain soon. Insects on which the bats feed are forced down by the low air pressure before a rain, and the bats must fly low to catch them.

Red morning, take warning. This bit of weather wisdom is very old, and can be found in *Matthew 16:3:* "And in the morning, it will be foul weather today: for the sky is red and lowering."

When the smells from creeks, ponds, and swamps become stronger, there is stormy weather ahead. If the air pressure is high, these smells are held captive. When a low approaches, they are released.

When bees stay near the hive, rain is coming soon. It is axiomatic in back-country Indiana that a bee is never in a shower.

When spiders desert their webs, it will rain. The of insects seeking shelter is a very old portent of c showers.

When the grass is dry on a summer night, look fo Dew is favored by cloudless skies and fair weather to

Spider webs shining early in the morning mean a fa ahead. Spider webs in the grass are seldom noticed unl dew is on them, and dew means good weather, fair ski wind.

Smoke falling instead of rising is a sign of bad we Smoke is carried toward the ground by the low air pr before a rain or storm.

All sorts of creatures and most people are ill-at-ease a storm, with a strange restlessness they cannot explai is due, scientists tell us, to the many depressing and di ing effects, both mental and physical, caused by lo pressure.

Such restlessness, noted by weather watchers for many years, is probably responsible for such observatio *Before a storm, pigs squeal more than usual . . . frogs more rapidly . . . goats bleat a great deal . . . ducks noisily . . . horses stamp, switch their tails, and blow even when sheltered from flies . . . cows thump thei with their tails . . . crows caw more often . . . dogs a easy and keep changing positions . . . sheep huddle to . . . donkeys scratch themselves against walls and . . . fireflies wink faster . . . people may seem unnerved*

Reprinted with permission from Out of the Woods *by Esther Kellner (New York: Doubleday, 1964).*

ople in the News

Continued from Page 121

ities in Toronto. This plan is so advanced that today, only ten years later, ety-five percent of it has already n implemented. While in 1954 Toro had only one outdoor swimming l, today there are ten; artificial ice s have increased from four to fifa; a new indoor arena and three ti-purpose recreation centers were structed and wading pools multid from eighteen to fifty-seven. A mber of small neighborhood parks were established in an attempt to g green space to within a quarter- radius of all residential communi-, and some of the larger parks, such High Park, Riverdale Park, Ehibi- Park and Allan Gardens, have n developed to such an extent that rate among the finest of their d.

Mr. Bell was called upon to handle cult and heavy responsibilities in ition to his parks job. The conction of Toronto's world-renowned city hall was entrusted to Mr. Bell n this project seemed to be running a lot of snags and since then pross on this building has been rapid steady. Mr. Bell is still being red as consultant in this capacity. des holding these two major posis, Mr. Bell was also a member of Treasury Board (the watch-dogs of civic budget), as well as a member he Committee of Implementation ponsible for the reorganization of r civic departments).

an B. Forrest, deputy commisner, has been appointed acting comioner of parks and recreation.

• • •

aiel M. Ogden, Jr., staff assistant the U. S. Department of Interior urces program staff since June , has been appointed assistant dior of the Bureau for Planning and earch, and **A. Heaton Underhill** been appointed assistant director state, local, and private programs. Underhill joined the bureau in Au- 1962 as assistant director in charge lanning and surveys and coopera- services. Mr. Ogden will be reponsible for nationwide planning and surveys, water resources and special area studies, and research and education. Mr. Underhill will have charge of the bureau's technical assistance activities and of the grants-in-aid program to be administered under the recently enacted Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, including the review of state plans and of applications from the states for acquisition and development grants.

• • •

Dr. Arthur T. Wilcox of Akron, Ohio, nationally recognized for his achievements in the field of outdoor recreation, joined the faculty at Colorado State University as of January 1. Director and secretary of the Metropolitan Park District in Akron since 1960, Dr. Wilcox will be chairman of the forest recreation program in the university's department of forest recreation and wildlife conservation.

IN MEMORIAM

• JACK EVANS, manager of the Denver Parks and Recreation Department, died recently of a heart attack. Mr. Evans was a former employe of the Denver Public Schools where he served in a variety of capacities, including coaching, teaching, administration, and as director of recreation. He was appointed manager of the Denver Parks and Recreation Department in April, 1964.

• DR. HOWARD G. DANFORD, professor of physical education at Colorado State College, died recently at the age of sixty-one. He was active in state, national, and international organizations, and was one of the nation's foremost teachers and authorities on volleyball. He was an outspoken enemy of collegiate sports hypocrisy. Says columnist Harry Farrar of *The Denver Post*, "The sports world has lost one of its philosophers, experts, and authors, but it is even more unfortunate that we have been deprived of an articulate and courageous critic. The man who called himself 'a foolish noncomformist' left a legacy of wisdom for those he counseled in the classroom, in the gym, and on the golf course." Among Dr. Danford's books are *Creative Leadership in Recreation (reviewed in* RECREATION, *October 1964)* and *Recreation in the American Community.*

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The Hanna Pro-Treatment process is exclusive with Hanna BATRITE bats. This special treatment binds the layers of wood tightly together protecting the solid, hard-hitting surfaces of your Hanna bat throughout its life.
Another fine example of Hanna's craftsmanship for quality—at no extra cost.

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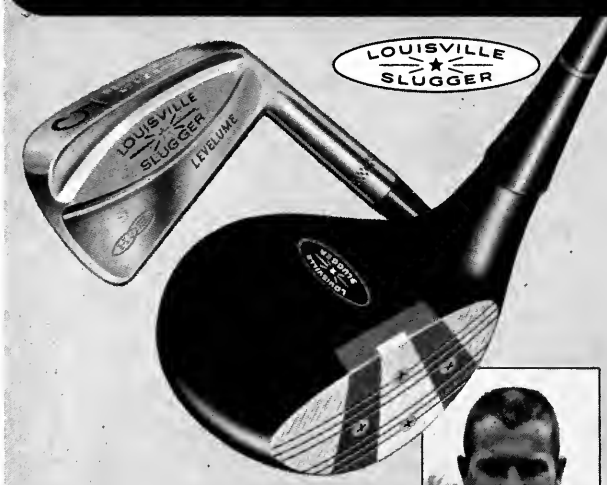

Bobby Nichols Winner PGA and World Golf Tournament

Also Bobby Nichols Louisville

HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO.
Louisville, Ky., Dept. R-5

Notes for the Administrator

Continued from Pag 2

bureau fanning out on a neighborhood basis may we needed to stimulate interest in the face of widespread interest and apathy of both organizations and pote volunteers.

Action programs in this field have been sporadic spotty, are fraught with problems but also with pro need to be initiated no matter how modestly with re (favorable and otherwise) analyzed and publicized. U he is lucky, today's retiree, unaided, is trapped in a hi pocket of financial and spiritual poverty. So, too, ma tomorrow's retirees and their numbers grow. The re is available free from CSS, 105 East 22nd Street, New 10010.

Success Stories

THE California State Division of Recreation has publi a 74-page guide to *Investing in Parks and Recrea Centers*. The book resulted from a steady flow of reques the division from private citizens and local government cials seeking information and recommendations regar the financing and development of local recreation facili

The book features 269 examples of how California c munities and private citizens have successfully initiated developed needed recreation facilities. Included in the cess stories are athletic fields and sports areas, camps community recreation buildings, gifts and memorial pa golf courses, greenbelts and parkways, historical monume museums, art galleries, marinas, parks in general, parks children, public fishing access, swimming pools, beach pa river parks, reservoir parks, coastal parks, zoological dens, and arboretums.

Individual copies of the book may be purchased for $1 tax included, from the Documents Section, State Print Office, P.O. Box 1612, Sacramento, California 95814. C plimentary copies have been provided to park and recreat administrators throughout the state, and to state and fed agencies directly concerned.

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SCHOOL & CAMP CREATIVE CRAFTS
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Ask about the Fantastic Squiggle-Jig!

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FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

An international holiday exchange handicapped persons has been set by FIMITIC (Federation Internale des Mutiles et Invalides du Trat et des Invalides Civils). From Au- 24 - September 7, 1964, fourteen dicapped persons from Switzerland, tria, and Denmark spent their vaons in the Johannisburg recreation e in Bad Godesberg, belonging to German Association of Disabled, Reichsbund.

erman, Danish, and Austrian hanpped were guests of the Swiss Astion of Disabled from September at the Blumenbergbad recreation e situated high above Thuner Lake. a welcome, an entertainment with ic and singing was arranged for first evening. From August 30- ember 12, Austrian, German, Swiss, Swedish handicapped were the ts of the Egmont recreation home utland, Denmark. Egmont is a school for handicapped and the ol remains empty in the summer. then used as a holiday and recretin home.

ndiana children suffering from varemotional disorders benefitted a new camp program last sumthanks to a special grant provided the state division of the Naal Association for Mental Health MH). The division presented $4,- to Englishton Park, an estate opred by the United Presbyterian rch, to make possible a two-month p experience for disturbed chilc. Professional leaders in charge e program state that the majority e children who attended the camp ved general improvement in their ral adjustment at home, in the hborhood, and in school.

he great value of sport fishing as erapy for mental or handicapped nts at hospitals and health centers idely recognized and utilized by ical authorities. It has long red the fact, recently given public ession by the American Medical ociation, that fishing is a healthy on-relaxer. A number of states alay make special concessions from licensing requirements for patients under such treatment. Moreover, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service customarily stocks ponds on hospital grounds with fish for such use, as do some states.

Along this line, an item in *The North Woods Call* of Roscommon, Michigan, on August 19 stated that a new Michigan law authorizes the state conservation department to issue free fishing permits to disabled veterans who are residents of state or federal veterans facilities and also to groups of mental patients under supervision of adult leaders. The disabled veterans can fish as individuals, but leaders of mental patient groups must themselves have valid resident fishing licenses.

✢ Physically handicapped Norwegian men are now being trained as garage attendants at the State Rehabilitation Institute in Trondheim, *News of Norway* reports. They receive training at a fully equipped service station built by Norske Esso, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey. Students are selected from the institute's mechanical training department. The fifteen-week course covers a variety of practical and theoretical subjects. The twin purpose is to ease the shortage of skilled auto service station personnel and to return the handicapped to gainful employment.

In a related branch of social care, Norway's first course for mothers of children afflicted with cerebral palsy was recently held at Frambu, a recreation home near Oslo. The object of the twelve-day stay at Frambu was to demonstrate proper care of palsied children and to brief the twenty-three participants on services and benefits provided under Norway's comprehensive social-security system. Between lectures and demonstrations by experts, the mothers went on excursion to Oslo and a boat trip to Aarhus, Denmark, while a staff of babysitters looked after their children. For most of them this was the first holiday in years.

✢ Teenagers in Babylon, New York, are being asked to help extend the social life of retarded children. Mrs. Don B. Carlisle of Lindenhurst, junior advisor of the Babylon Town auxiliary to the Suffolk Chapter of Retarded Children, said the teenagers would replace college students who had volunteered as counselors' helpers at the day camp at Phelps Lane Park last summer.

THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Day Camping, Irving M. Cowle. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 314, illustrated. $5.45.

THE AUTHOR is the owner-operator, with his wife, of a very successful and well-run day camp. He has written this as a handbook to instruct and to encourage other individuals or couples interested in this occupation as a lifework. It is based upon his years of experience and is, as he notes in his foreword, a meticulous, detailed account of just how *he* goes about the job of operating the camp, and what methods have worked out best.

While related primarily to private day-camp operation, the various chapters on site selection and the selection and training of leaders will be helpful to leaders in organization day camps. The book's only fault—if it can be called a fault—is that it conforms almost *too* closely to the author's immediate camp situation, which is in many ways unique. For a prospective operator of a private day camp, it will be a very useful book, however. Mr. Cowle includes sample forms he uses.

The Camp Counselor's Book, Mary L. Northway and Barry G. Lowes, Editors. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South 6th Street, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 146, Paper, $2.75.

THE supervisor of research at the Institute of Child Study in Toronto and the president of the Ontario Camping Association asked former camp counselors to write the various chapters of this book. It is interesting to see that every one of those former camp counselors is now a director of some well-known camp.

This book is one of the few really interesting, very readable books written specifically for the new camp counselor. It has a relaxed, informal air about it. Responsibility is not minimized but it is not made into a big, grave, serious matter. The writers imply, "Sure, there'll be problems. Just use common sense, try to figure out what the child really is saying through his actions—and *enjoy* him! You're going to have a fine time!"

The chapter on "Your Campers and Nature" will convince any young counselor that he knows lots more than he thinks he does. "A Counselor's Typical Day" is a little gem. Barry Lowes succeeds in his attempt to "point out some of the important little extra things that make the difference between an excellent counselor and one who just does an adequate job." Perhaps they're obvious, but what other book gives such specifics as:

"If the campers tend to pair off, walk with the loner, the one who is left out."

"Treat bed-wetting matter-of-factly, as an accident that could happen to anyone."

"Never, never, never withhold food. Food is not a privilege, it is a right."

"Of one thing you can be certain: At some time during the summer, it is going to rain."

"Don't be what I call a 'pull-chain' counselor; that is, one who hurries his campers into bed, pulls the light out, and disappears."

Mary Northway's chapter on "Understanding Your Campers" is worth the price of the book and more. Any counselor who reads and heeds the gentle wisdom and advice she gives will find the road to understanding the child is much smoother and more pleasant. Every chapter in this book could be used for quoting and for praise. The finest thing about them all is the *encouragement* that is behind the words of every author.—*V. M.*

Camping Family Guide to Campsites (revised edition). C. S. Hammond and Company, Maplewood, New Jersey. Pp. 383. Paper, $2.50.

THIS POCKET-SIZE GUIDE contains state and area maps giving camping locations across the United States in national forests, state forests, state and national parks and monuments, reservoir areas, city parks, and so on. Sites are pinpointed, routes numbered, approaches described.

Information about each is given in a brief text, the recreation areas of each state described, with tips given on canoe and pack trips. Handy to use, complete in coverage, this should be helpful in planning a successful and carefree vacation for yourself, your family or group in the coming year.

Science Experiments with Sound, Harry Sootin. Norton and Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003. Pp. 95. $2.95.

WITH THIS publication, the author successfully brings the science of sound within the expanding scope of science for recreation programs. Experiments are graphically presented for older boys and girls especially, as well as for others who are just getting s ed. Do you want to know how and an "echo," how pitch and qualit sound are produced, the how and of many other aspects of sound? answers are simply demonstrated. terials required for experiments slight and inexpensive. Moreover, periments may be easily related to music program as well as science reation program.

Recreation for the Mentally Ret ed. Attendant Training Project, So ern Regional Education Board, Sixth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Geor 30312. Pp. 200. $1.50.

This well-written and illustra handbook was developed as part of "Attendant Training Project," s ported by research grant MH-644 fr the National Institute of Me Health.

It focuses upon recreation activi which can be carried out by attend personnel in residential facilities the mentally retarded. It should pr valuable to leaders and teachers wo ing with the retarded in day-care c ters, schools, camps, and social clu

Every attempt was made to keep material simple and practical. T handbook includes chapters on "w recreation" for the retarded, the r of the attendant in providing recr tion, selecting activities to fit the tarded, fundamental rules in condu ing the program, and lists of activit such as active games, music a rhythms, quiet and table games, a and crafts, and homemade games a equipment. A number of experts college recreation, institutional adm istration and activities for the retard contributed to the handbook.—*Mort Thompson, Ed.D., National Recreati Association Consulting Service on R reation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

ERRATA

• ERRATA. *with apologies:* The r view of Dr. Lynn Rodney's ne book, *Administration of Public Re reation,* on Page 49 of the Januar issue of RECREATION, carried an i correct title and a repeated line i the first paragraph. This is inexcu able we know, but we hope to be fo given. This was the issue of RECR ATION that survived the printin plant fire, and on this we rest c case—not as an excuse but as a explanation.

...KS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

...NG AND OUTDOOR EDUCATION

...ures in Canoeing, Nigel Hunt. Sportshelf, ... Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 119.

...ures in Climbing, Rusty Westmorland. ...shelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. ...24. $4.25.

...the North American Indian, The, Shirley ...k, Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New ... 10016. Unpaged. $3.95.

...Falcon Her Bells, Phillip Glasier. E. P. ...n, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. ...23. $5.95.

...Seashore, W. W. Robinson. Ward Ritchie, ... Hyperion Ave., Los Angeles 27. Pp. 54.

...n's Wildlife, Edwin Way Teale. Viking ... 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. ...56. $15.00.

...alker's Guide, Dick Smith and Frank Van ...ck. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. ...2. Paper, $1.95.

...r and Social Life of Honeybees, The, C. R. ...nds. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New ... 10011. Pp. 352. Paper, $2.00.

...Ways of Pathfinding, Robert S. Owendorf. ...pole Co., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harris... Pa. Pp. 96. $2.95.

...gs, Norma Stillwell. Doubleday, 277 Park ... New York 10017. Pp. 194. $4.95.

... the New York Area, John Bull. Harper ...w, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. ...$8.95.

... the World, Hans Hvass. E. P. Dutton, ... Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 210.

... a Forest, Millicent E. Selsam. Harper and ... 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Un...ed. $2.50.

... the Hopi, Frank Waters. Viking Press, ...Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 347. ...0.

...ies and Moths, Robert T. Mitchell and ...ert Zim. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New ... 10022. Pp. 160. Paper, $1.00.

...the Wind, Richard M. Dorson. Univ. of ...go Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37. ...73. $7.95.

...ia Condor, Dick Smith and Robert Easton. ... Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 111.

...g Up-To-Date, Ron Harding. Sportshelf, ... Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 96.

...g, Where and How, Jack and Jo' Kelly. ... Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 10016. ...23. $4.95.

... Sea, The, Craig Phillips. Chilton Books, ...ocust St., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 285. $6.50.

...ation Directory—1964-65. National Wild... ...ederation, 1412 16th St. N.W., Washing... ...D.C. 20036. Pp. 106. $1.00.

...mping, Charles C. Rombold and John Pee... ... Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Ogle... ...Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 32. Paper,

...mping, Irving M. Cowle. Burgess Publ., ...6. 6th St., Minneapolis 55415. Pp. 313.

... Duty Camper, Clinton R. Hull. Trail-R... ...of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, ... Plans and Instructions, $3.00.

...eam: A Natural History of the River, ... Bardach. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., ...York 10016. Pp. 278. $5.95.

...Geese and Swans, Dr. Bertel Bruun and ... Rydeng. Odyssey Press, 55 5th Ave., New ... 10003. Pp. 45. $.95.

...g the Olympic Peninsula, Ruth Kirk. Univ. ...ashington Press, Seattle 98105. Pp. 118. ..., $1.95.

...g Under the Sea, J. Gordon Cook. Abel... ...chuman, 5 W. 57th St., New York 10019.

...Vacationer Trailer, Clinton R. Hull. Trail... ...b of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly ... California. Plans and Instructions, $3.00.

...ok of Mountains, The, Francis C. Smith. ...lin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York ...2. Pp. 87. $2.65.

...ok of The Seashore. The, Wyatt Blassin... ... Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., ...York 10022. Pp. 60. $2.65.

...uide to Wild Flowers, Millicent Selsam. ...leday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. ...2. $1.50.

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Floral Art for America, Martha Ryan Lowry. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 191. $17.50.

Geese Fly High, The, Florence Page Jaques. Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. Pp. 102. $4.50.

Gems of World Oceans, A. Gordon Melvin. Naturegraph Co., 8339 W. Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $2.95.

Gems, Minerals, Crystals and Ores, Richard M. Pearl. Odyssey Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 320. $6.95.

Good Camping in Florida. Great Outdoors Publ., 4747 28th St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33714. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

Great Arc of the Wild Sheep, The, James L. Clark. University of Oklahoma, Norman. Pp. 247. $6.95.

Great Beach, The, John Hay. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 131. $3.95.

Great Day in the West, Kent Ruth. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Pp. 308. $12.50.

Great Smoky Mountains, Everglades, Mammoth Cave, Frances Wood. Follett Publ., 1000 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 32. $2.50.

Guidebook to the San Bernardino Mountains of California, A, Russ Leadabrand. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 118. Paper, $1.50.

I Went to the Woods, Ronald Austina. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 143. $5.00.

Insect World, The, Walter Linsenmaier. Odyssey Press, 55 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 45. $.95.

Insects, The, Url Lanham. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 10027. Pp. 292. $6.95.

Introduction to Bird Life for Bird Watchers, An, Aretas A. Saunders. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10011. Pp. 265. Paper, $1.00.

Little Wonders of Nature, Per Hafslund. Lyle Stuart, 239 Park Ave. S., 10003. Pp. 127. $4.

Marvels and Mysteries of Our Animal World. Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y. Pp. 320. $12.95.

Natural History Adventures, Marion B. Carr. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 105. $2.95.

Natural Geography of Plants, The, Henry A. Gleason and Arthur Cronquist. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 10027. Pp. 420. $10.00.

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Nature's Clues, Walter C. Fabell. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 10022. Pp. 119. $3.50.

New Dictionary of Birds, A, A. Landsborough Thomson, Editor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 928. $17.50.

North American Canoe Country, Calvin Rutstrum, Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 216. $6.95.

Range Guide to Mines and Minerals, A, Jay Ellis Ransom. Harper and Row. 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 305. $5.95.

Ranger's Guide to Useful Plants of Eastern Wilds, The, Degonawidah. Christopher Publ., 1140 Columbus Ave., Boston 20. Pp. 142. $3.00.

Rare and Exotic Birds, Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy and Arthur Singer. Odyssey Press, 55 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 45. $.95.

Redwood Empire Wildflower Jewels, Dorothy King Young. Naturegraph Publishers, 8339 W. Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 80. $2.95.

Rocky Mountain Flowers, Frederic E. Clements and Edith S. Clements. Hafner Publ., 31 E. 10th St., New York 10003. Pp. 390. $7.50.

Spiders and How They Live. Eugene David. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 72. $2.95.

Sportster, The, (vacation trailer), Clinton R. Hull. Trail-R-Club of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Plans and instructions, $3.00.

Story of Ants, The, Dorothy Shuttlesworth. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 60. $3.25.

Tide Pools and Beaches, Elizabeth Clemons. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 78. $2.95.

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Arthur Stuoka. Univ. of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Pp. 186. Paper, $2.75.

Vacation Campgrounds of the Southeast, (rev. ed.) Charles and Kay Hultquist. V Campground Publishers, Maryville, Ter 152. Spiralbound, $1.50.

Western Forest Trees, James Berthold Ber ver Publ., 180 Varick St., New York Pp. 212. Paper, $1.35.

Wild Cats, C. B. Colby. Duell, Sloan and 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. P $3.95.

Wild Wings Over the Marshes, Lucille ar liam Stratton. Golden Gate Jr. Book Carlos, Calif. Pp. 93. $3.75.

Wildflower Portraits, Eloise Reid Thompson of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. Ur $15.00.

Wildlife Management and Conservation, B. Trefethen. Heath, 285 Columbus Ave ton 16, Mass. Pp. 120. $1.32.

Wonders of the Animal World, Vezio Me Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York Pp. 172. $4.95.

Yellowstone National Park, The, Hiram Chittenden. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, N Pp. 208. $1.95.

Your Guide to Florida Landscape Plants I V. Watkin. Univ. of Florida Press, 15 15th St., Gainesville. Pp. 137. $6.50.

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Dolphin Book of Limericks, The, Doubleda Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 11 per, $.95.

More Posers, Philip Kaplan. Harper & Row 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 85. $2.9

Nonsense Book of Nonsense, The, Jay He Editor. Random House. 457 Madison Ave York 10022. Pp. 69. $1.95.

Riddles, Riddles Everywhere, Ennis Rees. Ab Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York. Pp $3.25.

Tell Me Another Joke, Ralph Underwood. G & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York Unpaged. $2.95.

Word Games. Mimi Funke. Doubleday, 575 son Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 127. $1.00.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ADULT LEADERSHIP, December 1964
American Adult Education: An Approach Definition, Jack Landan and Robert Wenke.

CAMPING MAGAZINE, January 1965
Do Campers Learn Skills Useful In To World? Dr. Orville E. Janes and Dr. Lloyd Co
Plot Your Drainage Course and Save Costly pairs, Irving Horawitz.

THE COUNTY OFFICER, January 1965
A White Paper on Urban Affairs, Bernard F. H brand.

NATIONAL 4-H NEWS, December 1964
New 4-H Interest in Science Kits.

NEA JOURNAL, December 1964
The Magic of Poetry, Mary Chase.
Humanities Fair.

OPTIMIST MAGAZINE, January 1965
From a Toboggan Slide to a Merry-Go-R Richard R. Stanton.
Frauds Perpetrated on Retired Citizens, Ral Butz.
Work and Fun for Everyone (oratorical co I. J. Warren.
The Care and Killing of Hecklers, Dr. Irwin

SAFETY EDUCATION, January 1965
A Funny Thing Happened (freak accidents), Dadds.

SATURDAY REVIEW, January 23, 1965
The New Architecture of U.S. Cities, Peter Allan Temko, Wolf Von Eckhart, Katharine Kuh Margaret R. Weiss.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, January 11, 1965
Chilly Hot-Rodding on the Ice (ice-boating).
Sport Moves Under a Big Top (domed arenas)
_____, January 25, 1965
Like Trees, Boats Should Be Wooden, Hugh W
Sis-Boom-Bah! for Amalgamated Sports (em recreation), Bil Gilbert.

TODAY'S HEALTH, January 1965
Montana: The Big Ski Country, Kenneth N. A san.
Halfway House for the Mentally Ill, Howard

WOMAN'S DAY, February 1965
Edward Hopper's America.
To Live by a River, Dwight Hutchison.
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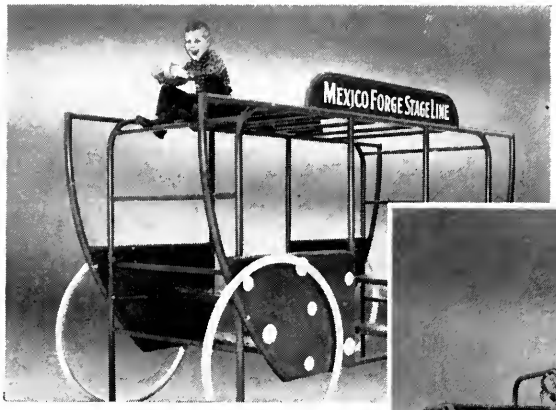

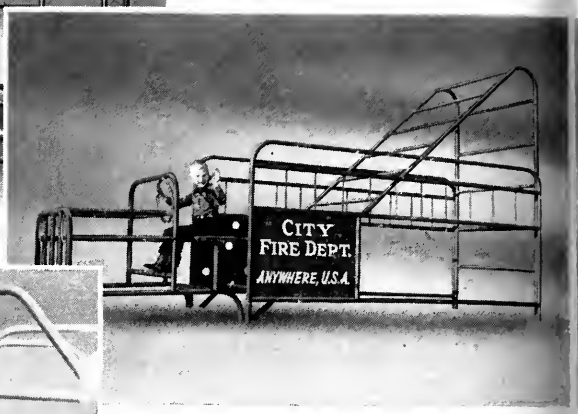

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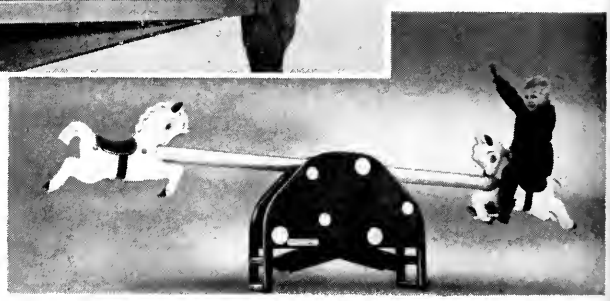

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On the Cover

DOWN THE RABBIT Here the reader sees several of concrete pipe being used apparatus, but the childr only an underground cave, o be they are following the Rabbit down the passage to derland. Playground equ designers, manufacturers, landscape architects—as w playground leaders — shoul be conscious of the world of believe and the inventive im tion of the child. Photo by Rudolph, courtesy New Yor Housing Authority.

Next Month

Exciting is the word for th issue of RECREATION There emphasis on senior-citizens grams, of course, for May is Citizens Month. But that's . . . an editorial by the Na Recreation Association's ne sociate director responsible f unteer services, R. Roy Rus set forth some of his thinki "volunteership" as related t reation, and will enable read know him better; while an by Garson Meyer, president National Council on the Agi "Voluntarism in Retirem points out the dramatic chang are undergoing in our conc today's elderly person. A sti ing article, on "Modern T Concepts and Community Dr by Siebolt Frieswyk, NRA co ant on the performing arts. an account of new theaters.

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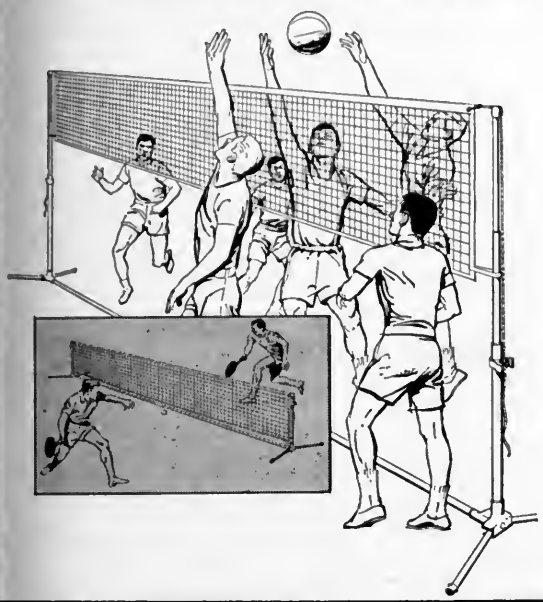

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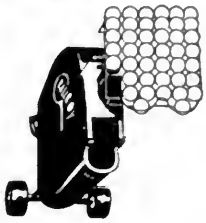

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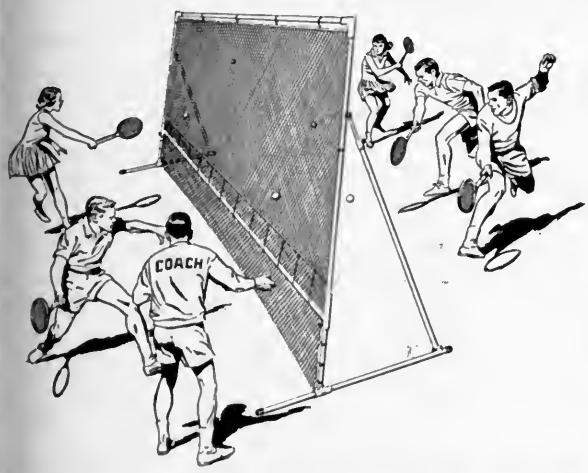

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Playgrounds Build for the New Era

This editorial was written by Howard Braucher—recreation pioneer and, at the time of his death, president of the National Recreation Association—for the playground issue of RECREATION, *April 1932, some thirty years ago. It still holds true today. In 1945, Mr. Braucher wrote, "We have passed out of the pre-atomic age. We do not yet know the world that is to be, but we do know that recreation has a deep, significant, abiding contribution to make."*

The year 1966 will be the 60th birthday year of the NRA.

THE PRODUCTION of things in great abundance, in the era just ended thought essential to happiness.

So we rushed and hurried in our manufacture of things. We produc such abundance that we cared not for waste. We were swept along in a carnival of wasting things easily produced.

Now we see that enduring satisfactions are not mainly dependent upon ing many things—in great quantity.

We are turned back upon ourselves—whether our capital resources be or small; we are turned back upon what is within us—upon our own skills own capacities, upon what we can *do* rather than upon what we have or pos

The playground is primarily a place for developing power to *do*. S ming, skating, running, playing games, acting, singing, making kites, model airplanes, observing nature, are not dependent on costly material rather upon power to do, upon individual skill.

Helping the individual child to do well and happily what he most wan do now and will want to do later—is preeminently the task of the playgro

So in this changing from the old industrial era of overproduction of th to the new era in which there is to be thought for the consumer—for li for culture—we turn more than before to the playgrounds and the play lea

We think, what is it that men, women, children most like to *do* when the free to do what they please, what activity gives the most enduring satisfac what is the minimum of facilities needed; but even more, what is the pra under leadership that will give a degree of mastery, of achievement, that make possible the maximum of satisfaction?

We turn to the playground as a means of fitting children through their happy activities to acquire habits of "living" every day, every week, e year, habits that not only give skill and self-control for a future always ah but which right in the present, at very low cost, give within themselves p for life eternal, vital living, for keeping young.

Mastery over living may in considerable measure be independent of one possesses outside oneself—if one has been led from childhood to dev enough within. The development of activity, skills, power, vitality, with the preeminent task of the one who leads children in their play.

More and more in the new era, play leaders and parents will work toge in doing just this—making to children the greatest possible gift—the gi the power to have the center of one's own doing, one's own living, and c control, within and not without oneself.

LETTERS

Save the Grand Canyon!

open letter to conservationists:

n January 6, 1965 the Pacific hwest Water Plan was introduced e floor of the Senate. This plan for the construction of a pair of which will back the waters of the rado River into a ninety-three-mile reservoir, the Grand Canyon Na- l Monument. Why does the De- ent of the Interior want to make ant bathtub" of one of the seven lers of the world? The answer *wer, power* to sell to local areas will subsequently subsidize the of water diversion further down- n. Let us ask ourselves, "Has the ghty dollar' come to mean so much we willingly acceed to the destruc- of our national heritage?"

here was the publicity? Where is ebate on an issue so basic to the ican heritage? In Phoenix, Ari- November 9, 1964, public hear- were held on this issue. In the of the Presidential campaign none r national news magazines even ted that they had been held. Can excellent timing be accidental? 's become informed, let's make lves heard on this issue. Each of ould affirm a personal dedication l this story to anyone who will , for every American should have portunity to "stand and be count- n this issue. Should we choose to n silent and oblivious, how shall xplain this to a generation that ee a reservoir where once there mighty canyon? How will we ith the awesome realization that rand Canyon, so powerfully re- l in our art, music and literature mute sacrifice to "progress"?

lay, we must ask our legislators to nother solution. If we fail today, row each of us must answer h'. Information is available from epartment of Interior, Bureau of nation, Washington, D.C. The ado Mountain Club (1400 Jose- Denver) has prepared a brief proposal. Now is the time to and be counted. Who will de- our heritage if each of us does sume our individual responsibil- be heard?

NNE KAY HALLECK, *Director of Physical Education, Havana Com- ny Unit School, Havana, Illinois.*

File

joyed [Anne New's] "Toward Un- nding Leisure" [January]. It ly crystallized phrascology on a lot of ideas for which I was groping. I put it in the file I carry to "hunt for ideas" when I know I am going to have to speak more or less extemporaneously and I'll certainly give full credit.

It's common to tell a speaker how much you enjoyed a talk but I fear we are sadly negligent in taking time to write even a short note when a person produces such a thought-provoking article.

C. O. BROWN, *American Amateur Baseball Congress, Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Valuable Adjunct

Sirs:

I have taken a little page from my experience as a Rotarian and applied it to the use of the RECREATION Magazine with interesting results. Other recreation executives may want to do the same.

In Rotary, we occasionally devote a meeting, or a portion of a meeting, to the use of the official magazine, *The Rotarian*. The object is to stimulate reading of the magazine for the benefits available.

At a recent [recreation department] staff meeting, I took [out] RECREATION Magazine . . . and gave a short disserta-

Malcolm Smith photograph

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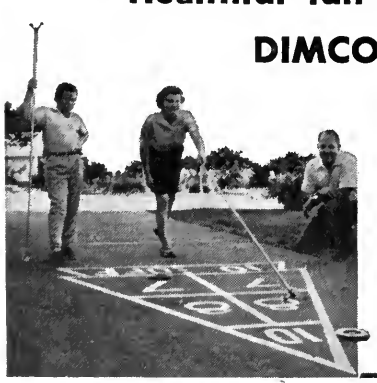

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adjunct to our service, I made th
ther suggestion that our supe
work out a plan to share their mag
with those in their division of
Even a good magazine needs a litt
licity plug occasionally!

NATHAN L. MALLISON, *Super
dent of Recreation, Jacksonvill*

Encore!

Sirs:

The publication of my article
Magic Yo-Yo," January 1965
most helpful to me. In fact I ha
ceived letters from various parts
country, including the Playgroun
Recreation Commission of East S
field, Illinois, requesting copies
score, a result of having read the a

HERBERT ROTHGARBER, *Freep
New York.*

Issue Raised

Sirs:

I note [in your February issu
the "Letters" page] that Dr. Ea
Ziegler has taken issue with son
pects of my review of his book,
*osophical Foundations for Phy
Health, and Recreation Educatio*
viewed in RECREATION, January 1
With all respect for Dr. Ziegler's
arship, I must strongly disagree
his statement that "recreation e
tion" is "education for recrea
and does not refer to professional
aration for recreational leadershi

The largest department of p
sional preparation in this field i
East (State University of New Yo
Cortland) has the title of "Recre
Education." In addition, the
AAHPER Conference report, *P
sional Preparation in Health E
tion, Physical Education and Re
tion* (see Pages 84-102) uses the
"recreation education" specifically
exclusively to mean professional
aration in this field. What Dr.
ler refers to as part of general e
tion is properly described as "educ
for leisure."

RICHARD KRAUS, *Advisor, Gra
Recreation Curriculum, Tea
College, Columbia University.*

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EOPLE
N THE NEWS

RK, recreation, and conservation leaders were honored at the 36th ual Medal Awards luncheon of the rican Scenic and Historic Preser- n Society in February. The awards :

Medal of the Society to **Kenneth eating,** former U.S. Senator from York, who has authored or co- sored key legislation in the areas enic and historic preservation for local and general public benefit.

Horace Marden Albright Scenic ervation Medal to **Stewart Lee ll,** U.S. Secretary of the Interior, his outstanding leadership in the of conservation and preservation r country's natural resources.

George McAneny Historic Preser- n Medal to **Professor James e Van Derpool,** executive direc- of the Landmarks Preservation mission of the city of New York, is dedication to the task of organ- public support for the preserva- of historic buildings remaining in ity.

Gold Cornelius Amory Pugsley al to **Harold Pegram Fabian,** Lake City, for his contribution to the National Parks System as chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Silver Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medal to ***U. W. Hella*** of St. Paul, Minnesota, director of the Division of State Parks for Minnesota, for his noteworthy service in this capacity.

The Bronze Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medal to **Daniel L. Flaherty** of Chicago, retired general superintendent of the Chicago Park District, for his important contributions to this important park area.

Citations of Merit for Notable Achievement in the Field of Scenic and Historic Preservation to **Virginia Daiker** of the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress and to **Diana Prior-Palmer,** national coordinator of the American Landmarks Celebration, both of Washington, D.C.

• • •

Three recreation interns from Philadelphia, **Carol Peterson, Fred Swan,** and **Ronald Freed,** and their supervisor, **Joseph Brown,** recently visited National Recreation Association headquarters in New York City, meeting various members of the NRA staff, discussing problems and Association services.

• • •

The Washington State Parks and Rec-

lans for the 47th National Recreation Congress! The Policy and Program Com- es for the 47th Congress, to be held in Minneapolis October 3-8, recently met host city to work on arrangements. Seen, left to right, are Sidney Lutzin, ident-elect, American Recreation Society; Ralph Wilson, first vice-president, Beverly Sheffield, chairman, National Advisory Council, National Recreation iation; Richard J. Jorgensen, assistant director of recreation, Minneapolis; rie Fredrickson, president, Minnesota Recreation and Park Association; Joseph ergast, executive director, NRA; Charles M. Christiansen, Congress secretary; R. Butler, executive director, ARS; Peter Ranich, chairman, NRA Great Lakes ct Advisory Committee; Milo F. Christiansen, president, Federation of National ssional Organizations for Recreation. Other members of the Policy and Pro- Committees not shown are Stewart Case, ARS president; Russell Johnson, di- of recreation, Minneapolis (see also Page 161); Robert L. Horney, NRA Lakes district representative; and Burton K. Storm, representative of the nesota Recreation and Park Association, one of the sponsors of the 47th Congress.

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reation Department has named **James E. Webster** to a newly created consultant post. Mr. Webster was formerly director of parks in Kirkland, Washington.

• • •

Dorothea Lensch, director of recreation for the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in Portland, Oregon, was named one of Portland's Ten Women of Accomplishment for 1964. She has been director in Portland since 1938. Commented the *Oregon Journal,* "Dorothea Lensch can go from a modern dance class to a boxing match with ease. She can discuss the Opera Association in one breath and get excited about lawn bowling in the next. Whether it is baton twirling or weaving classes, bridge lessons or weight lifting, Miss Lensch knows exactly how each municipal program is functioning at all times. [She is] never too busy to listen to a problem or take time to explain a philosophy . . . Professionally, Dorothea Lensch operates a big business—recreation for Portland [26,000 volunteers per year work on various Portland programs]. Personally, she is an individual of great achievement."

• • •

Peter Ranich of South Bend, Indiana, has been appointed technical assistant to the United Automobile Workers' recreation director, Olga Madar. In making the announcement, Miss Madar said, "His experience and knowledge of the broad field of recreation, as well as his background as an assembly-line worker at the Studebaker plant, will add a new dimension to the services provided by our department." For the past six years, Mr. Ranich has served as assistant recreation director for the city of South Bend. He is a former member of UAW Local 5.

In his new position, he will assist in the preparation of written discussion outlines and handbooks for staff and local union leadership regarding recreation programing and philosophy and will help draft a UAW program for community action on the federal, state, and local level to provide opportunities for constructive use of leisure time. He will also assist in securing enactment of recreation and conservation legislation at all levels of government. Mr. Ranich is on the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association, chairman of NRA's Great Lakes District Advisory Committee, a member of NRA's National Advisory Committee on Performing Arts, a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Parks and Recreation Association and on the board of directors of the St. Joseph County chapter of the American Red Cross. He will work out of UAW headquarters at Solidarity House in Detroit.

• • •

The new half-million dollar recreation center in Columbus, Ohio, has been named the **N.J. Barack Center,** by resolution of the Columbus City Council, in honor of the city's recreation director, Mr. Barack is also a past-president of the Ohio Recreation Association.

• • •

Robert Toalson, superintendent of recreation in Oak Park, Illinois, recently received two honors. The Young Republicans of Oak Park named him Outstanding Citizen of the Year and he was given special recognition at the local Community Chest annual dinner for having carried his division to its goal. The chairman of Oak Park Recreation Board, **Mrs. Hazel Hanson,** recently received a Brotherhood Award from the Council on Christians and Jews of Oak Park.

• ○ •

Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas received the Camp Fire Club of America's Plaque of Honor, one of the nation's most respected conservation awards, at the club's 69th annual dinner in New York City. Justice Douglas, who was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939, is an experienced hunter, fisherman, hiker and mountain climber, who has shared his knowledge and love of the outdoors with others thr some twelve books. He also holds t university degrees and has made stantial contributions to legal litera

• • •

New York's Nassau County, whi feeling the full impact of urban ex sion and the population explosion, named its first superintendent of r ation, **Joseph Halper,** former dir of recreation for Oceanside, New Y

• • •

New officers of the Arizona Parks Recreation Association are: Presi **Keith K. Bruns,** Phoenix Parks Recreation Department; Presi Elect, **Eddie Brown,** Maricopa Co Parks and Recreation Departm Vice-President, **Jack Dean,** Luke Force Base; Secretary-Treasurer, R **Lee Dickason,** Phoenix Parks Recreation Department. New b members are **John Kelly,** Davis-M than Air Force Base; **Lee Stan** Glendale Parks and Recreation Dep ment; **Henry T. Swan,** Phoenix P and Recreation Department. Also e ed to fill unexpired terms on the b were **Joe Salvato,** Tempe Parks Recreation Department; **Cha Richey,** Lake Mead; and **Gene R** Tucson Parks and Recreation Dep ment.

IN MEMORIAM

• JOHN MACHOCK, superintendent parks in Elyria, Ohio, died in Febru at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Mach who was connected in maintenance the city parks for forty-two years of life, was well known in northwest Ohio for his work at Cascade Park.

• KENNETH FOWELL, director of re ation in Great Falls, Montana, died February after a lengthy illness at age of fifty-six. He had been direc in Great Falls for nineteen years was state softball commissioner fr 1946 to 1964. He took an active inter in square dancing and was the aut of two books on the subject.

• JAMES WALLACE, director of the V DeVenter Youth Foundation in Ja son, Georgia, died recently of b suffered during a fire at the youth c ter which is operated by a private gro

PROGRESS REPORT ON MERGER

FOLLOWING the Chicago meeting of December 5, 1964 (*announced in December, 1964 issue of* RECREATION), a meeting of board representatives of the American Institute of Park Executives, American Recreation Society, National Conference of State Parks, and National Recreation Association was held in Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, on February 28-March 1. The boards of the AIPE, ARS, and NRA have now approved a merger, and the new organization will be known as the National Recreation and Park Association. The NCSP has resolved to "explore possibilities of the conference federating with other park and recreation organizations to strengthen park conservation while keeping the identity of the NCSP...."

It appears, therefore, that the merger is "off and running" and the end objective is within reach. The meeting was chaired by Robert W. Ruhe of the Skokie, Illinois, Park District. Present were: Frank Vaydik, AIPE; Robert A. Lobdell, AIPE; Howard W. Gregg, AIPE; Alfred B. LaGasse, AIPE; Stewart G. Case, ARS; Sidney G. Lutzin, ARS; Edward H. Thacker, ARS; Ray R. Butler, ARS; Ben H. Thompson, NCSP; Donald B. Alexander, NCSP; Dr. Luther Gulick, NRA; Robert W. Crawford, NRA; and Joseph Prendergast, NRA.

A calendar of dates for action, in accordance with agreements reached at the meeting, lines up briefly as follows:

1. *Immediately,* Messrs. Butler and LaGasse will proceed to develop a draft of constitution and bylaws for the Board of Governors, and Mr. Prendergast will proceed to develop a draft of the lay division for submission to the to-be-formed Board of Directors. Mr. Prendergast will also draft a constitution and bylaws for the NRPA together with necessary charter revisions of the NRA with consultation of the other executives. All of these drafts will be coordinated by the executives into one document and submitted to each member of the Joint Committee for information and comment.

2. *Prior to April 1, 1965,* all recognized national organizations currently active in the park and recreation field are to be extended the opportunity to join the NRPA as one of the founding organizations. Interested and qualified organizations are to indicate their interest to Mr. Ruhe, chairman of the Joint Committee on Merger and appoint appropriate representatives. (Mr. Ruhe's address: Director, Skokie Park District, 4400 Grover Street, Skokie, Illinois 60077.)

The respective heads of professional organizations are to indicate the names of their founders on the Board of Governors and their preference for a place and date for the first meeting of this group.

3. By *May 4, 1965,* the Board of Governors will act on the action documents proposed by the executive directors.

The Board of Directors of the lay division will convene under the direction of James Evans, Chairman, Board of Trustees, National Recreation Association, for purposes identical with those of the Board of Governors.

4. *Prior to June 1, 1965,* the organizations joining in this merger shall ratify the action of the Board of Directors or Board of Governors as it affects their respective interest, lay or professional, together with the document as it relates to the Board of Trustees. Notification or ratification is to be sent to Mr. Evans since he is chairman of the National Recreation Association which will amend its charter to incorporate into the National Recreation and Park Association.

5. *As rapidly as possible,* the Board of Directors of the lay division is to select the laymen it wishes to have serve on the Board of Trustees, and is to notify Mr. Vaydik, Mr. Case, and Mr. Wirth, if the National Conference on State Parks joins the professional division, so the Board of Governors can avoid duplicating names of laymen already selected.

6. *Prior to July 1, 1965,* Mr. Evans will be responsible for establishing a date and place for the Board of Trustees meeting and for temporarily presiding until a permanent chairman is elected.

7. *By July 1, 1965,* those organizations ratifying the "Plan for Merger" shall take the necessary action to transfer properties and and take all legal steps necessary to effectuate the merger into the National Recreation and Park Association. Continuing obligations of the founding organizations shall be assumed by the National Recreation and Park Association.

Definitions of the terms *layman* and *professional,* to be referred to the Board of Trustees for further consideration, are:

Layman—a person who is not currently employed in gaining his livelihood in the field of parks and recreation and who is eligible for membership of the lay division of the National Recreation and Park Association.

Professional—a person who is actually engaged in gaining his livelihood in the field of parks and recreation and who is eligible for membership of the professional division of the National Recreation and Park Association.

* * * *

A statement entitled "Proposal for Merger, Statement of Implementation," dated March 1, 1965 (see preceding #7) was approved as a supplement to the "Proposal for Merger," dated December 5, 1964.

▶ WITH THE SIGNING of the Appalachia Bill (P.L.89-4) on March 9 President Johnson set into motion a $1,100,000,000 program to invigorate the lagging economy in depressed areas in eleven states. The major thrust of the Appalachia legislation will be to open up areas of growth potential by building new highways, making areas with industrial potential and recreation potential more accessible. The program also includes grant-in-aid funds for construction of colleges, vocational schools, sewage-treatment plants, and airports.

▶ A SEVEN-DOLLAR annual fee for the new federal Recreation/Conservation sticker will enable five million Americans to save on admission fees to most federal recreation areas, including the areas administered by National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, the Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U. S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (U.S. and Mexico).

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ THE WORD "Recreation" is now added to the title of the Subcommittee on National Parks [and Recreation], according to a recent announcement by Lawrence N. Stevens, associate director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. "We are especially happy that 'Recreation' has become a full partner. . . . " he stated, "It indicates recognition of the full spectrum of the outdoor recreation field."

▶ MEMORIAL. On the death of Clarence E. Brewer on December 25, 1964, Mr. Brewer's family (wife and three sons) requested that contributions be made to the National Recreation Association in lieu of flowers. Contributions have been received from neighbors, associates of David Whitney Brewer at the Detroit Public Library, associates of Donald C. Brewer at the RCA Plant in Camden, New Jersey, and friends of Fred S. Brewer of Trenton, Michigan. Accordingly, the NRA has established the Clarence E. Brewer Memorial Fund as part of its endowment. It was requested that "the money be used to aid the program on behalf of the ill and handicapped."

▶ Three new useful materials called to the attention of the public by the Citizens Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report, are:

• "The New Horizons for Conservation and Outdoor Recreation" — an address by Laurance S. Rockefeller which challenges the conservation movement to make effective use of the new tools now available for outdoor recreation action. Write to Citizens Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., or see RECREATION, November 1964.

• Two reprints from the *Reader's Digest*—one suggesting techniques of citizen action in preserving natural areas, and one describing Minneapolis' pay-as-you-go park-financing program. Extra copies of both are available from the *Digest*, Pleasantville, New York.

• *Focus on Clean Water—An Action Program for Community Organizations* —prepared by U. S. Public Health Service and available for $.20 from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

▶ THE Lifetime Sports Foundation, a new organization dedicated to "the fitness of youth and sports that last a lifetime" and headed by Bud Wilkinson, was announced recently. The new sports foundation gained immediate recognition with the endorsement of President Lyndon B. Johnson, whose supporting message was read at the press luncheon announcement at the Park Lane Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wilkinson, consultant to President Kennedy on physical fitness, and former director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, describ
planned program for the new
tion as follows: "The foundati
work with schools, youth-servin
cies and recreation organization
sist them in improving their i
tional and competitive programs
sports which can be played and e
throughout life."

▶ FIVE FORMER LEADERS of stree
will be employed and given on-
training in a juvenile-delinquen
vention program as part of a re
project that is being supported
$15,648 grant to the Institute f
cial Science Research of San Fra
State College, according to Dr.
Winston, U. S. Commissioner o
fare. The grant was awarded
Office of Juvenile Delinquenc
Youth Development of the Welfa
ministration, U. S. Departme
Health, Education, and Welfare,
operation with the President's
mittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

The ex-gang leaders will be em
by the Youth for Service ager
San Francisco to help prevent an
trol delinquency. They will do t
establishing contact with street
and working with them informa
their own hangouts. The Office o
enile Delinquency and Youth
opment awards grants for demo
tion and training projects which
tigate new approaches to prev
and control programs to countera
linquency.

▶ WORLD PARKS. Proceedings
First World Conference on Na
Parks, held in Seattle, Washingt
July 1962, are now available.
than three hundred represent
from sixty-three nations partici
in the six-day conference. "Nev
fore in the history of conservation
so many different speakers talked
so many aspects of parks," the
word to the 505-page book point
"They discussed the effect of ma
the wildlife of the Antarctic, the
ble extinction of the rhinoceros, t
ligious significance of parks in th
East, the international supervisi
boundary parks, and the economi
efits of parks in encouraging tou
They spoke about the emotional
ing of wilderness areas to man
the important role of parks in scie
studies, and considered practical
lems of park management. The
of their comments covered the
and their remarks emphasized
theme of the conference: Na
Parks Are of International Si
cance. Copies of the proceedings
be purchased for $1.75 a copy,
the U.S. Government Printing
Washington, D.C. 20402.

COMING EVENTS

Joint Planning Conference, American Society of Planning Officials and Community Planning Association of Canada, *April 25–29, Royal York Hotel, Toronto.* For further information, write ASPO, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 60637.

National Play Tennis Week, *May 2-8.* Sponsored by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York 10005.

National Music Week, *May 2-9.* Sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs, Suite 1215, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60605.

15th Annual Southwestern Recreation Leaders' Laboratory, *May 3-8, Arrowhead Lodge Assembly, Glorieta, New Mexico.* For further information, write to Mrs. Leo Haynes, 1532 Dartmouth, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Illinois State Square Dance Convention, *May 28-30, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.* Details and housing information from H. R. Gass, 516 North Wille, Mt. Prospect, Illinois.

A CITY OF WATER AND ICE

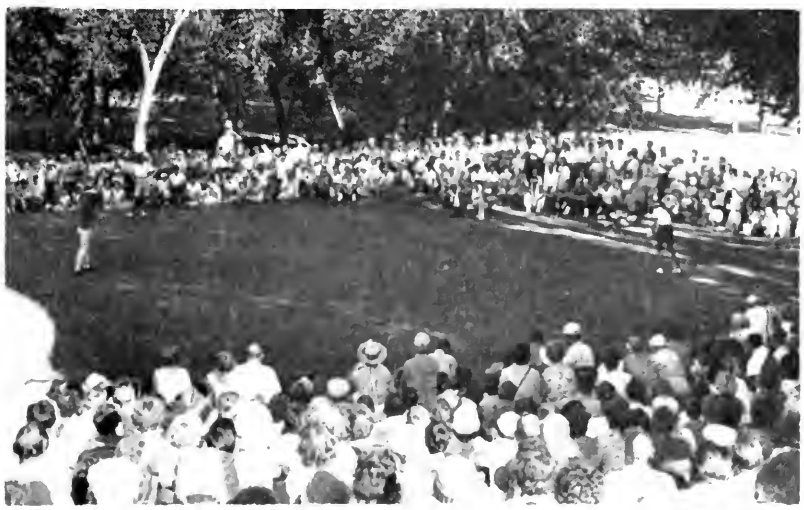
Minneapolis enjoys a varied outdoor recreation program

kim Lake Calhoun in preparation for the sailing regatta that is one of the highlights of Minneapolis Aquatennial in July.

ssell H. Johnson

WHEN YOU HAVE water, water everywhere, you have the makings of an excellent year-round outdoor recreation program. And inneapolis is truly a city of water by very name: *minne* being a Sioux Indian word for *water* and *polis*, a Greek ord for *city*. The recreation division the Minneapolis Park Board has capalized the city's magnificent natural

R. JOHNSON *is director of recreation r the Recreation Division, Board of ark Commissioners in Minneapolis.*



The 18th green at Hiawatha Golf Course during the American Women's Professional Open. Park board conducts indoor golf schools during wiater months.

resources—twenty-two lakes dotted over the 5,554 acres of its 153 parks—to establish a topnotch water-based program. Whether as participant or spectator, many thousands of Minneapolis citizens each year take part in and enjoy the varied recreation opportunities.

Come summer, there is nothing quite like a dip in a cool city lake on a hot day. Swimming is popular in Minneapolis. Pools are fine and Minneapolis has one. However, in most cities pools serve as the *only* source for water sports. In Minneapolis, the beauty and the great practical use of the many in-town lakes makes this recreation activity a particularly enjoyable one. A million and a half swimmers used the sixteen supervised beaches last summer.

Water activities are not confined to the swimmers. Sailboating and canoeing have their active followers. A familiar weekend scene on Calhoun, located only ten minutes from the heart of the loop, is a billowing skyline of sailboats competing in supervised regattas. And what could offer a more romantic setting for a young couple than taking a canoe ride at sundown on Lake of the Isles? It happens every day in Minneapolis.

During the winter, ice-skating facilities are maintained at seventy rinks, fifty-seven of which have warming houses. Ice boating and fishing are popular sports on the frozen lakes, and the sloping terrain of the parks offers a natural setting for tobogganing. Minneapolis has one of the three Olympic-sized speed skating tracks in the country, located on Lake Harriet. Olympic trials and frequent national and international meets are held here, including the colorful 10,000 Lakes meet each February. Over two hundred local skaters from seven clubs compete in meets each Saturday and Sunday. An annual feature, over the Christmas holidays, is the Silver Skates event, which has launched many youngsters on speed-skating careers.

Skiing seems to be gaining momentum everywhere these days, and nowhere does it command a more active or dedicated group than in Minneapolis. The park board maintains two lighted ski slides and a rope tow at Theodore Wirth Park. Co-recreational classes in the park board ski school, recognized as one of the country's finest, are held each evening and Saturdays. Last winter, the number of ski students reached 827 adults and 502 juniors, with a total participation of 10,953. Ski jumping meets, held each Sunday in conjunction with private clubs, attracting over a hundred skiers from the Upper Midwest area. John Balfanz, a member of the U.S. Olympic ski jumping team, got his start at Wirth.

Hockey is another popular winter sport in this northern climate. Minneapolis has thirty-three lighted outdoor rinks. In its playground sports program there are 167 boys teams playing over six hundred scheduled games. Because of the wide number of youths competing on high-school and college teams in the city, it is important to maintain a program where they can continue to play hockey after graduation. There are, as a result, forty-five sponsored adult teams in Minneapolis, which play down to an annual state senior tournament at the arena.

OTHER OUTDOOR facilities in Minneapolis are also in heavy use. Public links golf in Minneapolis has enjoyed a long and historic tradition. The park board maintains five 18-hole municipal courses and one 9-hole par-3 course, which accommodated a total of 276,991 rounds in 1964. So great is the weekend traffic at Gross, Hiawatha, Meadowbrook, Wirth, and Columbia courses that reservations start at 6 AM. The condition of these courses is a source of pride to all city golfers. Last year the National Public Links tournament was conducted at Gross, attracting a splendid field from forty-seven states and daily galleries of enthusiastic fans.

Women are active in golf, too 1960 and 1961 a professional to ment, the American Women's was held at Hiawatha. Eleven city have a membership of eight hun who compete in weekly club events city-wide tournaments and the Women's Public Links.

A renewed surge of tennis inter the result of an expansive instru program. The city has two hun courts. Nicollet Field, where the jority of the meets are held, has times been the site of the National lic Parks tournament. In 1964 it the International Jaycee champion and the Davis Cup Challenge Roun tween Australia and Chile.

Baseball and softball have long stimulated and sponsored by the board, which maintains 190 so diamonds and 62 baseball fields. ball was originated in Minnea back in 1895 by a fireman named L Rober. Since then, the sport has panded to include slow-pitch lea with the result that over a thou teams were competing last sum

Baseball facilities are provided all ages. Supervision was mainta last year for 91 city-wide and 321 ground teams, with full schedules playoffs. Park board fields are use addition, by city high-school and A ican Legion teams.

In the fall season, football takes o Some 134 teams competed last yea 43 fields, 12 of them lighted, and other 110 teams took part in touch The park board also owns and m tains Parade Stadium, a 16,500- structure which serves as the site Minneapolis high-school and state- lege football games.

Sports are not the only out-door tivities, however. Many claim that of the most attractive activities the p board offers is the musical concert ies. Some 350,000 persons annually tend the seventy concerts staged Lake Harriet, Loring Park, and Mi haha Park. The concerts, free of cha and co-sponsored by the Minneap Musicians Association, are a highli of the summer season.

Minneapolis, site of the 1965 tional Recreation Congress, Oct 3-8, is truly an outdoor paradise. C and see for yourselves. #

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SWEDISH MODERN

Stockholm's supervised play areas are a boon to mothers

The lure of the sandpile is international! In Sweden, a sandpie becomes "sandkaka" but, whatever its name, it evokes a familiar and gleeful response.

MOTHERS in Stockholm have a hard time getting junior to come home at day's end. He'd much ...er stay at the park, playing with his ... and learning new arts, crafts, and ...es from the pretty, blonde recrea... leader. Not all playground leaders ...tockholm are pretty and blonde but ... are lively, well-trained and careful... ...reened for their jobs. The city staffs ...y parks the year round, and sixty-... others during the summer with ...e park leaders who plan and exe... special programs for youngsters.

...he original idea, which became a ...ity when Stockholm's mothers con...ed the city fathers of its value, was ...rovide a supervised place where a ...nt could leave her family while out ...ping and doing errands. This was ...938. Now the program has devel...d to include not only tiny tots but ... children up to the age of fifteen. ...dish children don't begin their for... schooling until the age of seven, ...h makes the parks even more use... than they would be in countries ...re schooling begins earlier.

"I leave my five-year-old son here all ...time," says a student mother studying at the University of Stockholm. "It's a great help to know that my child is in safe hands while I'm attending classes."

The parks have myriad activities to amuse the young ones, including craft classes, art and sport contests, organized games, and play productions, plus all the regular playground facilities. The plays given by the children under the direction of the playground leader are among the most fascinating activities at the parks. They are given in open-air theaters with simple and effective sets. Audiences never fail to appreciate the youngsters' spirited performances. The city park system has props and costumes for such children's plays as "Snow White," "Sleeping Beauty," and "Little Red Riding Hood."

Even gardening is included in the program. Each park has its own small garden which the children cultivate themselves. Swedes have a great love for flower-growing and the younger set demonstrates the same green thumbs as their elders.

Fenced-off play areas are reserved for tiny tots where supervisors keep an eye on them. The supervisors have the names and addresses of all the younger children that come to the park, as each mother signs in her child, so that the attendant will know who is present.

Many parks are large enough to have their own playing fields, often used for soccer, a favorite Swedish sport. Besides soccer, Ping-Pong is very popular. Young Swedes play a special variety of Ping-Pong, where several contestants walk around the table, each taking one swat at the ball. The winner is the one who has not made any mistakes—the others are eliminated, one by one.

The biggest difficulty the recreation program has encountered is finding suitable playground leaders. The salaries, which begin at $262 a month to a maximum of $306, are not especially attractive to men; consequently all but a few applicants are women. Women with experience in handling children in outdoor groups are preferred, with approximately six out of ten applicants being chosen. Of these, about a third qualify because of previous experience, and the rest are employed because of promising attributes. They are given further orientation in a currently expanding training program. The attendants, most of whom have children of their own, work forty-five hours per week and receive four weeks vacation a year.

Twenty-five other Swedish towns have a similar summer program; Gothenberg, Hälsingborg, and Norrkoping have year-round programs.#

...s material was prepared by ELI L. ...SMAN *of the American-Swedish ...s Exchange, Swedish Information ...ice, New York City.*

SUPER-BLOCK PLAY AREAS

A New York City housing project rehabilitates its recreation space

M. Paul Friedberg

Above: Light and shadow weave fabric patt and beauty across the pavement, terr steps, and green plantings. This is the dren's private mountain and eminent dom

Left: Bird's-eye view showing length of multi-purpose space and position of rel areas. Project is one of the New York Housing Authority low-income developme

Below: A closer look at fountain and arra ment of interesting shapes in children's area at far end and upper center. Take out magnifying glass and examine this clos

THE MEASURE of a successful recreation area is not determined by its equipment alone. Benches, tables, and play apparatus by themes cannot create a fulfilling experie. The total of the environment is ortant. The play of spaces, relation- of forms, intricacy of patterns, tac- quality of textures: all these, and e, come together to produce a world xperience necessary for a successful reation area. It should be a separate ld, provide a different type of ex- ment than the workaday world, the ool, the responsibilities of the home. s this total experience that the de- er should seek to achieve: one that rges and heightens the life of those eks to attract, one that is permissive individual, one that has no obliga- except enjoyment, relaxation, in- st, and excitement.

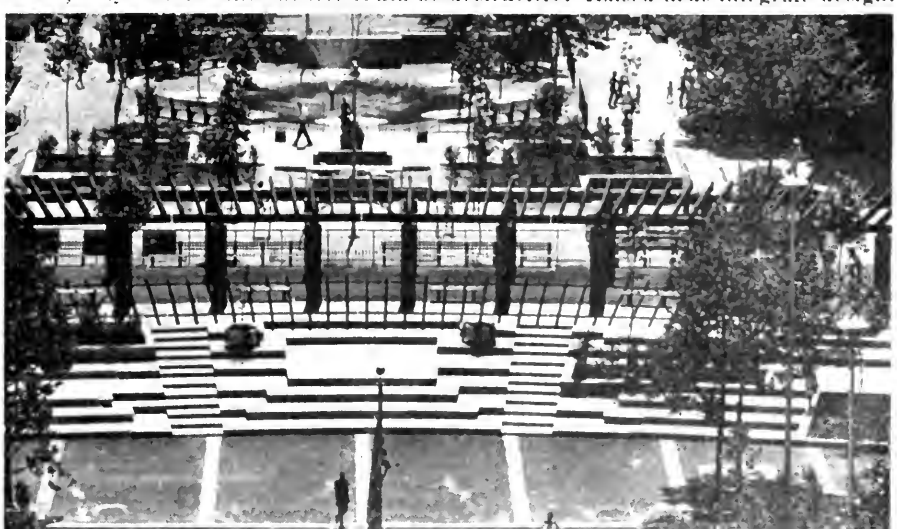
n area that can express this world ecreation is the site of the super- k housing project. The super-block developed to release space when the its became more densely populated. dings went up, one apartment was l upon the next, and the ground not t on was then made public for the of residents. The concept is valid. its execution, to date, has had many s. The traditional approach has to deny the very purpose which ed the super-block's existence; that free the land. Presently, most of and is covered wtih lawns, shrub- , and trees. Pockets are left open play and sitting areas. These are rally walks of limited widths that ect the entrances of buildings to streets or the entrance of the play to a building and/or the street. use these projects are usually ely populated and the climatic and l environment is alien to plant life.

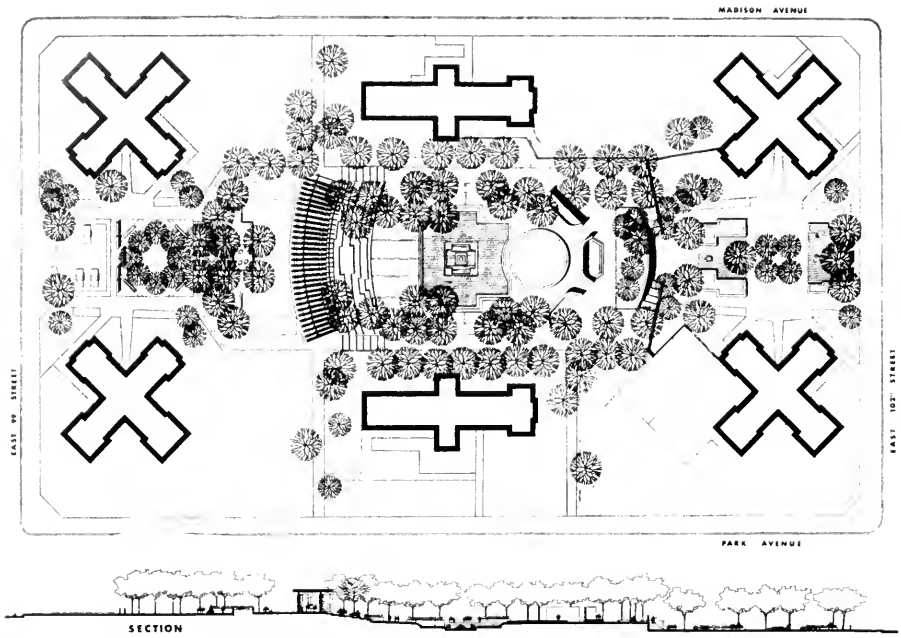
M. FRIEDBERG, *head of M. Paul Friedberg & Associates, New York City, is actively involved in the design of major housing projects, New York City parks, New York City schools, homes for the aged and federally assisted housing throughout the country, and recreation planning across the nation.*

Above: Amphitheater overlooks a plaza with large fountain in the center. Four sculptured seals spray water into pool which is used as a wading and spray pool on hot days.

Above: Beyond the fountain, the three textured brick walls of the amphitheater not only form the backdrop of a Greek stage but provide exciting climbing wall for boys.

Below: A different view of trellises and terraces. Everything is designed and built to last; only direct maliciousness could be destructive. Raised beds integrate design.





Above: Architect's drawing shows layout and different levels of terrain.

Left: Opening-day ceremonies drew two thousand neighborhood people. Note that walls of amphitheater curve and are large enough to be roofed over, to provide a refreshment stand, dressing room, or restroom.

survival of the plant material requires a great deal of care and protection. Fences, constant policing, signs, and a high degree of maintenance are necessary. More important, the initial design, conceived to fulfill the requirements and needs of the residents, becomes confused and coercive in order to protect the plant life in a never-ending battle between the management and maintenance departments and the residents.

Recently some attempts have been made to ameliorate these conditions. The Vincent Astor Foundation offered to sponsor an experiment which would rehabilitate an existing project. At the instigation of the board of directors of the New York City Housing Authority, a closed competition was held wherein the collaborative efforts of the firms of Pomerance and Breines (archite and M. Paul Friedberg and Associ (landscape architects) provided a l level of design which recognized urban quality of the neighborhood the requirements of the tenants. design is predicated on permissiven it attempts to reestablish, reaffirm personal identity of the tenants eliminating the need for signs, fen and barriers. The lands once usu by lawns and shrubbery are given l to the tenants. In their place are es lished large paved areas, raised plan areas, bosques of trees, textured w terraced steps, sunbreaks, spray po sand areas, and a general feeling openness and invitation.

Interestingly enough, the new de provides as much green area as had viously existed, except now the le of the trees planted in close formati the ivy and vines which are twi through the sunbreak, the den planted masses of shrubbery and raised planter beds provide the nee greenery. Patterns and textures we the pavement into fabrics, exposed gregate concrete, asphalt block, other materials create an interest in horizontal plane and visually so these large paved surfaces. This approach regards esthetic satisfact as its prime consideration but proves extremely functional. An ex ing seven-foot difference in elevat has been developed into an amphith ter of informally terraced concr steps with planting pockets at differ terrace levels.

The children use the attractive raced steps as their own private mo tain during the daytime. This amphit ater overlooks a plaza area with a fountain in the center. The fountain composed of four sculptural aqua animals which spray water into a po During the summer the children us as a spray pool and, at other times wh the water is off, the animals provid different play experience. It is one the few decorative fountains existing a public housing project.

Beyond the fountain are three t tured brick walls juxtaposed to form Greek stage. The walls are curved large enough to be roofed over to p vide a refreshment stand, a dressi

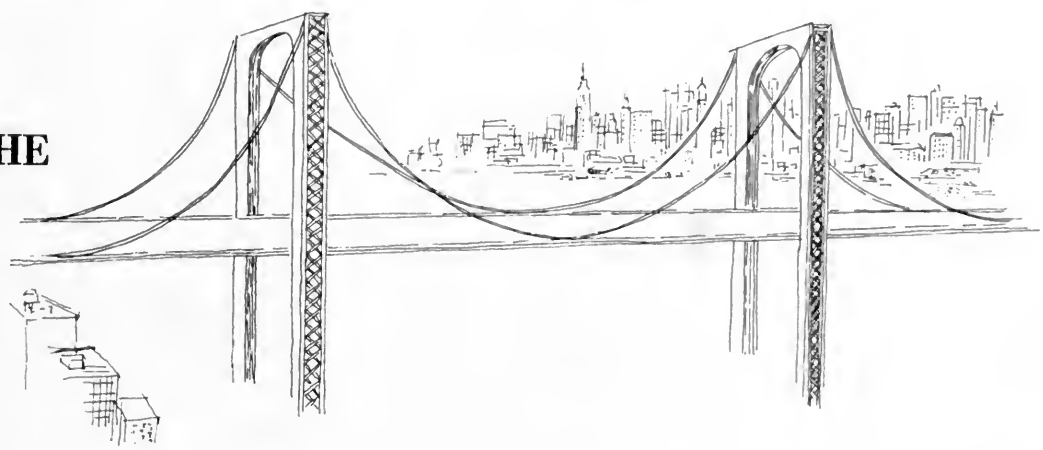
Continued on Page 1

ITE READING

RIDGE TO THE UTURE

Can you realize the potential of an odd parcel of land?

ome unusual play areas are being developed on sites that ed an imaginative eye to see their potential. One such is near the curving ramps of the world's largest suspension bridge, New York City's Verrazano Narrows Bridge. Other areas are being planned on transmission right-of-ways in Southern California.



T THE RECENT OPENING of the New York City's Verrazano Bridge few visitors knew that from amid the sea onstruction along Fort Hamilton Parkway, a new playnd—designed for the future—will emerge. On a tenc site near the majestic suspension bridge's curving aps, new ideas—that have been studied for a number of ecs—will soon become a reality. The New York City epartment of Parks' standards for construction of parks nplaygrounds in general are being revised and updated sign, materials, and construction methods.

the Narrows Bridge Playground, court-games areas ill blend into curving play areas for younger children, uiet-games areas for older people, and a formal setting or flagpole commemorating Giovanni di Verrazano. The hildren's areas will include shower walls and basins; climbgareas, new shapes and sculptures, colored pavements, nd the traditional swings, slides, and seesaws.

Sand areas will zigzag across a climbing wall. Mothers' ting areas will be nearby under groves of trees with plantgareas cut into the playground at several points. The ne line of fencing around the ten tennis courts has been ied by staggering the courts. Sitting areas along Fort Hamilton Parkway have been imaginatively designed. The recreation building, set 45° to the axis, builds up to a gently ping shelter.

At Mill Basin in Brooklyn, contract plans are being comted for a considerably larger area permitting a full-size seball field, softball field, and football field. The playground area, at one corner, will again follow an imaginative design approach. Here, children will have traditional and new equipment organized into several areas along with sandpits and shower basins.

The analysis of a New York City playground requires the careful consideration of many factors. The average site should, and, in fact, generally must, serve all age groups. Several activities need areas about as standard as the metric bar in Paris. Softball, basketball, and handball courts for teenagers, forcibly squared up to the city's rigid street pattern and enclosed by fencing, are natural targets for critics of the great expanses of pavement. In the remainder of the playground, the designer has much more freedom.

As a pilot project, plans have recently been studied for a typical three-acre city block. An asphalt softball area is dished in the center for artificial freezing for ice skating. At one end, the field is surrounded by trees and grass areas. At the other end, a raised platform for a pleasant sitting area serves as a shelter with trees growing up from below through holes in the surface. At the center of the area, a 50′-by-100′ swimming pool, sculpture grove, and children's areas are planned both above and below grade. A recreation building for the pool has gamerooms opening off the platform at the second floor. Other studies include bridging streets with wide bridges similar to the above platform design.

Changes are being made in building, shelter, apparatus, and bench design. Surfacing and color are being studied. Utility details will not be revised except in relation to new materials and construction methods.

The city park department respects the standards that served so well but recognizes that it is time for change. The designer will have new standards but still the right and

duty to use them with imagination.—NEWBOLD MORRIS, *Commissioner of Parks, New York City.*

POWER-LINE PLAYGROUND

THE Southern California Edison Company has a system of transmission right-of-ways emanating from the Huntington Beach generating station. They pass through the cities of Huntington Beach, Fountain Valley, Westminster, Garden Grove, Anaheim, Stanton, and various parts of Orange and other counties throughout Southern California. Towers are approximately a hundred feet high and are located about 1320 feet apart. The right-of-way owned by the Edison Company is two hundred feet wide, and although municipal green-belt development of the area is a relatively new departure for the company, they have demonstrated a willingness to explore all the potential uses of the area. They are still groping for policies to guide this new use, but stress that any development allowed will be based on the individual transmission needs of that particular portion of the right-of-way.

In the city of Fountain Valley the first steps into development of a right-of-way were guided by planning director Stan Mansfield and city administrator Ed McDonald in 1962. A subdivider agreed to participate in the plan, and the Edison Company gave the city a lease for a ten-year period. All future negotiations will be separate considerations. A park development plan was drawn, and was approved by the city council and the Edison Company. It was then graded and fenced by the city, while the developer contributed $6,500 to the project. An irrigation system was installed, grass planted, and three picnic tables, tetherball pole, and volleyball standards added. All metal equipment had to be grounded, adding about $20 to the installation cost. With the addition of a recreation equipment storage bin, the area was operated last summer as one of three city playgrounds. A major limitation was shade and shelter, but most activities were conducted successfully.

The area is not being used as a supervised playground now, but Fountain Valley will install a slide, climber and swings. Also, bids have been received for concrete walkways, picnic tables, and bench pads and are awaiting council action. Trees will be purchased, and a home-owners association has volunteered a twelve-man crew to provide the labor.

Maximum development of the Edison right-of-way throughout Fountain Valley would involve forty-t acres of usable land, estimated with development cost $252,000. To acquire this land would cost over $340, at current land values of $23,000 per acre.

The new master park plan for Fountain Valley calls right-of-way property adjacent to schools to be leased developed first, hopefully in the same irrigation cont as that of the school. Other portions would be leased developed as funds become available. Future developn will follow an existing pattern of requesting adjacent l developers to contribute a pro-rated share of improven costs. This pattern has met no opposition.

Five other agencies appear interested in developing ri of-way areas. Anaheim has a proposed plan but has no yet presented it for Edison approval. Huntington Be and Westminster are also studying possibilities within t cities. Montebello's plan has been approved, but it has yet moved to develop the site. The Blessed Sacram Catholic Church in Westminster is also exploring the of the right-of-way as a school playground.

Developing right-of-way property:

- Provides much needed green-belt or park-like area individual and family activities.
- Utilizes land area to fullest potential.
- Improves appearance of land and provides esthetic visual relief from urban development.
- Reduces expenditures for parkland acquisition, ther freeing funds for early capital improvements on other pa or right-of-ways.
- Increases property value of adjacent land.
- Purchase of adjacent land would increase usability right-of-way.

The disadvantages include:

- The somewhat restricted development and activiti Permanent buildings are not as yet permitted, but a requ is pending for use of a portable structure of Edison Co pany design, height, and recommended building materi
- The possibility of the Edison Company terminati agreement and resultant loss of park area and developm costs.
- The buzzing of power lines which annoys or frighte some individuals.
- The lease agreement cost which is variable and det mined by potential development of each parcel. — RAL LAUDENSLAYER, *Director of Parks and Recreation, Founta Valley, California.*

MY MAIN educational work has been for playgrounds, meaning such forests, mountains, oceans, and brooks, not omitting backyards, roofs, and vacant lots, and playgrounds proper, together with the facilities, obstructions, hazards, sunsets, human inspiration and suggestions appurtenant thereto, as may provide the fullest opportunity for boys and girls to grow up as human beings according to the curriculum that nature has marked out.

—JOSEPH LEE.

ulptured play pieces and animals have become an impor-nt part of our better play areas. These miniature Perche-ns inhabit a forested playland area in Opelika, Alabama.

The atmosphere should create for the child the feeling of being an accepted explorer. In this tree creation set up in Kansas City, Missouri, the child evokes a primitive era.

PLANNING PLAY AREAS

Designers and developers of playground equipment must be ever conscious of the world of make-believe

nald Bridgeman, D.P.E.

Dr. Donald Bridgeman, who has just returned from a rsonal survey of playgrounds from coast to coast, here esents some of the observations and ideas garnered on t trip. His study will form the basis for a playground nual being prepared by the National Recreation Associa-n for the U. S. Corps of Engineers for use in planning d construction of playgrounds on Army family installa-ns. A licensed pilot, Dr. Bridgeman visited many areas in s private plane and took innumerable photographs in both ack and white and in color. These will be utilized for the velopment of a series of filmstrips with manuals related various aspects of playgrounds, such as layout, construc-n of equipment, functional value of types of equipment, d supervision.

ROBERT Louis Stevenson in the second verse of his poem "The Swing" has captured the child's world of imagination:

Up in the air and over the wall
Till I can see so wide
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside.

Playground equipment designers and landscape archi-ts should ever be cognizant of this world of make-believe. The facilities for play which they contribute to the community should be designed to ever stimulate and release the creativity inherent within each child. The basic design, the selection of the construction materials, ultimate color, and even the final orientation of the play pieces to the natural environment should focus on this objective. They should release the participant's mental and emotional energies as well as the physical energies.

Practical problems of safety, durability, maintenance, and the need for supervision must still be considered and designed into the basic play idea. Nevertheless, success of the play concept must be predicated on the hypothesis that these practical problems will be dealt with only after the fundamental objective of meeting the needs and expectations of growing children has received primary consideration. These concepts, although nebulous in nature, must be approached in specific meaningful ways. This article will deal with only four of these: shape, proportion, color, and orientation.

SHAPE

THE basic design of equipment and areas should appeal to the esthetic sense of sight. This is not to say that attempts have not been made in this direction, but too often play areas I have seen have the appearance of those institutions generally reserved for those we have found necessary to remove from society. Standards for beauty that are accepted as a part of our culture, whether they be from the school advocating flowing lines or the college of intricate

. BRIDGEMAN *is on sabbatical leave from Springfield Col-e to direct a special playground survey for the National creation Association.*

geometric pattern, should be respected. It may be necessary to sacrifice small allotments of space so that fences, isolating areas may follow an irregularity of pattern in keeping with the natural environment in contrast to the traditional fenced plots. I saw simple sand retainer walls, designed as a symmetrical part of the play area, serving, in addition to their primary function, as a winding challenge to the youngsters who mount and walk on them. They also provided a seat for the supervising mother.

The sense of touch and the pleasures associated with it are often overlooked in an age that caters primarily to the senses of sight and hearing. Yet we have only to watch small children as they run their hands over irregular objects, pausing to linger where the esthetic sense is pleasing and quickly speeding by the surface that awakens no response, to recognize the importance of nurturing this inherent pleasure. This brings to my mind the beautiful sculptured play pieces or animals that have become an important part of our better play areas. I remember a small two-dimensional boy's head on a restroom door where I saw dozens of boys stop and use their index finger to trace the irregular part through the boy's wavy hair.

PROPORTION

THE PRINCIPLE of proportion should receive careful consideration as it is a matter of ultimate importance in the world of the child. Equipment properly proportioned for age groups will encourage the small youngster in his initial play experience and still provide for an adventurous child a more challenging point of beginning. Thus, the child enjoys successful play experience on equipment designed in keeping with his physical limitations as well as the less tangible factors of his emotional readiness and social development. Proportioned equipment may serve to promote for natural divisions in age groupings as the older child turns away from areas designed primarily for his younger brother. This may further serve to reduce equipment breakage caused by older children on undersized equipment.

COLOR

COLOR is one of the components that should contribute to the total objective of developing a play environment indigenous to the local natural community while complementing the play instincts of the child. Using any old color just for the sake of color is in itself not a satisfactory criteria for the haphazard paint schemes used by professionals in the field. My trip proved to me that if color is to be a part of the play motif, a rationale for the use of it must be thoroughly investigated. Answers to the following questions should contribute a sound basis for using color in play areas:

- What colors contribute to a play atmosphere?
- How can color assist or detract from optical proportions?
- In what ways can the use of color contribute to safety in the play space?
- What colors are generally complimentary to the natural environment?
- What effect will changing seasons have on the us color where play space is utilized through two or seasons.

ORIENTATION OF EQUIPMENT

THE SUCCESS or failure of a play area to meet the n of its participants may depend to a greater or l degree upon the orientation of the equipment. The fa of spacing to promote for maximum safety for the pa pants should be underscored. However, in turning to task of building a real play community, several spe principles should be observed. Swing locations that pe the youngster, as Stevenson writes, "to escape over garden wall" rather than face the brick apartment or ch link fence are worthy of consideraton. A small hill on playground would be a natural location for the slide to a young astronaut a sense of towering height as he asc the ten-foot slide ladder.

Natural depressions or prominences may serve to sepa play areas in lieu of manmade barriers. Play walls and p houses should be located away from busy walks in o that the child may be swept along to his land of make-bel without hearing the shouts of the astronaut as he makes reentry. The atmosphere should create for the child feeling of being an accepted intruder. Equipment sh still be in the line of sight of the professional supervis at least in a location to receive the casual supervision of parents in attendance.

Moulded or sculptured pieces demand similar semi-is tion, I found. The piece may be large with many small p spaces encouraging multiple play ideas. On the other ha the theme may demand several small pieces that contri to a central idea. If the latter is the case, it is important t this equipment be physically related to permit the child to unfold their play role.

Maximum use of plantings to provide for shade beauty cannot be overlooked. Careful selection of shr will further aid the general traffic flow. Traffic patte should be established that permit a free flow of traffic wh protecting running children from moving and swing equipment.

Equipment permitting a limited number of participa at one time, as illustrated by the swings and slide, sho be located as far from the gate as possible. This perm those pieces of equipment such as climbers to absorb larger numbers as groups descend upon the play a Stragglers then find their way to the swings, reducing c flicts over who has first turns.

SUMMARY

MY TRIP proved that the final development of a play a cannot be realized in any arbitrary way. The plan must carefully collect all the pertinent information p taining to the specific project to be developed. These f tors must then be given a position on a priority list prio applying the basic principles of compromise. The pitfall the process is apparent when decisions are reached bef an exhaustive study is made to accumulate all relative formation. #

TOT AREA ON A SHOE-STRING

rginia L. Bedford

THE OLD LADY who lived in a shoe had so many children she didn't know what to do—but the city of buquerque, New Mexico, could have ld her! When the city was confronted th preschoolers who had no place to ay, it found the answer in an obsolete rseshoe court which was converted to an imaginative totlot by using unnited ingenuity and shoestring financg.

Several years ago the Albuquerque rks and Recreation Department purased 1.8 acres of a partially develed park site. This property was quite ndown, since it had been neglected r many years. Installations at that ne consisted of a small wading pool, large cement sandbox adjacent to the ol, some heavy-duty swings, and, extly in the center of the property, some rseshoe courts, enclosed by a fourot wall. The area inside this wall s approximately 65′-by-65′, or 4,225 uare feet. All these installations had en built during the depression as part the National Youth Administration ojects in Albuquerque.

Development of a community center this site, with organized, supervised creation activities was precipitated by e request of residents of the neighrhood, since there were so many chilen and teenagers in the area, and the ed for a constructive recreation proam was urgent. The response was thusiastic and participation in all actities was unexpectedly high. A supervor was appointed and organized ograms inaugurated.

One of the many problems encounted during the initial summer of opation was what to do with preschool ildren, aged four to six, who came to playground and who wanted to be on the "fun." Most of these children me with their older brothers and sis-s, who often became so absorbed in eir own games that they could not look after these younger children. Preoccupation with the little ones not only deprived the older children from participating wholeheartedly and fully in games and other activities, but led to constant disruption and disorganization of games. It was imperative that some provision be made for preschoolers' activities.

Salvaged sewer culvert makes an ideal playhouse in tot area which Albuquerque developed in an obsolete horseshoe court to provide activities for preschoolers.

The old horseshoe courts were of no practical value since interest in this activity had completely died out in the neighborhood and the courts were never used. Why not use these obsolete courts with their low wall as a special "tot area"? The area was large enough to accommodate at least forty children, with plenty of space for their playtime needs. Here they would be protected from the more active and skilled games of the older children, completely undisturbed, and able to enjoy a more meaningful experience. However, almost no funds were available in the operating budget at this time. Imagination and ingenuity, plus weeks of hard work, salvaging of scrapped materials, and donations of paint solved the problem! Intrigued and excited, the recreation leaders volunteered their time and talents to the project, and most of the work was done by them.

THE FIRST STEP was to do something about a mass of broken glass and other debris. After the pitchers' boxes were removed, the most practical way to clean up the area was to remove about three feet of top material. After this, paint seemed to be most urgent, in order to make the area attractive and

ss BEDFORD *is recreation administrate assistant, Albuquerque, New Mexi, Parks and Recreation Department.*

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inviting. Donations of odds and ends of paint samples from several local paint stores solved this need. These samples were used to great advantage, with many unusual results.

The wall was built of adobe bricks covered with cement, a type of building material native to this part of the Southwest. It was constructed of sixteen panels with a pilaster of concrete approximately every twelve feet, and the entire wall was a dull dark brown color.

When the murals were completed, the pilasters were painted white, separating each design, so the many colors in each of the murals did not conflict. Then, the outside of the wall was painted white with the rounded top a bright turquoise blue for contrast. The small wooden entrance gate was painted bright red and the gate at the opposite side still another color. This profuse use of color created a gay and inviting appearance.

To brighten it up, each of the sixteen panels was painted with a different mural. Several were free-form designs; several, broad alternating stripes; and the balance with more realistic characters which it was felt would intrigue the children. No traditional Mother Goose or Walt Disney characters were used. Many of the designs had a humorous twist, such as an amusing octopus, with white gloves on each of its tentacles and jaunty "Mr. Bee" with top hat, bright weskit and cane!

WHAT TO DO about equipment? A large surplus cement sewer culvert was located. This culvert, six feet in diameter and four feet long, weighing almost a ton, was put in place by a crane. Instead of placing it so that the children could crawl through it, it was set on end and became a playhouse. A round opening in one side, about two feet in diameter, gave the appearance of a window, and another rectangular opening served as a small open door. Not only could this "equipment" be used to "play house," but was also excellent for climbing.

Several old discarded bus stop benches were retrieved from the city dump. These were wooden, but had heavy cement ends. When these were set in place, their normal position was reversed so that they served as a bench, with a back, and were the r height for use by small children. A s box was made by using the lun from the original horseshoe pitch boxes.

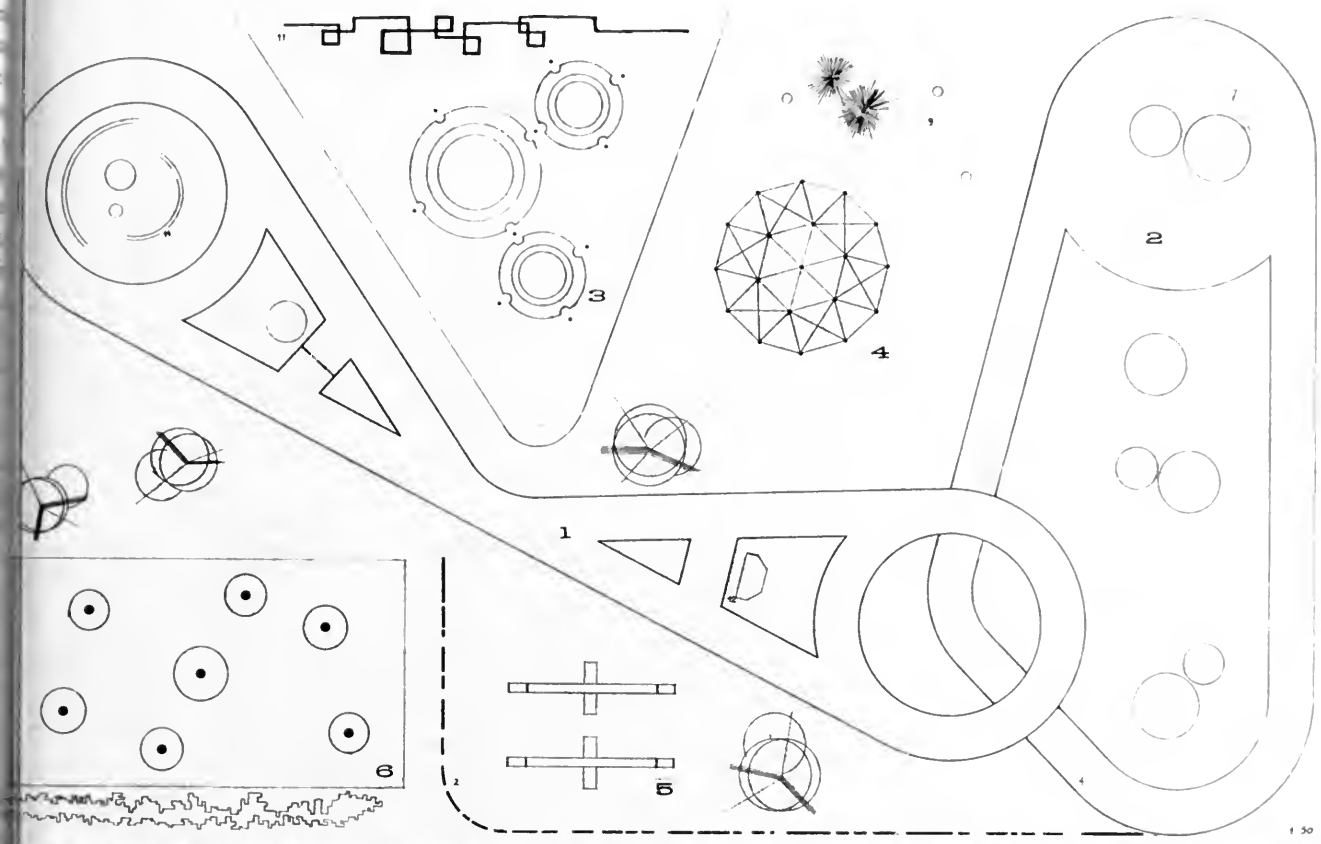
The problem of something to use table games, finger painting, draw and coloring was solved by the donat of a Formica-topped table, which wo withstand rain or snow. This was down to the proper height and se cement. Two large weatherproof boxes were built out of scrap wood storing of blocks, books, balls, other materials used exclusively for preschoolers. A large tree donated planted by some of the high-school b added more shade, and the installat of a pole, topped by a wooden bi house, made by some older children a craft class, completed the equipm

The greatest expense incurred in veloping this area was the purchase two aluminum canopies for shade set of junior swings, a six-foot sli and the building of a small cement s for hardtop games. All the rest of play equipment was homemade or trieved from discarded materials.

The ground was topped with two f of river sand. Although this mater made a soft surface should the child fall, it was not too satisfactory, as retained the heat quite noticeably a clung to the children's clothing. It h to be used, however, until some ti later when a sprinkler system was stalled, and the ground area plant with a sturdy type of Bermuda gra suitable for heavy wear and tear. Wh this grass was planted, enough ar around the inside of the wall was l bare, so these small children could ha some space to plant flower seeds, a feel that they too had a part in dev oping their "tot area."

The results of all this have been mo rewarding. Most important, the pro lem of solving a real need in the co munity has been met. This is evidenc by the constant use of the prescho area, not only by children from the i mediate neighborhood, but from oth parts of the city as well. In additio the many people who helped in th project had the satisfaction of meetin a challenge and developing an obso facility into something useful and a tractive. And all on a "shoestring"!

RECIPE FOR CITY PLAYGROUNDS



ety distinguishes this playground. Facilities (in a variety f xtures, colors, and shapes) include: (1) a concrete roller ng course with toll and gas stations, (2) a water course nd sand island, with climb-through play structures, (3) a area with circular tower "fortresses" and decorative tubular construction which might be used for chinning, (4) another grass aren with geodesic construction device and trees for climbing, (5) a grass area with seesaws, (6) play sculptures for climbing, separated by a decorative wall from the adjoining sand area.

LAYGROUNDS in New York City are generally uniform, with some few notable exceptions. Hoping for bolder thoughts on playground design, the Park Association ew York City, a nonprofit citizens organization, recently sored a competition among students for new design . A display of the winning designs was followed up publication of an attractive pamphlet, *New Ideas for grounds.* It gives reproductions of a few of the best ns and points up the elements necessary to a good play- nd, as follows *(in brief):*

ety. The first characteristic of a good playground is it should never be dull. Too often people think that grounds can be made more interesting by installing temporary" equipment, only to find that children grow of it after one or two uses. Variety, the spice of play- nds, should take many forms: shapes, colors, textures, mostly activities. Children need many different things .

gn. A playground should not be just a collection of s. It should have a unity all its own. The various ac- es should be related to a basic scheme, and thereby make play more comprehensive. Children should be encouraged to tie together the different playground elements into unlimited combinations of games and adventures. Simplicity of design is often the best motto.

Security. Children should feel secure and safe in a playground—particularly small children. Security includes shelter from the weather, facilities for adult supervision, and physical separation of different ages and activities. Shelter may be a roof or a wall, or simply trees overhead—particularly good because they provide shelter without deep shadow. Supervision means either comfortable seating for adults or play areas designed for adult participation. Physical safety is also a part of security.

Adventure. Playgrounds should give each child the opportunity for exciting and imaginative play. Obviously the techniques for achieving this result vary with the age group to be served, but the principle can be applied in each instance if sufficient ingenuity is used. Copies of the pamphlet are available free from the Park Association, 15 Gramercy Park, New York 10003.

PROGRAM

EVENTS THAT ARE SPECIAL

What do children remember after the playground season is over or their playground years are behind them? They remember the special events and projects that made them feel like Little Jack Horner pulling plums from the program pie. Such events call for careful planning by the recreation staff and much hard work by participants, parents, and leaders. The resulting fun and festivity is enjoyed by all. Here are some events and projects that were real highlights.

Project Unisphere

AS THEIR end-of-the-summer program, playgrounds in Hopewell, Virginia, presented a miniature World's Fair. One of the ten playgrounds in the city was selected as the site for the big project. Each playground decided on the section of the world it wished to represent and planned, weeks in vance, for the construction of its p ions, the gathering of its costumes, niture, objects of art, and any c materials pertaining to its chosen c try. Travel agencies provided colc posters and several business orga tions donated plastic flags and o decorations. Children were ch from each playground to populate Indian village and Hawaiian be The beach was located in the sand

As Fair day approached, the ac building of the pavilions began. Lea and children alike participated in erection of a Japanese teahouse (c plete with thatched roof), pavili from Northern Europe, Southern rope, the British Isles, Latin Amer and a game booth, playgrounds art hibit, and Early American hot stand.

Benefit suppers in Tampa, Florida, not only raised funds for service projects but promoted neighborhood amity and unity.

How to turn a pickup truck into a tugboat! It required some fifty-five thousand paper napkins twisted into a chicken-

wire frame and hundreds of hours of work by youngsters in Trenton, Michigan, to prepare a striking float for parades.

As its Fair symbol, Hopewell used a large plywood uni- were placed in the wading pool. Around the fence that led it were flags of many nations carrying out the theme ace Through Understanding." Hopewell's mayor cut ribbon at the entrance to officially open the day's festivi- Music was provided over the public-address system and grams were handed out at the gate. A carousel was in ration for the children to enjoy free of charge.

Junior Olympics were held in the tennis court and win- were awarded gold cups. "Miss Universe" was selected m approximately thirty contestants. The chamber of merce president, an editor from the *Hopewell News*, and city manager served as judges for the event. The winner given a gold cup, crown, and a large stuffed animal.

The last event on the program was an exhibition of gym- tics by the Explorer Scouts. Most parents and children e by this time exhausted, but happy that the Fair had ven so successful.—RAYMOND L. MATHIS, JR., *Superin- lent of Parks and Recreation, Hopewell, Virginia.*

Tootin' Tommy

ONE MAY THINK of a napkin as simply a piece of paper used during meals. However, the children and recre- n leaders in Trenton, Michigan, used some fifty-five usand napkins and chicken wire to construct a float rep- enting the city's recreation program in its many aspects. float measured 35′-by-17′-by-13′. Two weeks of con- ous labor were spent on its construction. During the few days the Quonset hut, in which it was built, stayed n late into the night.

Carrying out the theme of Trenton's Summer Water Car- al, the float was shaped like a tugboat complete with king eyes, puffing stack, bellowing horn, and rocking ion. For mobility, the float was constructed over a pick-up truck. Many parks were supplied with sections of the chicken-wire frame to stuff with twisted napkins. The painting took nearly two days.

A contest was initiated to name the float. Children between seven and fourteen years were allowed to enter. The winning name was "Tootin' Tommy," and the winning entrant marched in the parades with the float.

Parades and events in which the float was featured included the Wyandotte July 4th parade, Riverview July 5th parade, Trenton Water Carnival, and the Trenton Carnival. During the parades the Trenton Twirlers, a group of majorettes aged seven to sixteen, accompanied the float. The girls, numbering fifteen in all, wore red-and-white uniforms and carried the city banner. One of the recreation park leaders trained the troupe at her park. In addition, they were requested to march in the Detroit Soap-Box Derby parades.

This was the second year of such activity in the Trenton recreation program, and the department is looking forward to more of these types of events.—R. ERIC REICKEL, *Director of Parks and Recreation, Trenton, Michigan.*

Olympic Campout

THE OLYMPIC GAMES are an old and revered custom in our society. The Olympic ideal of individual and peaceful athletic competition has survived thousands of years after the civilization which founded it died. The idea of a Junior Olympics is certainly not new. Indeed, hundreds of communities conduct such events. However, California's Tantau Recreation and Park District added a new and exciting dimension to the Junior Olympics, using the original Olympic customs as a model.

During the Olympic Games period it was the custom in Greece that all wars should cease and all men should be at

peace. The contestants from the Greek city states would make the trip to Olympia, site of the games, and camp outside the arena. Winners of the contest were crowned with olive wreaths as a sign of their victory and were honored in their cities. Using this idea as a starting point, the district decided to combine an Olympics with a campout. This was to be the major undertaking of the summer. Since Tantau is a small district with a population of only about four thousand it was decided to make the effort really worthwhile.

Registration was taken a month prior to the games. Each registrant paid $.25 to cover the cost of his breakfast on Olympic day. Registrants were divided into three groups, each group having the same approximate overall skill level determined by a trial two weeks prior to the games. Each group had twenty boys aged eight to twelve. The eight- and nine-year-old boys competed against each other and the ten- to 12-year-old boys against each other. The groups were given the names of three city states, Athens, Corinth, and Sparta. Information on their city was given to the boys a week before the games. In the meantime, the arts-and-crafts class had fashioned wreaths from plastic flower stems purchased at the dime store. The wreaths were sprayed with spray paint, gold for first, silver for second, and red for third.

On Olympic night everything was in readiness when the teams arrived at sunset. Sleeping gear was set up on the lawn and park area of the district. Each team had a yell and each had a storyteller to tell about his city. A staff member narrated the history of the Olympic games; an outdoor showing of the movie *Bob Mathias, All-American* followed; then the campers were put to bed.

It was a long night for the director and recreation supervisor. Sixty rambunctious boys can present quite a problem. The boys were awakened at 6:30 AM for breakfast. Breakfast consisted of cereal, hot chocolate, a doughnut and a banana. The whole meal was quickly prepared in the district kitchen and served to the hungry youngsters. After breakfast, the sleeping gear was gathered and stored in the recreation hall. The teams formed for the parade to the adjacent playground where the games were to be held. Running before the teams was the Olympic torch bearer carrying the torch of the Olympics. The torch was made of construction paper and aluminum foil.

Track and field events for the eight- and nine-year-olds were 25-yard dash, 220 relay, broad jump, basketball putt, softball throw, and tug-of-war. Track and field events for the ten- and twelve-year-olds were 50-yard dash, 440-yard relay, broad jump, basketball putt, softball throw, tug-of-war.

Each city state was allowed to enter three men in each individual event, one relay team and one tug-of-war team in each class. Four places were given on a 4-3-2-1 basis.

Scores for both age classes were counted together in totaling the scores as well as scores given for the Olympic Parade (five for first; three, second; one, third). Sparta emerged the winner in points. With the winners wreathed, the events run, and the torch extinguished, the recre staff, bleary-eyed but happy, staggered on home to little rest for the next day's activities.—ROY SAVAGE *Director of Recreation, West Side Recreation and District, California.*

Fun for Funds

TWO YEARS AGO the recreation department in Ta Florida, decided to have one service project a and that each of its fifty-seven playgrounds would co money-raising activities in which all the proceeds wou combined to help a local agency or organization.

The first year $1,700 dollars was raised to provide *lettes* for the Tampa Municipal Hospital. This money obtained through sales of all kinds which included: s cone, white-elephant, auction, peanut, and popcorn Other playgrounds had benefit suppers, family partie talent shows.

The benefit suppers involved many people outside the mal playground participants. Merchants were approa for bargain food prices and help on publicity. Mothers fathers were involved in cooking and serving the food. ticipants helped in making decorations and selling tic And, most important of all, next-door neighbors—many the first time—ate and talked with each other.

The family benefit parties also resulted in many pe meeting their neighbors for the first time. They also sho those who participated that there are many games and tivities people of different ages can enjoy at the same and families can play together with mutual enjoyment.

Directors found the service-project benefits the pe vehicle to show off local talent. One district of nine p grounds had so many volunteer "hams," that the best chosen to be in the traveling talent show which was g on many areas.

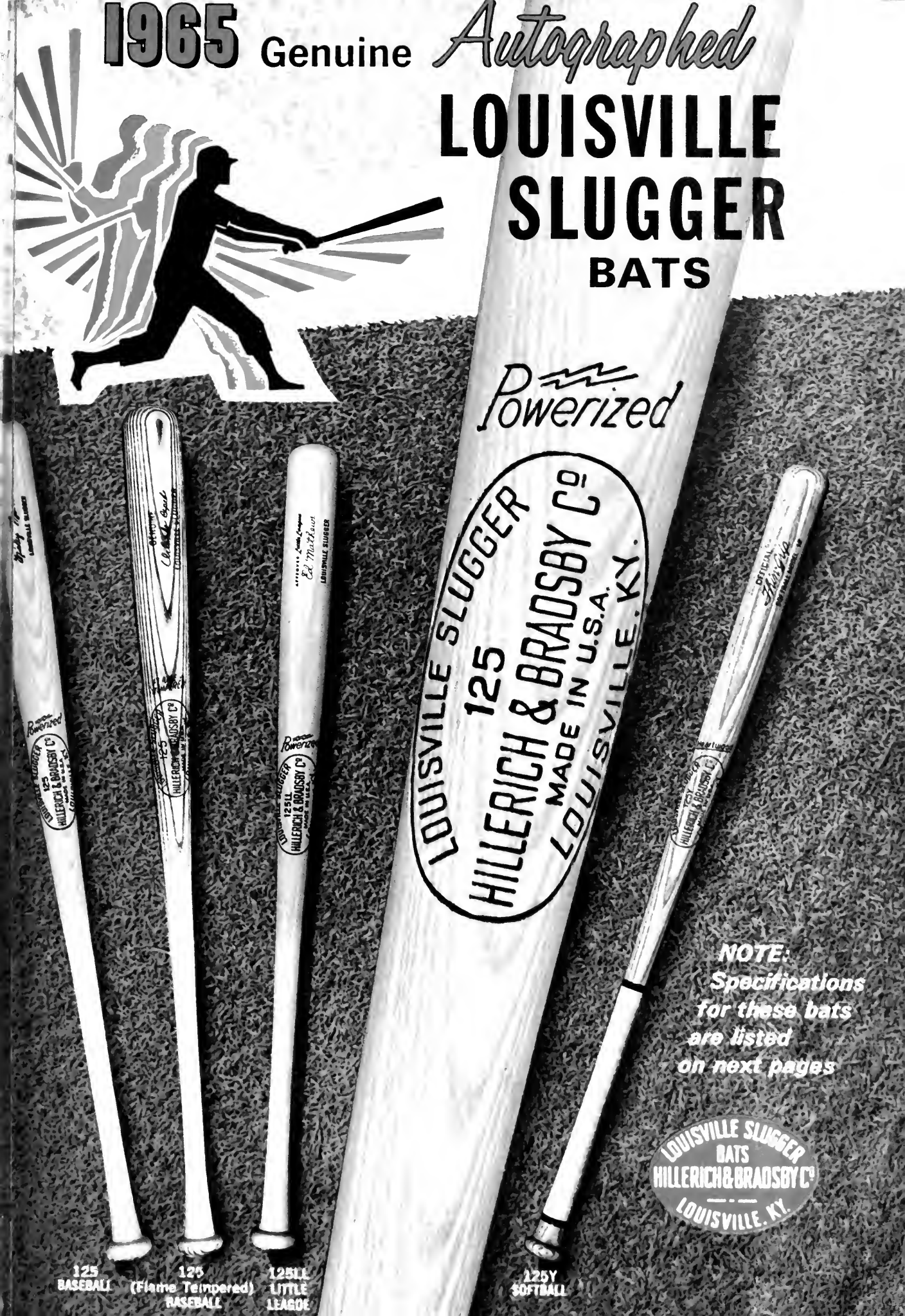
In addition to the yearly service projects, during Ch mas Tampa encourages playground youngsters to thin others—to realize that giving is the best part of Christ Food baskets and toys are collected for needy families; decorations are made for hospital patients; talented ticipants entertain patients at the hospital and homes the aged; and caroling groups sing to shut-ins and se citizens in the neighborhood.

The department is now raising $1,000 to provide ne sary equipment for the Clinic for Crippled Children Adults. There is no doubt this equipment will help benefit many people but it could never begin to affect many people as the activities conducted to raise the mon These activities gave many youngsters the opportunity display their talents; they helped communities become a hesive neighborhood; they helped the playground beco the hub of the community; and most important of all, t helped remind citizens of all ages that truly it is better give than to receive.—STORMY HESEL, *Information Spec ist, Recreation Department, Tampa, Florida.*

★ ★ ★

Children who play well together become adults who live well together.—*Slogan used by Redwood City, Californ*

1965 Genuine *Autographed* LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS



Genuine *Autographed* LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS

As illustrated on preceding page

125 GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER — POWERIZED. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash with natural finish. Authentic autographed models of the twenty-four sluggers listed below comprise the No. 125 line. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $4.90**

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Bob Allison	Norm Cash	Nelson Fox	Ed Mathews	Billy Williams
Ernie Banks	Orlando Cepeda	Al Kaline	Tony Oliva	Maury Wills
Yogi Berra	Roberto Clemente	Harmon Killebrew	Brooks Robinson	Carl Yastrzemski
Ken Boyer	Rocky Colavito	Mickey Mantle	Frank Robinson	

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MODELS:

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Yogi Berra	Tommy Davis	Harmon Killebrew	Ed Mathews	Carl Yastrzemski

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140S SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Turned from fine white ash, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $3.30**

14W SAFE HIT. Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from 33" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.70**

11B BIG LEAGUER. Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds. **Each $2.30**

130S SPECIAL SAFE HIT. Turned from ash, with rich dark maroon finish and natural white handle. Patterned after original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 25 pounds. **Each $2.30**

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18 Bats shipped with a hard hitting FLOOR DISPLAY CARTON

Contains:

6 BASEBALL BATS — One each of models 125 Flame Tempered, 125S Flame Tempered 150S, 140S, 130S and 9.

4 SOFTBALL BATS — One each of models 100W, 54, 52H and 50.

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All these bats are illustrated under their proper numbers elsewhere; shipping weight, 34 pounds per unit **$51.95**

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Approved *Little League*

PERFORMANCE MAKES THEM FAMOUS

ATS

For the consist-
all grip. Finest
. One dozen to
Each $3.70

125LL GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER — POWERIZED. Large-size junior bat. Turned open-air-seasoned white ash and hickory. Bats in each carton of one dozen are natural white finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Harmon Killebrew, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** Packed 1/28", 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 1/32" bats in Shipping weight, 21 pounds

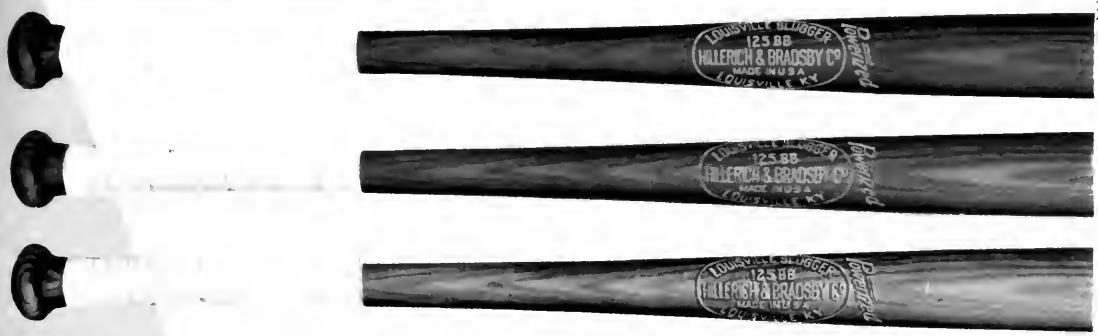
ALL BAT. For
esigned, with a
abruptly to a
rip. One dozen
ds **Each $3.70**

RIZED" SOFT-
l white. Large
e grip. Packed
pounds
Each $3 70

125LL FLAME TEMPERED — GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Same as the No. 125LL des except that it has the FLAME TEMPERED finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Al Kaline, Harmon Killebrew, Mickey Mantle, R and Ed Mathews.** One dozen in carton. All bats of one length (28", 29", 30", 31", or 32") of your choice. Shipping weight, 20

AL SOFTBALL
d on the ball.
and very long
ural finish, ash.
34". Shipping
Each $3.70

E TEMPERED"
lame tempered
r), white tape
2", 4 33", and
Each $3.50



125BB GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER — POWERIZED. Large-size junior bat. Assorted f **Blue,** and **Green** (4 of each color to the dozen). White tape grip. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Al Kaline, Harmon Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** One dozen in carton. All bats of one length (28", 29", 30", 31", or 32") of Shipping weight, 21 pounds

125J GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER — POWERIZED. Medium-size junior bat. Turned open-air-seasoned ash. In each carton of one dozen are packed eleven natural white finish, one in new walnut finish. A **Ernie Banks, Tommy Davis, Harmon Killebrew, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris** and **Ed Mathews.** Lengths, 1/28", 3/29", 4/30", 3/3 Shipping weight, 19 pounds

JL LITTLE LEAGUE *"It's a Louisville."* Large size junior bat with two-tone black barrel and white handle finish. Each the name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Harmon Killebrew, Al Kaline, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and One dozen in carton, 28" to 32" lengths. Shipping weight, 20 pounds

J2 LITTLE LEAGUE. Large-size junior bat. Natural finish. Each bat branded with name of one of these famous h **Aaron, Al Kaline, Harmon Killebrew, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** One dozen in carton, 28" to 32" ping weight, 20 pounds

125K GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Small-size junior bat. Natural finish. Each bat genuine autograph of one of these famous sluggers: **Henry Aaron, Al Kaline, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ed Mathews.** C carton, 28" length only. Shipping weight, 16 pounds

Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any bat in the Louisville Slugger bat line may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

Bats for JUNIOR • PONY • CO

Any bat in the Louisville Slugger bat line
LEAGUE play. For PONY LEAGUE the fo
125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S. Also, any J
numbers may be used in Pony League or J

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER and H & B SOFTBALL BATS

125L LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "VENUS" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT — POWERIZED. For girl hitte
taper to a small grip. Natural white finish northern white ash. One dozen in carton, 33" length; s

102 LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "SWING KING" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softb
hickory. Oil Tempered and finished in saddle brown. Packed one dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34'

100W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "DART" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball n
and/or hickory. Natural white finish and Oil Tempered. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; sh

300C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "MARS" OFFICIAL "SLOW-PITCH" SOFTBALL BAT. Ash and/or
grip. (New maximum size — 2¼" in diameter). Packed one dozen to carton 6/32" and 6/33". Shippi

56 It's a Louisville "TITANIC" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Natural finish. Ash and/or hickory.
models in carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds

54 It's a Louisville "JET POWER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted models turned from a
black zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds

75RB RAINBOW SOFTBALL BAT A

**75RB H & B RAINBOW ASSORTMENT OF "RED FLASH," "GREEN FLAS
FLASH" SOFTBALL BATS.** An Assortment of softball models finished in bright r
with gold branding. Solid white tape grip. Four bats of each finish to each ca
6/31" and 6/32" lengths; shipping weight, 21 pounds

blue zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 33"
Each $2.

ebony. One dozen assorted models to carton,
Each $1.

and gray zapon grip. Assorted models. One
Each $1.

rton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight,
Each $1.

ROUND BATS

bats in Recreation and Playground play.

branding. White tape grip. One dozen in
0 pounds
Each $2.91

color to the dozen) with gold foil branding.
20 pounds
Each $1.80

rton, 28" length only. Shipping weight, 45
Each $1.00

rademark stands Supreme

Printed in U.S.A.

udden death! When youngsters go surfing" along the sidewalks or streets n their platform skates, they risk life nd limb and bring heartache, damaged utomobile, and possible injury to the nwary motorist who can't stop short.

PLAYGROUND SURFING

How the Tampa recreation department lured skate "surfing" from the sidewalks to the safety of the playground

avid M. Barksdale

ALMOST OVERNIGHT, skate-boarding, or sidewalk surfing, became a very popular activity with oungsters, teenagers, and college stuents in Tampa, Florida. Although surfg, or riding and doing stunts on platrmed roller skates, is a lot of fun hich requires agility, coordination d balance, it is also potentially dangrous to the surfer, pedestrians, and tomobile drivers when done on the dewalks. A Tampa city ordinance akes it unlawful to ride anything with heels on the sidewalk and the chief of olice stated that his staff would enforce e ordinance for the safety of all conrned. It soon became apparent somefing had to be done to help make surg safer and yet still challenging.

After a meeting of supervisors, the creation department decided to act on e following ideas:

To change the concept of *sidewalk* rfing to *playground* surfing through full picture spread in the local daily wspaper, radio-spot announcements.

R. BARKSDALE *is superintendent of creation in Tampa, Florida.*

Limbo surfing. Teenager Richard McConnell displays his complete control of his platform skates during this playground contest. Dick, winner of many roller-skating events, has switched his skills and enthusiasm to surfing on the playground.

and an article in ten neighborhood newspapers.

- To conduct a special weeklong Wheel Jamboree on each of the fifty-seven playgrounds. *(See below for specific contests.)*
- To allow youngsters to surf on the basketball or tennis courts when there were no other scheduled activities.
- To conduct skill contests periodically when the interest and attendance indicated a need for same.

Wheeljamboree parties were not restricted to surfboards only but included anything on wheels, so that more youngsters could participate in the special activity. Through the cooperation of the press, radio, and TV, youngsters and their parents were not only alerted to the danger of *sidewalk* surfing, but were informed about the challenging alternative—*playground* surfing. Youngsters responded by attending the special wheeljamboree playground parties. Now, recreation leaders are keeping their fingers crossed that they can keep the youngsters playground surfing instead of sidewalk surfing.

Among the contests conducted during Wheel Jamboree were:

PLAYGROUND SURFING

Maneuvering: Cardboard cartons are placed six feet apart along a straight line sixty-six feet long. Each rider weaves to pass on alternate sides of the markers. Points were scored as follows: ten points for perfect execution; one point off for each time a marker is touched by any part of the rider or his surfboard; half a point off for each time the rider falls off the surfboard.

Straight line balance: Contestants ride for thirty feet between parallel lines four inches apart, without touching beveled blocks placed against the lines in pairs (twelve blocks required) at distances of six feet. Ten points scored for perfect execution; one point off each time a wheel touches either line; one point off each time a wheel rolls outside the line on either side; one point off each time a wheel touches a block; one point off each time a rider falls off his surfboard.

BICYCLES

Water race: Contestants line up, each with a paper cup full of water. Contestants hold cup of water over the top of their heads and race to the finish line. Cups of the first two over the finish line are checked and the one with the most water in cup wins—ten points.

Blindfold race: Each blindfolded contestant rides until he thinks he is at the finish line (only one contestant at a time, for safety). The one who dismounts nearest to the line wins ten points.

SKATES

Skating meet: Participants are divi into age classifications and 50-, 75-, 100-yard dashes are conducted skates with winners receiving points; second place, five points; third, one point.

Obstacle race (125 yards): Four stacles placed twenty-five yards ap include a tennis net to skate under, of tables to climb over, six-inch hur to jump over, and row of barrels w top and bottom off to crawl throu Winner gets ten points; second pla five points; and third place, one po

HOOPS

Hoop rolling: Fifty yards (25 ya down, around a tree or other mark and 25 yards back) for large whe twenty-six inches or more in diamet Shorter distances for smaller whe Winners receive ten points; secc place, five points; and third place, c point.

Pushmobiles: Judged on best ma biggest, most original, best looking, cetera. Points awarded accordingly

Participants who score the most tal points by participating in one more events and youngsters who ex in the individual contests are given award card.#

INTRODUCTION TO CAMPING!

SUMMER is the time when children should be outdoors exploring shady woods. looking for wildflowers, observing birds and animals, catching tadpoles, and watching frogs. It is the time for hikes, smelling pine needles, and roasting hot dogs on a green stick, the time for dressing up like an Indian and whittling a stick.

Some children are fortunate and experience these pleasures during the summer at a cottage or a camp; but what of those who stay behind in the humid city or town? Must they miss these opportunities? No! Day camping brings them all within the means of every child.

What is day camping? It is an organized group of experience in outdoor living on a day-by-day basis and under trained leadership. The program should be nature-centered and, wherever possible, should have a natural outdoor setting. Day camping is:

- An outdoor program for small groups.
- An opportunity to develop camping skills.
- An introduction to camping.

Day Camping is *not:*

- A playground program transplanted in another location.
- A vacation or stay-at-home club.
- A building-centered program.

Last summer, with these objectives firmly in mind, the recreation staff in Hamilton, Ontario, transformed its day campers into Indian braves and princesses, each with a great sense of fellowship and pride in the tribe to which he or she belonged. The children, recruited from the playgrounds, traveled to the day camp each day for a one-we period at a cost of fifty cents for t week. Hamilton has two wooded are available for day camping, Cootes Pa dise on the west and King's Forest the east. The camp lore, nature stud hikes along wooded paths, crafts ma from bark and moss found in the fore Indian games and stories intermingl with traditional camp songs around t council ring, the carefully construct lodges. spotlessly cleaned in hopes winning the coveted pennant, were highlights of the week at day camp. was a week of learning, a week duri which the great out-of-doors took on new meaning.—FLORENCE MEILER, *rector of Recreation, Hamilton, Ontar in* Report of Recreation Program f Summer 1964.

YOUR PLAYGROUND MANUAL

Virginia Musselman

PLAYGROUND MANUALS are a yearly phenomena that come in all sizes, shapes, colors, weights, degrees of thickness, and types of contents. Some are handsome, printed jobs; some are run off on that jelly-like substance that makes the manual look like the menu in a French restaurant. Most are mimeographed. In many, various colors of paper indicate different sections. In many, the pages are unnumbered. Most are far too long. Annual reports and recreation directories have improved tremendously in the past few years. Playground manuals are better every year, but still need more attention. During World War II, a poster of Uncle Sam used to point an accusing finger at everyone entering a railroad or bus station and say "Is That Trip Necessary?" Perhaps it is time to ask "Is That Manual Necessary?" The following comments are based upon those manuals that try to "cover the waterfront"—to combine the functions of a directory, schedule of events, statement of administrative policy, first-aid manual, and department regulations, with those of specialized books on specific activities, especially games, crafts, music, and drama (in that declining order). Too many turn out to be inadequate, routine substitutes for face-to-face leadership training.

When sitting down to plan the manual with your staff (that *is* the way you do it, isn't it?) perhaps the following questions may help:

What is the objective of the manual? The purpose seems to vary widely. Is it a how-to-do-it for new leaders? A shotgun-arm? A directory? A schedule? Are you really clear about its objectives? Are they stated?

What use is made of it? Do you really know? Will a new leader really read an inch-thick, heavy manual?

How much did it cost? Have you ever figured it out? Mimeographing may be cheap—but time and labor are not. If the manual doesn't meet a real need, time and labor have been misused, and a lot of paper and stencils have been wasted.

Is it just a crutch? If your leaders are well-qualified and selected carefully, they don't need the directions for dodgeball, the words for "Coming Round The Mountain," or the way to make a paperbag puppet. If they are that inexperienced, *reading* won't train them.

MUSSELMAN *is program director of the National Recreation Association and editor of NRA's annual* Playground Summer Notebook.

Questions to ask yourself when you consider the resources and materials your leaders should have to do the job expected of them

Is it duplicating material in your department library? If those shelves have a good collection of books, why not put them to use? Why waste effort? Maybe it is a *library* that is needed, not a manual!

Is it being used as a substitute for pre-season and in-service training, in which activities can be learned by *doing?* Reading how to play jacks may teach the rules, but it doesn't teach the hands. Practice does that!

Is it honest? Legally honest? Ethically honest? You have no right to copy anything out of a copyrighted book, pamphlet, magazine, et cetera without permission from the publisher or copyright holder. The fact that "it's just mimeographing," or "it's just for use by our own department," or "we don't sell it" has nothing to do with it. Copyrighted material cannot be reproduced in any way, for any use, except by permission of the copyright holder. This holds true for music, plays, stories, et cetera as well. Ignorance is no excuse. NOW you know!

Who selects the contents? How is the material evaluated? What criteria are used for what activities? Who selects what? Is it a rehash of last year's manual or has it been planned for progression in the program?

Is it just a habit now? Has the need for it declined as leadership has become more professional? Or have you thought about it?

How much does it arouse the interest of the leader? Suggest new techniques? Methods of using themes? Ways to reach the community? Or does it offer only a static framework in which the leader can conduct an adequate but uninspired program without any personal involvement or creative effort?

Is it the best and most efficient way of achieving what it is designed to do? Would a kit of several smaller "pieces" be more effective? Would better planned staff meetings do the job? A better focused supervisory program? More workshops and demonstrations?

Is it really good for the leader? Does the manual provide just enough to encourage him to use his own creative ability? Does it regiment him? Does it discourage his use of the best in recreation literature?

WHAT, then, should a playground manual include? The perfect manual probably has not been written, and the contents of a good manual may vary in different communities, under different circumstances. Indeed, *it should* vary. No manual should be a duplicate of the manual in another community. It should be custom made. In general, if a contest for the best playground manual was being held, what would the judges look for? Every department should

work out its own criteria, but here are some obvious points. The manual should:

- Be attractive in appearance, concise in style, easy to read.
- Display prominently the name of the department, city, and state (often omitted).
- List the major personages, such as mayor, city manager, recreation commissioner, recreation and/or park board, et cetera.
- Carry a cordial welcome and greeting to the playground leaders by the head of the department and other officials.
- List the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people or departments that the leader might need to call, including police, fire, hospital, the recreation office, and the home phone number of anybody who might be needed in an emergency.
- Contain a statement of the *purpose* of the manual.
- Include a table of contents. Pages should be numbered.
- Provide a chart showing lines of authority and the department's organization structure if the department is a large one.
- State the department and/or city policies and regulations. These include hours, clothing, policing, illness, accidents, use of car, safety, behavior of leader, behavior of users of public recreation areas, discipline, liability, et cetera.
- Include sample forms required of leaders: requisitions, accident, attendance, registration, reports.
- Include a playground calendar, showing opening and closing dates, dates of big events, weekly themes if used, et cetera.
- Include information about program activities: suggestions of types suitable for various ages, sex, and degree of skill; suggestions for special events; personnel schedules for sports clinics and tournaments, swimming instruction, day camping, craft programs, and special music and dance activities; schedules of specialists and any mobile units.
- Give information about leadership development: schedule of staff meetings, use of specialists, dates for inservice training by workshops and demonstrations, et cetera.
- Offer suggestions for leadership techniques in various program areas such as games, crafts, storytelling, music, drama, dance.
- Provide sources of special help: where to find rules for O'Leary, material on nature craft projects, theme parties, picnic events, storybooks, special supplies like balloons and records, et cetera.

Above all, the judges would look for evidence of cooperative planning of the manual by the department personnel. Such planning should be for the main purpose of smoothing the way of the leader, orienting him, and showing him the framework in which he will function. As one park and recreation department put it in its statement of purpose, "We hope this manual serves as a guide to more effective recreational leadership rather than a compilation of cutouts and games."

ORIENTING NEW LEADERS

ANY NEW LEADER coming into your department for t first time, would find it very helpful to:

- Meet all the other leaders in a big get-together, in or to get a feeling of the department as a whole. An inform social occasion will break the ice.
- Meet those assigned to his area: other leaders, specialis and supervisors.
- Have some form of department orientation where could find out such things as how to get supplies, what hou he will work, what to do if it rains, how to report an ac dent, how to take attendance, when and how he will get pa et cetera.
- Have some form of preservice training *in what he u be doing*—and on the spot if possible. The new leader nee the chance to really play the games, make the crafts, tell t stories, sing the songs, run the sports clinic, et cetera, n just hear or read about them.
- Have regular inservice training in specialized worksho and in staff meetings, where he can talk out his problen get new ideas, learn new projects, tie in his program wi others, et cetera.
- Have an up-to-date, adequate department library to to for new activities and techniques.
- Have a playground manual that supplements the face-t face regulations, that includes sample forms he will be u ing, schedules of city-wide events, addresses and telepho numbers he may need, policies he will have to enforce (su as no bikes, no dogs, et cetera). He would like that manu to have some encouraging words on leadership and son ideas about new and interesting program activities.
- Be allowed and encouraged, if a year-round employ to attend state and district conferences and, when cost is n prohibitive, the National Recreation Congress.
- Be encouraged to continue his professional growt through formal and informal recreation education, whethe he is employed only for the summer, or is a year-roun employe.

If the new leader has been well-trained, he will have h own game and sport books; know his drama, dance, an music material; or be prepared in his craft and nature pro ects. He does not need ten pink pages of games, five blu pages of crafts, three yellow pages of music, or one whit page of drama. If he is not well-trained, he will need muc *more* than this. He will need help from *people* not *pages* In other words, if he is worth hiring, he is worth trustin and training in *what* and *how*. He will need a playgroun manual of procedures in order to know what is expected o him, but you should expect and require him to know ac tivities to a reasonable extent, and to know where to go t supplement what he knows. The more you expect of him the more he is likely to give you! #

* * *

EDUCATION for democracy cannot be merely taken for granted. What goes on in the schools every hour of the day, on the playground and in the classroom, whether reflecting methods of control by the teacher or opportunities for self-expression by the pupils, must be checked against the fact that children are growing up to live in a democracy.—PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

PROGRAM

TRADE! TRADE! WHO'LL HOSS TRADE?

Swapfest of sports equipment showling success

Hickory nuts and Indianheads, foxhorns and jackknives—everything is all set for the swapfest. Coonhound water races are an added attraction and draw big crowds.

James McLain

JAMES MCLAIN *is regional recreation director for the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.*

HOW LONG has it been since you "hoss traded" something you no longer used for something equally useless? For the thousands of people living in Jefferson County, Kentucky, the answer is "Last October!" It was when the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board asked all sportsmen if they had an old car, boat, motor, long johns, trailer, or hunting dog lying around that they would be willing to swap for an equally old fishing rod, canoe, rowboat, oars, boxer shorts, camper, or pet coon.

The occasion was "Sportsman's Barter Day," held in Chenoweth Park, near Jeffersontown, Kentucky, on Saturday, October 17. Trading was to start at 9:00 AM, but anxious sportsmen, eager to know if they still possessed their old touch as "hoss traders" arrived much earlier. In fact, pocket knives had changed ownership by 8:15 AM.

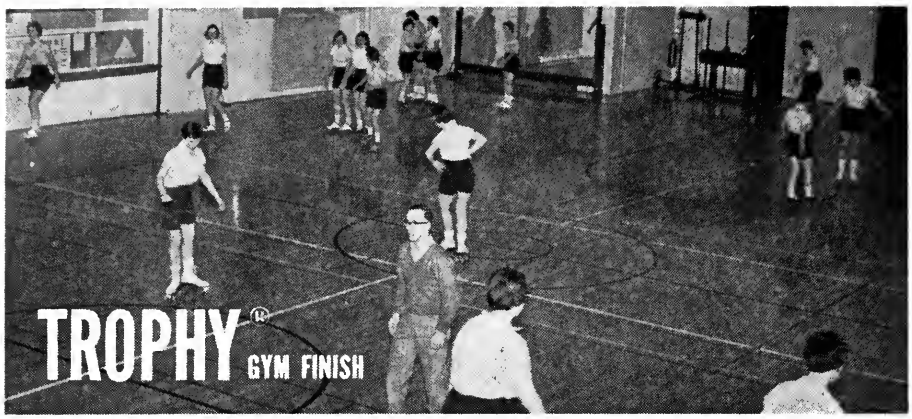
Those who had several items were allowed to spread their displays on park picnic tables, while those with just one item could mill around the big "Tradin' Post" and bark their wares. No limits were placed on trading, so several items swapped hands a number of times. Owners were allowed to sell as well as trade their items, so vociferous bargaining was heard throughout the day. The old-timers boasted of the whopping trades they had made in the past.

Displays consisted of several antique guns, pistols, Indian relics, a bushel of hickory nuts, and fishing equipment. These were set up to be handled and looked over by prospective buyers.

SEVERAL DOGS were on hand, not only to be traded or sold, but to participate in the Coonhound Water Races put on by the county recreation board as an added attraction. Even the hounds enjoyed the sound of an old foxhorn (a trader's item) being tested by several night hunters, who had courage enough to try and blow the homemade horn.

The Coonhound Water Races always please the crowd. The names of the dogs were placed in a box and were drawn out five at a time. The five names drawn made up the first heat. Several heats were necessary and were run off one at a time. The winning dog of each race was brought back to swim in the "Championship Race." Champion of the 1964 Coonhound Water Races was a hound by the name of "Bill," owned by James Rhodes of Louisville. A 42-inch trophy was Bill's award for his afternoon's swim. The dogs swam a distance of 150 yards after a "coon-scented," floating cage pulled across the lake by rope and pulley.

October proved to be ideal for such an event—at the end of the fishing season and just prior to the hunting season. Sportsmen are either putting away or getting out their equipment and find they have something to trade. Now that the Jefferson County Recreation Board sponsors the trading day it is certain that most sportsmen will polish up that old gun, clean that hunting coat (now too small), shine up that old rod and reel, box up those fishing lures (that never caught any fish), and be better prepared to attend the next old-fashioned "swapfest" at Chenoweth Park. Much to the surprise of the county recreation staff, the event drew several lady sportsmen with items such as rid-



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by Charles E. Doell *$5.50*
"A text so fundamental and conceptual that no one in this field can ignore it or fail to read it."—A. B. LaGasse, Am. Inst. of Park Executives.

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COMMUNICATION OF KNOWLEDGE

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ing clothes (that they say shran saddles, camping utensils, and fis gear.

The Sportsman's Barter Day w howling and yelping success and Jefferson County Playground and reation Board is already working to prove the next one. One thing t added will be the "auction block." one with any item who cannot fi trade or those wanting to auction their articles may do so. The auc will be held about midday and agai the conclusion of the day. A g auctioneer rattling off a spiel about various articles will add much colo the program.

The 1965 Sportsman's Barter Da set for Saturday, October 2, 1965, t held again at Chenoweth Park Jeffersontown, Kentucky. Everyone vited! #

Super Block Play Areas

Continued from Page

room and/or a comfort station. So a refreshment stand has been develop A brick and wood sunbreak located the top of the amphitheater provide passive area for relaxation overlooki the entire central plaza and furth serves as a visual link between the and right side of the central space. T raised planter beds are eighteen inc to two feet high and can be used sitting. The walls are wide enough the children to use as catwalks with bothering the plants. Elevating plant beds gives the plants just enou protection for their survival. Furth these raised beds are used to defi spaces within an area and help in grate passive and active forces witho having to resort to high fencing. It an attempt to integrate design and fu tion without detracting from either building play value into many of decorative elements.

This new concept makes the enti area available for the use of the re dents. They are free to sit where th please, play where it suits them; an thing that is within the pale of go behavior is allowed; everything is signed and built to be lasting and o intentional maliciousness could be d structive. #

ECREATION
DIGEST

UTDOOR
LAY AREAS

Traditional equipment is being supplanted, in part, by so-called creative play equipment. (Palo Alto, California)

abeth Halsey and Lorena Porter

ommunity Use of Play Areas

OST SCHOOLS practice close cooperation with the community and ke their facilities available for comnity use after school hours. Such a icy makes the following outdoor faties desirable:

- acilities for picnics and outdoor king. A camping area will serve this pose.
- A hard-surfaced area, at least 60-by-feet, for square dancing, with a loudaker system for music and caller.
- A lighted area for night softball, crot, horseshoes, archery, shuffleboard, k tennis, and volleyball.

ommunity use of indoor facilities uires the following:

- A separate entrance to the facilities e used and provision for shutting off rest of the building.
- Equipping the gymnasium for square and folk dancing, volleyball, deck tennis, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, badminton, and table tennis.
- A clubroom with kitchen facilities for evening PTA and club meetings.

Creative Equipment

TRADITIONAL playground equipment is being in part supplanted, in part supplemented, by so-called creative equipment or by improvised, homemade apparatus. Creative equipment, which is more or less abstract in design, may be used in a variety of ways. Playground executives who have installed such equipment like it, as the following letters indicate:

"The newer equipment unquestionably holds the children's interest and certainly gives them opportunity for the invention of 'games' both of an individual and a group nature. This, in turn, increases the amount of physical exercise they do, since they play for a longer period of time.

"The use of new creative type of equipment gives the child the opportunity to use his imaginative talents in

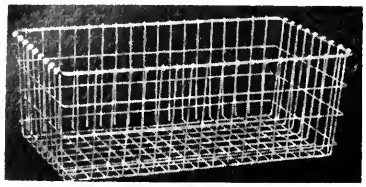
Here a child can imagine all sorts of wondrous things, have all sorts of fine adventures. (Palo Alto, California)

Sculptured forms and animals, including marvelous denizens of the deep, are everywhere. (Garden Grove, California)

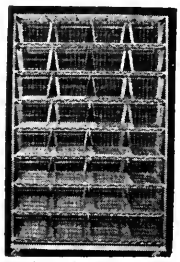
ested from Physical Education for ldren (*Holt, Rinehart and Winst*). MISS HALSEY *is professor emus of physical education, The State versity of Iowa.* MISS PORTER *is fessor of physical education at thern Illinois University.*

right: Because of the ence of moving parts, ative playground, in eral, is as safe as any aratus can be. (Anan, California)

ht: Some forms, such as e designed by Joseph wn, are mobile enough shift and call upon a d to adjust to other dren as they play on the e apparatus. (Oakland, fornia)



WIRE BASKETS
CHROME OR BRIGHT HOT TINNED FINISH



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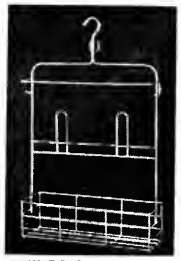

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climbing over odd shapes of steel or reinforced concrete.

"We have found that where new type of equipment is being used, although we have not eliminated swings and slides, the attendance has increased three or four times." (Robert Crawford, Philadelphia.)

"The amount of exercise possible on this type of apparatus again depends on what the child wants to do. If the child visualizes the apparatus as something requiring a great amount of movement, then he'll perform a great amount of movement. It is our opinion that the needs of the child will tend to dictate what the apparatus means to him; therefore, if he needs a lot of exercise, the apparatus will provide that for him.

"Because of the absence of moving parts, the creative apparatus, as presently available, is completely safe—or as safe as playground apparatus can ever be. We feel that if you remove all elements of danger from apparatus, then there will be no challenge in it for the children.

"Unfortunately, it is true that creative playground equipment a able currently is relatively expen in initial outlay. It is our opinion the maintenance cost and the like be considerably lower than is fo with traditional apparatus." (John Turner, St. Louis.)

Accurate records have been kep those areas where conventional t playgrounds were replaced by r modern, and functional facilities. Th records show that the newer facili are attracting an 800 percent incre in participation.

Among the pioneers of modern p ground design is Joseph Brown, pro sor of sculpture at Princeton Uni sity. The various forms of play ap ratus he has invented, although stu turally safe, permit a variety of act ties. Some of these forms are mol enough to provide a framework t shifts as other children on the ap ratus move. This unpredictability, believes, tends to stimulate creativity.

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ional Survey of Community Recreation Services to the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped

marized by Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

1964, the National Recreation Association and the onal Association for Retarded Children cooperated in rvey of two thousand community recreation depart-ts to determine what services were being provided in the mmunity setting for the mentally retarded and physically dicapped. It was conducted by Dr. Morton Thompson, he National Recreation Association, and Arnold Cor-, for the National Association for Retarded Children, it has been used by Ruth Marson as the basis of a er's thesis in therapeutic recreation at New York Uni-ty. A total of 427 indicated that they had some recrea-program or facilities for either the mentally retarded, ically handicapped or both. Of the 427 communities erned only 202 responses were received in answer to the questionnaire.

139 instances provisions were made for the mentally ded separately in a variety of fifteen different program cities. These are listed below in order of popularity:

yground
mmunity Recreation Center
k
imming Pools
y Camp
cial Schools
s and Crafts Center
wling Alley
Health Agency
Summer Camp
Excursions
Home Care
Hospital
Gymnasium
Roller and Ice Skating

164 instances provisions were made for physically dicapped separately in a variety of fourteen different ram facilities. These are listed in order of popularity.

mmunity Recreation Center
me Care
yground
k
imming Pools
mmer Camp
cial Schools
Day Camp
Arts and Crafts Center
Dancing
Roller and Ice Skating
Bowling Alley
Hospital
Gymnasium

605 instances provisions were made for *both* the ically handicapped and the mentally retarded in a ty of twenty different programs. These are listed in r of popularity:

yground
mmunity Recreation Center
k
y Camp
lth Agency
pital
mmer Camp
nnasium
me Care
Youth Cabins
Bowling Alley
Special Schools
Roller and Ice Skating
Excursions
Arts and Crafts Centers
Municipal Plunge
Arts Center
Civic Auditorium
Dancing

each of the above lists the *first four* recreation facili-isted far *outranked* the balance of the list.

THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Asso-on Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and dicapped.*

The following breakdowns of the *ten* most frequent and popular activities and facilities for each category—physically handicapped, mentally retarded, mentally ill, and non-handicapped—show that these groups are offered almost identical opportunities. Perhaps more than anything else they show how similar are the likes and dislikes of the population.

Physically Handicapped

Activities	*Facilities*
1. Arts and Crafts	1. Playground
2. Games	2. Swimming Pools
3. Picnicking	3. Park
4. Music Performances	4. Community Recreation Center
5. Spectator Sports	5. Arts and Crafts Center
6. Nature Activities	6. Day Camp
7. Special Shows	7. Excursions
8. Dramatics	8. Gymnasium
9. Carnivals	9. Special Schools
10. Fishing	10. Dancing

Mentally Retarded

Activities	*Facilities*
1. Playground	1. Arts and Crafts
2. Swimming Pool	2. Games
3. Park	3. Picnicking
4. Community Recreation Center	4. Nature Activities
5. Day Camp	5. Music Performances
6. Excursions	6. Dramatics
7. Gymnasium	7. Spectator sports
8. Arts and Crafts Center	8. Special Shows
9. Dancing	9. Carnivals
10. Special Schools	10. Hiking

Mentally Ill

Activities	*Facilities*
1. Arts and crafts	1. Park
2. Games	2. Swim Pool
3. Spectator Sports	3. Playground
4. Picnicking	4. Community Recreation Center
5. Music Performances	5. Day Camp, Gym, Health Agency, Hospital
6. Carnivals, Drama, Fishing	6. Excursions
7. Special Shows	7. Municipal Plunge, Bowling Alley
8. Nature	8. Arts and Crafts Center, Dancing, Summer Camp
9. Gymnastics	9. Civic Auditorium
10. Camping, Hiking, Ice Skating	10. Home Care

Nonhandicapped

Activities	*Facilities*
1. Arts and crafts	1. Playground
2. Games	2. Park
3. Spectator Sports	3. Swimming Pools
4. Picnicking	4. Dancing
5. Dramatics	5. Roller and Ice Skating
6. Music Performances	6. Community Recreation Center
7. Special Shows	7. Gymnasium
8. Skating (ice)	8. Excursions
9. Gymnastics	9. Arts and Crafts Center Day Camp
10. Carnivals	10. Civic Auditorium

Despite the similarity of the above lists and the large variety of activities and facilities, it must be pointed out that even the most popular activity, arts and crafts, is available in slightly over half of the 202 responding communi-

ties. It is also significant that the most popular facility, playground, was available in less than half the communities.

Administration of Programs. In the 202 responding communities, the personnel directly responsible for the ill and handicapped recreation programs consist of 54 directors, 87 supervisors, 193 leaders, 40 part-time workers, and over 1,100 volunteers.

Transportation. Only thirty-six of the communities provide any or all of the transportation to and from recreation activities and facilities.

Financial Support and Supervision. Financial support of public recreation programs in these communities comes from such sources (other than taxes) as: fees and charges, civic and social clubs, health agencies, private trusts and grants, and the parents and family of the persons involved.

Program. The recreation program for the ill and handicapped is a *separately* run program in all but *twenty-six* communities. In only one community is the program for the mentally retarded run separately. Eighty-one of the communities group their ill and handicapped under *men age, chronological age* or *handicap.*

This survey provides us with a picture of the recreat services provided for the ill and handicapped by commur recreation departments in the United States. The pict is not too encouraging since, out of a group of over t thousand communities, only 427 indicated some type recreation service was being provided for mentally retarc and/or physically handicapped.

Despite the tremendous growth of recreation, new dev opments in medical science and increased leisure time Americans, there has been a great lag in developing recr tion services for the handicapped by community recreati departments. We believe that the next few years will sh a marked increase in this service by communities.

A new guide for programing for the handicapped public recreation departments which utilizes the data of t survey is available for $1.00 from the Consulting Serv on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National R reation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 100

RECREATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Articles from *Recreation* Magazine, 1949-1965

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

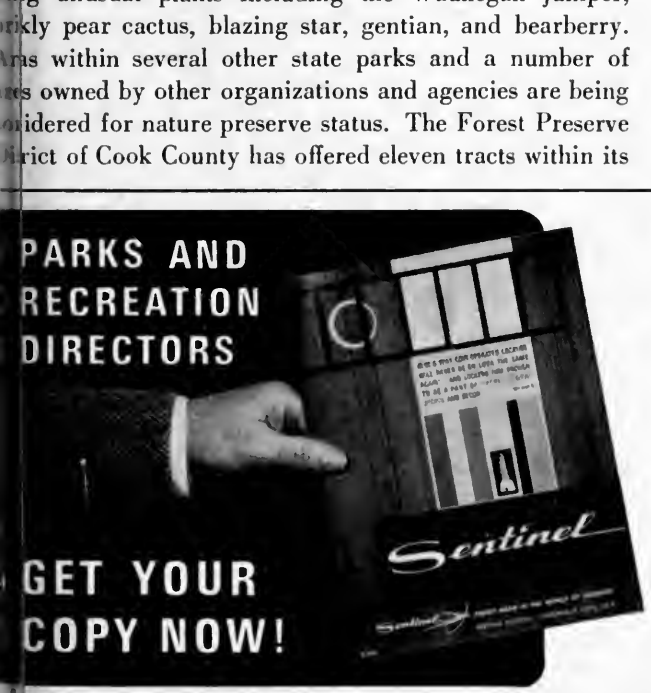
ORIDA. A $4,500,000 waterfront improvement pro- n was made possible when Miami freeholders approved w bond issues in a recent vote. The voters approved an nditure of $2,250,000 for downtown bayfront devel- ent including a marina to replace the antiquated docks he Pier 5 charter-boat area and to expand neighboring front Park. The sum of $2,370,000 was approved to tly enlarge the existing Dinner Key Marina and to ide picnic sites and playgrounds that will tie in with onut Grove Park facing on south Biscayne Bay.

LINOIS. A tract of 786 acres of Beach State Park has e set aside as the first Illinois state nature preserve. orts *Illinois Wildland*, "This tract has been informally gnated as a nature area since the park was first estab- d. It has been protected from encroachments by the ent efforts of the Illinois Dunesland Preservation So- r. This unique area includes fine examples of sand rie, low dunes, and marshland. It harbors many inter- g unusual plants including the Waukegan juniper, kly pear cactus, blazing star, gentian, and bearberry. s within several other state parks and a number of s owned by other organizations and agencies are being idered for nature preserve status. The Forest Preserve rict of Cook County has offered eleven tracts within its holdings for dedication as nature preserves. The Illinois Nature Preserves Commission has approved these areas in principle. Dedication can be completed as soon as the necessary legal documents are prepared.

"The Cook County tracts consist of some of the finest areas within the forest preserves and include a number of sites of outstanding interest. In the past these tracts have been deliberately reserved from development and considered as wild areas. Their dedication as nature preserves will formalize this status. The areas to be dedicated are portions of Black Partridge Woods, Busse Forest, Cap Sauers Holding, Cranberry Slough, Jurgenson Woods, Pawpaw Woods, Salt Creek Woods, Sand Ridge Prairie, Shoe Factory Road Prairie, Spring Lake Tract, and Sweet Woods-Zander Woods. Credit is due to Charles G. Sauers for initiating the dedication of these areas. Mr. Sauers, who serves as a member of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, retired last May as general superintendent of the Forest Preserve District. Under his leadership the district gained fame for its outstanding accomplishments."

KENTUCKY. A revenue bond issue sale of nearly $2,500,000 has been authorized by the Kentucky Property and Building Commission to finance improvements at state parks. Revenue from the bonds will be used to add eighty-eight new rooms in lodges at six state parks, 640 new individual tent-and-trailer camping sites at ten parks and additional dock facilities at four parks. The new facilities are expected to produce about $500,000 in additional annual revenue to the state.

MICHIGAN. Service and information concerning operations for the three Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority parks in *Washtenaw County* are now available at a new headquarters building at Hudson Mills Metropolitan Park, five miles northwest of Dexter. The new combination office and garage will supply services for Delhi, Dexter-Huron, and Hudson Mills Metropolitan Parks, located from five to twelve miles northwest of Ann Arbor. Canoeing, picnic, playground and nature study facilities are the primary attractions of these three parks along the scenic Huron River. The building will be in operation Monday through Friday 8AM-4PM. The new structure of steel, glass, and brick covers two thousand square feet and has public restrooms, a recep-



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tion area, manager's office, storage, utilities, and spac work crews. Informational items available without c include a brochure of park rules and regulations, a four canoeing guides for the Huron River and a Metr Guide, which is a map in color showing authority Michigan Conservation Department recreation sites i counties of Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw Wayne. *(For the extensive nature program offered b Huron-Clinton Authority, see "Experiments in Nature cation,"* RECREATION, *March 1964.)*

• A revenue bond issue of $450,000 will be used to fin Windmill Island, a new 36-acre park being built in *Ho* on reclaimed marshland. The bonds recently were so an interest rate of 4.224 per cent, and the facility wi paid off from admission charges. The park development feature an authentic Dutch windmill that has been mantled in Vinkel Noord Brant, the Netherlands, shipped to Holland, where it will be reassembled. The w mill will be 125 feet high with 80-foot wings and a grin mill. Windmill Island will include a miller's house, church, canals, and dikes.—*From* Public Management, *cember 1964.*

NEW YORK. A major boat-launching site is to be structed in *Riverhead* by the State Conservation De ment. The department and the Riverhead Town Board agreed on a thirty-year lease of 5.4 acres on Peconic in South Jamesport adjacent to a town recreation area. launching site will have a parking area for a hundred and boat trailers and two 40-foot concrete launching ra separated by a floating dock for boarding. Cost of const tion will be borne by the department and the town will erate and maintain the facility. Riverhead is in Su County on Long Island in an area feeling the impact of York City's ever-spreading environs.

WEST VIRGINIA. The state will have a new attractio offer anglers during the coming year—a year-round t fishing season. Beginning with this year's opening day, A 24, the trout season will remain open on a twelve-m basis, allowing fishermen the added advantage of ne four more fishing months during the year, accordin Warden M. Lane, director. Mr. Lane said the new regulat concerning trout fishing were the result of majority appr by sportsmen's clubs and individual sportsmen throug the state. In general concurrence with the suggestions o sportsmen, department biologists prepared recommendat which in turn were submitted to the department's advi commission.

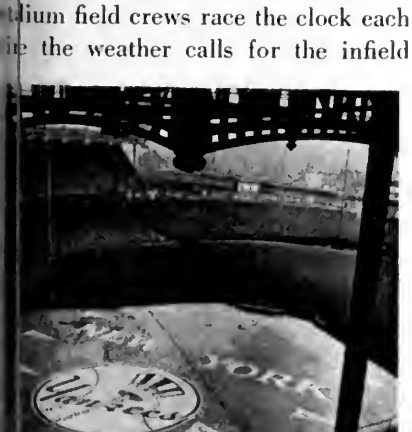
"The new length of the trout season will also allow m efficient operation of our hatcheries," says Mr. Lane. will also allow us to stock, earlier in the year of course, s of our more marginal trout waters. This will provide a m equitable distribution of trout over the state. Not the l among the problems eliminated by the new season is one faced by industry every year: hundreds of indus workers all applying for vacations at the same time. W the new season, trout fishing vacations can be schedule virtually any time of the year."

YANKEE SLICKER

THE NEWEST THING in infield rain-covers is made of a fabric using 20-denier Caprolan nylon laminated with vinyl. The development of nylon field covers in recent years has revolutionized the job of protecting playing surfaces from the elements. Before nylon, it took as many as thirty men to unroll the old, heavy brown canvases, which were difficult to put down, and even harder to remove once they became wet. When not in use, the new covers are rolled up on aluminum drums and stored out of the way against the stands. The vinyl-laminated Caprolan fabric resists mildew and rot, even when stored wet, and deterioration from chemicals.

Vinyl-laminated Caprolan nylon was chosen for the new "Yankee Slicker" which is now used by the New York Yankee baseball club because of its light weight, and its advantages in tear strength, seaming, and heat sealing over other types of cover materials. The tear strength alone helped make vinyl-laminated nylon scrim first choice for the Yankees because when rain interrupts a Yankee game little consideration is given to gentle handling of the cover—the important thing is speed.

The Yankees have long entertained fans with demonstrations of speed in unrolling tarpaulins. While an announcer counts off the seconds, the stadium field crews race the clock each time the weather calls for the infield cover to be unrolled. The Yankee field crew claims the major league mark in this department, and the weight reduction offered by the ten-ounce Caprolan nylon fabric should enable them to improve upon their record.



When the rains come, use an infield slicker.

The new "Yankee Slicker" is the lightest cover the New Yorkers have ever had, and its two 90′-by-170′ pieces can be handled by a single crew of twelve men. To achieve maximum speed, however, the Yankees double up with one crew for each cover.

"The Yankee Slicker" represents the first time that any kind of major design has been painted on an athletic field cover, combining the decorative with the utilitarian. Painted in light blue across the dark blue cover is a 120-foot "New York," and directly below that rests a 65-foot-wide version of the familiar Yankee emblem, the "Yankees" in script written across a huge baseball, capped off with a red, white, and blue top hat. Bordering the cover, which is wider than a football field and half as long, are a twenty-foot pennants of each team in the American League.

The 30,600-square-foot cover is so big that it had to be spread out in Convention Hall in Philadelphia in order to be painted. Fifty gallons of flexible vinyl paints were used. The combination of durable nylon and the added protection of the vinyl coating should keep the "Yankee Slicker" in service for up to five years. Even if the "Slicker" is punctured by spiked shoes, the woven construction of the nylon scrim fabric eliminates "running" of the tear, and patching is easy. A solid green tarpaulin made of a similar fabric, combining Caprolan nylon and vinyl, was installed earlier last season to protect the infield in Shea Stadium, home of the New York Mets ball club.

The list of "credits" for the Yankee Slicker is impressive:

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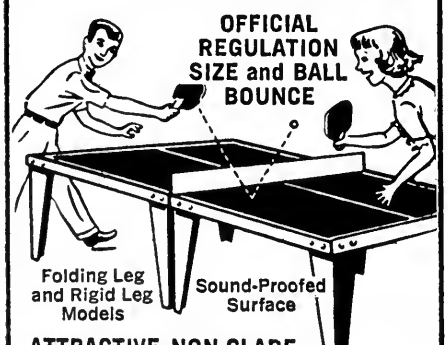

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Inc., 1460 Broadway, New York 10036.

- **Laminator,** Facile Division, Sun Chemical Corporation, 185 Sixth Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey.
- **Fabricator,** Revere Plastics, Inc., 16 Industrial Avenue, Little Ferry, New Jersey.
- **Vinyl Coating** *(Decorative)*, Interchemical Corporation, Finishes Division, 224 McWhorter Street, Newark 5, New Jersey.
- **Painter,** Rollins Outdoor Advertising, Front and Erie Streets, Philadelphia.

Laminated nylon fabrics currently are being used in a wide range of recreation uses, including swimming pool covers and liners, tennis court wind breakers, and for boat, auto, and machinery covers.

For more information write to Neil MacLellan, Fibers Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 10016.

* * *

Pool-side Pests

PEST CONTROL produces some real pain-in-the-neck problems for sanitation and maintenance men. The Recreation and Parks Department in Richmond, California, found this out when cockroaches invaded its public swimming facility. It came as quite a surprise because this was the first time the department had experience of serious pest problem since the much-used pool opened in 1927. Rarely does the cockroach gain a foothold in this type of facility, especially when, as in this case, extra effort was made to keep it clean. While general maintenance and preventive spraying had controlled nuisance pests such as ants and fleas, it proved to be a weak weapon against the highly reproductive and hardy cockroach.

For help, city officials turned to scientists in the Ortho Division of the California Chemical Company, emphasizing their need for a material that would kill the cockroaches but would not leave a residue of any kind that would possibly present a hazard later on when the pool was back in use. Calchem specialists recommended a material called *Dibrom*. They felt it was tailor-made for the job because for all of its potent pest-killing power, th terial is far less toxic to humans warm-blooded animals than many monly used materials and dissi rapidly after performing its pest k job.

Richmond officials agreed that C Dibrom met their requirements an up a schedule that included three s to be done at two-week intervals. used their own equipment—a five dred-gallon truck-mounted tank iced by a spray rig set using a hun pounds of pressure. Actual applica was made with a Bean spray gun u a No. 10 disc. The applicators protective suits, gloves, and m Estimated time for each spray ra from four to six hours.

When cockroaches first appea city officials feared it might be an pensive job to get rid of them. But a tabulating all the costs they repo that it was quite economical. "We our own spray crew and regular eq ment. We spent $140 for the spray terial, or less than half a cent for e time somebody used the pool last y

"Even more important," said official, "when the pool opened couldn't find any cockroaches or a t of residue."

For further information, write to California Chemical Company, Bush Street, San Francisco 20.

Published as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council

ERSONNEL

TTRACTING AND TRAINING JUNIOR LEADERS

lter F. Richardson

ULTIVATION of future recreation leaders should begin at the grassroots in early practical education on the playgrounds. Much work has e into the formation of junior leadip programs. The major problem hese areas seems to be the lack of w-through to channel prospective ng leaders into the recreation proon. Many times their introduction he playground has been through sical education.

ittle consideration is given to the ity of junior leaders to supply ghtful and productive ideas or to ng them challenging responsibili- The young person who may have dea that his future might lie in the ction of recreation is too often dis- ioned by the lack of education co- ration on the part of the recreation essional, basically because of a mentary approach. The junior leader is not given an opportunity to contribute to the program or to become acquainted with the broad areas of recreation, and he is seldom included in the planning and reporting stages. Consequently, his summer position becomes a routine bore and does not awaken his enthusiasm or interest.

Include the junior volunteer in your thinking and summer playground planning. Call upon him for suggestions whenever possible and never allow him to believe he is being used to foster the program without proper recognition, if such recognition is deserved.

The recreation professional must reach into the school curriculum for an opportunity to present the educational side of recreation. In Long Beach, New York, the recreation director, Yale Neumann, has accomplished this. The need is there but it never really has been dealt with professionally.

The interested recreation college freshman usually comes from a background of athletics and has some knowledge of playgrounds from his own community. Would it not be a positive approach to expose him to the philosophy and administrative attitudes and methods of the profession? The recreation superintendent is best trained for this task. It should not be part of a physical-education department's responsibility. The offering of a noncredit course with a project to interest high-school students would have carry-over value throughout the total community recreation program. A major part of it should be in laboratory experience with an emphasis on reporting and planning. This approach works very successfully in industry with their cooperative programs and most definitely in other professions.

Now is the time to take the emphasis of projecting recreation and placing it where it belongs—in the hands of the recreation professional, not the physical-education specialist.#

• For more on junior leadership, see "Ready, Willing . . . and Able," **Recreation**, April 1964.

M RICHARDSON *is superintendent of recreation in Freeport, New York*

Dn't forget . . .
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NEW PLAY SCULPTURES CATALOG

WRITE
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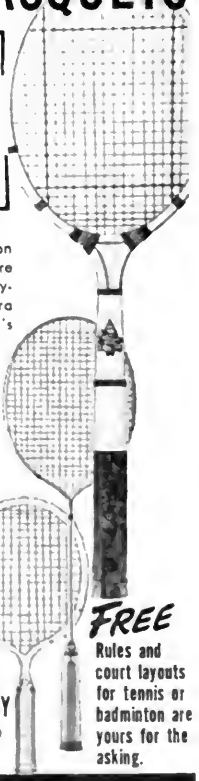

Dayton steel tennis, badminton and paddle tennis racquets are ideal for any school or playground program. Their "extra whip" improves every youngster's game—gives a speed and accuracy that cannot be matched by any other type of racquet.

What's more, Dayton racquets are practically indestructible. Their steel strings and tubular steel frames are not affected by climatic changes. No covers or presses are needed to protect them. They won't warp, splinter, rot or sag.

Investigate them now. Ask your local dealer about them—or write today for complete information.

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Rules and court layouts for tennis or badminton are yours for the asking.

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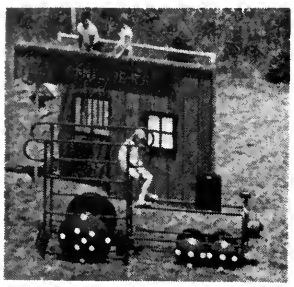
MARKET NEWS



• GIT ALONG, LITTLE DOGIES. A Wild West Playground has been designed to take all the rough and rugged action of even the toughest of "little hombres." Each of the twenty-five items included are carefully constructed from the highest quality steel pipe and zinc-grip steel tubing finished in bright, durable epoxy coatings. Building fronts are made from extra thick Arkansas pine. All buildings include redwood signs custom carved to individual specifications.

The back of each building is made up of an all-steel climber which makes for action-packed fun. Also included are a spring-action seesaw, a giant Cannon Climber, aluminum animals on springs, a bright Steam Engine Climber, double-top rail Animal Swing, Pull-A-Round Whirl with aluminum animals, and a rugged slide. For additional information and colorful new literature write to Game-Time, Inc., Litchfield, Michigan. (*Be sure to ask about Game-Time's photo-layout playground planning service. It's free.*)

• UP AND DOWN. New tables feature telescoping steel legs for height adjustments to accommodate all age groups. The legs are chrome-plated tubular steel with nylon-tip glides. Changes in height are made with a simple hex-screw device. The tables can be adjusted to ten heights, from twenty-one inches to thirty inches. Tops are high-pressure laminated plastic in a choice of wood grains and patterns, and with a choice of five different edges. A variety of table sizes and shapes is available including round, square, and a trapezoidal shape. An illustrated catalog sheet is available from National Industries, Inc., Telegraph Road, Odenton, Maryland 21113.

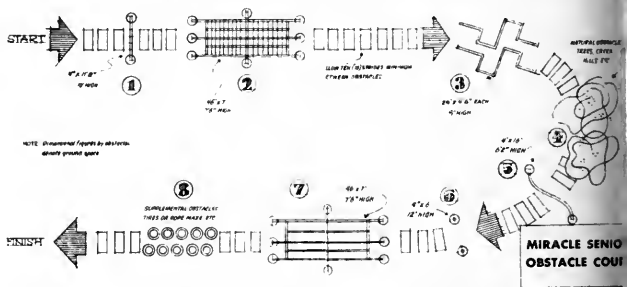
• NEED A BEACH MAID? Your beach litter can disappear in no time. The Beach Butler, Beach Maid, and Valet are three beach cleaners designed to remove all debris from seven-sixteenths of an inch to twelve inches in diameter to a depth of eight inches. The speed is limited only by the power of the tractor. An average speed is five miles per hour. Further information can be obtained from Lockwood Grader Corporation, Gering, Nebraska.

• FULL STEAM AHEAD! With today's emphasis on keeping fit and trim, more and more Americans are discovering a centuries-old Finnish health secret—the sauna bath. Many Y's, hotels, motels, pools, country clubs, and even private homes (*the latest status symbol*) now have them.

A sauna basically is a wood-paneled, insulated room w a wooden bench and a special type of heater used to t the temperature up to 175 degrees or higher. Unlike a ste bath, the humidity in a sauna room is extremely low— air is dry and comfortable, allowing the occupants to p spire freely. The effect of this intensely dry heat is to re tense muscles and speed circulation.

Plans for sauna installations are available from so lumber companies, as well as sauna manufacturers. G eral Electric, maker of electric sauna heaters, offers easy-to-follow booklet which covers the basic methods a materials needed to build a sauna room. Write to Gene Electric Company, 1 Progress Road, Shelbyville, India

• A GUIDE TO ACRES OF FUN. A colorful new thirty-t page catalogue on playground equipment and related ite has been designed in a handy "pocket secretary" size a covers slides, swings, whirls, and climbers; auxiliary equ ment such as shelters, picnic tables and benches; and sen and junior obstacle courses. Equipment is shown in full co



along with "blueprints" for suggested obstacle courses. F copy, write to Miracle Equipment Company, Box 275, Gri nell, Iowa (*ask for "Catalog Sampler #500"*).

• ALL IN ONE TRIP. A ne cart was designed for conve ent storage and transporting small playground equipme Balls, bats, gloves, catche gear and other playgrou items nest easily in this 20" 24" x 30" welded steel co tainer. Contents can be read ly seen through the steel me sides and rubber-tired ba wheels offer convenient portability. The cart also has sturdy front leg to keep it secure when used for storag Special fastenings on the inside put gloves, mitts, and oth small items within easy reach. For complete specification write to Gymnastic Supply Company, Inc., 247 West Fif Street, San Pedro, California.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazin

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FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given —and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Seal of Approval. Celebrating its silver anniversary this year, the "CP" Certified Products Seal has safeguarded children for a quarter of a century. This small, round "CP" Seal signifies that the crayons, paint, chalk, and clay on which it appears are nontoxic and of specified high quality. The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc., commended by the National Clearinghouse for Poison Control Centers for rigidly administering this voluntary certification program, retains the services of a leading toxicologist whose word is law in maintaining that "CP" products contain no toxic ingredients in sufficient quantities to be injurious to the human body. Reprints of descriptive articles from medical and education publications are available from the institute at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017. (To facilitate mailing, it is asked that a business size, self-addressed, stamped envelope accompany each request.)

On the surface. New "Art Fabric" for printmaking, painting, or drawing is translucent, tough (will not break down under repeated brush strokes or ink applications), and can be used wet or dry. Accidental folds and wrinkles can be pressed out with an ordinary iron. Thick layers of colors are held in the fabric and will not chip or flake off. More information and a sample of Art Fabric can be obtained from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 2501 Hudson Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55119.

BOATING AND FISHING

Water ways. A booklet called **Fun and Safety Afloat** covers waterway rules, courtesy, anchoring, mooring, docking, beaching, knots, emergency, weather signs and forecasts, trailers, et cetera. For copy, write to Gulf Corporation, Gulf Building, Houston, Texas 77002.
Another booklet, **Safety Ahoy,** is available from Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. This company can also give you details and advice regarding any boating insurance problems.

Fishy and tricky. Fisherman Joe's self-propelled fish lure swims, dives, buzzes, and bleeds, just like a wounded minnow—and all under its own power. The meat-scented lure comes in four fish-catching color combinations and each lure is complete with a season's supply of fuel and blood pellets. Company also makes a multi-frequency transistorized fish call. Address all inquiries to Pierson's, Van Buren, Missouri 63965.

Nothing to be scared of, "The fly rod has been aptly called a magic wand that can unlock a whole new world of fishing fun. Up to now many anglers have shied away from the wand because they feel you have to be an expert to use one—and nothing could be further from the truth. With the proper equipment, knowledge of a few simple rules and a little practice, fly rod fishing is easy!" So says **Fly Rod Fishing Made Easy,** a 23-page booklet available for $.25 from Sportsshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York.

Fit for sea duty. For bow rails, paddles, boat letters and numbers, boarding ladders, lights, ski and swim belts, cleats, chocks, fenders, life rings, epoxy repair kits, and many more listings, write for **It's Always Fitting Out Time,** to Allan Marine, Hicksville, New York.

GAMES

We the People . . . At no time in the history of the United States have citizens been so conscious of the Bill of Rights and the Constitutional Amendments. A new card game called **Allegiance** provides excitement, fun, and challenge in learning about the Constitution and the events that shaped our liberties. Suitable for young people and adults. Information on this game can be obtained by writing to Rally Round Games, Inc., Box 502, Evanston, Illinois 60204. (Special terms and discounts to recreation departments on orders of twelve or more.) As we go to press, we received word that this game has just received a Freedoms Foundation Honor Award for 1964.

Who can resist temptation? An exciting seven-suit, seven-color numerical game, **Temptation 42** is easy to learn, intriguing to play. Requires skill, not chance. For complete information and prices, write to the Robinette Company, Box 8518, Shreveport, Louisiana 71108.

PROGRAM AIDS

You can take it with you. Recreation leaders who tote files, equipment, supplies, and materials from room to room, to another building, area, or out onto the playground, know that it can be a time-consuming, cumbersome problem. To help solve this special problem a well constructed, double-weight cardboard storage or carting box might be one answer (including a lid and cut-out handles for added convenience.) The boxes measure 15"-by-12"-by-10". Additional information and a price schedule is available from Assembl-&-Matic Box Company, Box 395, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey.

Teen ideas. A sixteen-page booklet, aptly entitled **Talenteens** covers ideas for teenage groups, including club organization and goals, along with ideas for specific projects, ways to raise money, decorate for holidays, community-service projects, and teenage recipes. Available from Dow Chemical Company, Special Products Division, First and Water Streets, Bay City, Michigan.

Ideas galore. A new catalogue of service projects for children, prepared by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), is an attractively designed green-and-white booklet with an annotated listing of inexpensive packets, booklets, and special kits prepared by the children's pro-

gram staff. An index enables the adult leader to select service projects and choose materials related to these projects: stories, creative handwork, songs, recipes, games and riddles, ideas for festival observances, dramatizations, inspirational poetry and prose. In each case, the packet and page number are clearly indicated. A geographical cross-reference index adds to the usefulness of this catalogue. Single copies are available free to adult leaders. Special arrangements may be made about securing quantity orders. Write to Children's Program, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 19102.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

Are you in orbit? A 156-page illustrated report on new technology developed from aerospace research has been published by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Office of Technology Utilization. Covering subjects in a variety of technical areas, the report is a recapitulation of material presented by NASA scientists and engineers at conferences held at Lewis Research Center, Cleveland in June and October. Among the subjects are: fabrication equipment and techniques, new materials, electric power generation and instrumentation devices for measurement and control, new technology in bearings, seals and lubricants, cryogenics and super-conductivity, ion and plasma physics, and liquid metals. Conference on New Technology (SP-5015) may be obtained for $1.00 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

•

Weld it well. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has published a handbook describing techniques used in space research in welding for electronic assemblies. The handbook describes welding fundamentals, selection of equipment and materials, and inspection and process control methods, all of which may be useful to non-space as well as space industry. Illustrated and containing eighty pages, the handbook includes a special glossary of welding terms.

Prepared at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, and published by NASA's Technology Utilization Division, Welding for Electronic Assemblies (NASA SP 5011), is available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $.40.

•

Food for thought! Who grew the world's first spinach? What U. S. President introduced spaghetti to the United States? The answer to these curious questions, and many, many more are found in a madcap, fun-filled, lavishly illustrated history of the world traced through the foods we eat, Food Wonders of the World. The forty-page pamphlet is the Kellogg Company's tribute to the work done by UNICEF. It covers food favorites of thirty-nine countries, dietary fancies of presidents, kings, queens, poets, philosophers, et cetera. Predictions of foods of the future include facts that scientists will make milk from grass, sugar from sawdust, margarine from coal.

All profits from the sale of this book will mean new help and hope for the children of the world through the United Nations Children's Fund. For copies, send $.50 to Food Wonders of the World, P. O. Box 773, Detroit, Michigan 48232.

FILMS

The seeing eye. How to derive pleasure and meaning from the world's great paintings is the subject of "The Magic Mirror," a new educational film produced by Hallmark Cards, Inc. for distribution to schools, libraries, museums, and similar institutions. The 16 MM color film, titled "a photographic study of the great paintings," runs 27½ minutes and is essentially a pictorial essay that seeks to instruct the viewer on how he may appreciate more fully the masterpieces of the great masters. It will be distributed through Association Films, Inc., La Grange

Beginning with the earliest cave drawings, the film traces man's interpretation of his world through the paintings he has created, and, in turn the artist's view of nature, his use of color itself, and the extent to which he reveals himself. The title, "The Magic Mirror," is derived from a painter's frequent use of mirrors and his efforts to mirror his age in his art.

•

No man is an island. When people become mentally ill they feel that everyone is a stranger. They withdraw from their friends and family and feel lost in their own dark world. Once institutionalized, they discover that there are people who care. An educational film, "Person Who Care" traces the progress of one patient from the time of her admission to the hospital to her departure. The film (16 mm, color 25 minutes, cleared for TV) was designed specifically as a career recruiting aid, introducing the psychiatric aide, the psychiatric nurse, the occupational therapist, the clinical psychologist, the recreation specialist, and the psychiatrist. It can be shown by clubs, organizations, churches, et cetera, to help promote understanding regarding the social problem and to help dispel misconceptions about mental illness, its treatment, and prognosis. For additional information on purchasing or renting this film and the discussion guide that comes with it, write to the National Association of Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19. (Also ask about the NAMH Counselors kit of career leaflets.)

•

Tonic of Wilderness. Scenes of wilderness splendor in The Enduring Wilderness, a 28-minute color film, make an eloquent plea for the preservation of national parks as reserves and sanctuaries in regions now feeling the impact of industrialization. Produced for the National Film Board of Canada by noted nature photographer Christopher Chapman, the film has been released in the United States by Sterling Educational Films.

As population and urbanization continue to increase the need becomes more urgent to preserve areas of the country where mountains, lakes, forests, plants, and animals can remain undisturbed for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The film provides vivid emphasis to the words of Henry Thoreau on why man should preserve nature: "We need the tonic of wilderness. We must be refreshed by the sight of inexhaustible vigor." For further information on film, write to Sterling Educational Films, 241 East 34th Street, New York 100

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

HELP WANTED

Recreation Director — Town of Bloomfield, Connecticut. Salary: $6,916 to $9,204 per annum. Degree in field plus two years experience required. Apply, P. C. King, Town Manager.

Supervisor (male) of **Recreation Program** at Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota. Salary $5844-$7104. Responsible for directing a therapeutic recreation program for mentally ill patients. Desirable qualifications: College graduate, major in recreation or allied field plus two years professional experience as a recreation therapist or M.A. degree in hospital recreation. Write Minnesota Civil Service Department, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Recreation Supervisor, Female ($7392-$8520). City of 80,000 near San Francisco desires woman with degree and two years professional recreation experience to handle cultural arts and special activities on city-wide basis. Contact Personnel Department, City Hall, San Mateo, California by April 19.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Recreation Worker. Residential center for 92 educable, orthopedically handicapped children aged 5-20. Opportunity to plan, design and lead varied activities in growing recreational program under professional guidance. Move to new, staff-planned building in Chicago Medical Center scheduled for late summer. June opening for college graduate with major in recreation or allied field. Salary range $440-$595 month. Write Richard Eddy, Superintendent, Illinois Children's Hospital-School, 2551 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

POSITIONS WANTED

Summer Position. Administrator and director, experienced in youth, adult, and senior citizen programs. Columbia University Graduate. Major in recreation. Interested in college, community, or resort recreation. Box W56, Recreation Magazine.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

& FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

The YMCA in Longview, Washing-n, is pleased with the success and ogress of Operation Waterbug, its ndicapped swimming program. Opera-n Waterbug assists in building or aintaining organic strength and vigor; s a recreation outlet; and it improves e morale of the participants. In other rds, swimming is fun, it presents a allenge, it is healthful, it offers oppor-nity for succses, it offers some mo-nts to socialize, and handicaps are s apparent in the water.

Swimming for the handicapped began Longview ten years ago as a coopera-e project of the YMCA and the Junior omen's Club with a class for handi-pped children. In 1959, the program s expanded and now includes three sses for mentally retarded and emo-nally disturbed children, one class for ysically handicapped children, and e class for physically handicapped ults. The adult class has three sessions ekly, and the children's classes each e one. There are presently 150 par-ipants and a hundred volunteer in-uctors. Some instructors work with eral groups.

Each week, more than a thousand nd men, women, and children in New rk City regularly participate in the ll-through-spring free recreation pro-am at The Lighthouse, which operates ndays through Saturdays. The Light-use has the largest organized recrea-n program for blind people in the rld. Almost two-fifths of the cost of l fall-through-spring program is spent transporting people to and from their mes.

For some blind people recreation is first step toward rehabilitation. It is return of the familiar to them. They rn that they can bowl again, dance in, and that they can begin to laugh l talk with people. Activities are or-nized under the following classifica-ns: arts and crafts, dance, drama, mes, sports and athletics, hobbies, sic, outdoor recreation, reading, writ-, speaking and typing, social recrea-n, special events, adult education, untary service.

The Lighthouse recreation program also offers indoor and outdoor mobility training, elementary braille, literary activities, trips and outings, clubs and vacation programs, including five summer camps. The staff includes well-trained recreation workers, and skilled instructors. Some of the staff members are visually handicapped. A corps of about a hundred dedicated volunteers help make the program possible.

✣ Silvia Cristina Zylberpic Martinez recently paid a two-week visit to the United Nations and New York City as her prize for winning a national contest to design Argentina's United Nations Twentieth Anniversary Commemorative Stamp. Silvia, a thirteen-year-old deaf mute, submitted a design that won over 1,440 entries. Her four peso-stamp portrays two doves of peace flying in front of the UN Secretariat and bears the inscription, "Dia de las Naciones Unidas." Silvia's program was organized by the International Recreation Association through the cooperation and support of the IRA affiliate in Argentina, the President of the Republic of Argentina, Dr. Arturo Illia, Esso-S.A.P.A., the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires, and the Argentine Committee of Non-governmental Organizations for the United Nations that sponsored the design competition.

✣ The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has provided a fund for the arts and crafts program for the handicapped, sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. This will make possible the services of a project director whose responsibility it will be to coordinate a professional-volunteer effort to improve the design, quality, and workmanship of products made for sale by handicapped people. A nationally famous group of designers will assist in making designs and patterns available to the handicapped.

✣ A parent's responsibility for the mental and physical health of his child is the subject of two 16MM films, *Who Cares About Jamie?* and *Journey in Health*. Presented by the Smart Family Foundation and distributed by Association Films, these color motion pictures are available for free-loan use to TV stations and adult community organizations. For further information, write to Association Films, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 10017.

D. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consultant Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Expansion of National Parks

PRIORITIES for expansion of the National Park System were the subject of a paper by Joe Penfold, chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report, presented to the eleventh annual conference on national conservation hosted by the National Wildlife Federation in December. Mr. Penfold urges conservationists to establish realistic priorities for NPS legislation. He points out that amounts available under the Land and Water Conservation Fund will not cover costs of acquiring lands in all areas authorized or likely to be proposed during the next few years. He suggests that priority for use of fund bill monies for National Park System areas be given to speeding acquisition in authorized areas (Point Reyes, Padre Island, and so on), and to those new areas "most immediately threatened with destruction, and which would contribute maximum values . . . ."

Mr. Penfold notes also that there are practical limitations on the number of new area proposals which the Interior committees can process. He suggests, again, that priority go to those threatened with destruction, ahead of areas proposed for the National Park System areas which are already in federal ownership.

AYH "Outdoor Bound"

THOUSANDS of young Americans take to the open road on the first bright days of spring . . . and American Youth Hostels stands ready to give service to the "outdoor bound"! AYH is celebrating its 30th Anniversary Year in 1965 by extending this service. The theme of the year is "Hosteling for More Americans."

The AYH headquarters is in the National Recreation Association headquarters building in New York City, and early on a Friday afternoon, the sidewalks outside these offices swarm with young people departing on all sorts of AYH trips. Their eager young faces and the restrained excitement that ripples from person to person are an almost irresistible invitation to join them on their weekend adventuring in the country.

En route to adventure! Houseparents at the Friendly Crossways Youth Hostel in I vard, Massachusetts, greet their young guests, members of Tewksbury Hostel C

May, which is National Bike Month, offers an excellent opportunity for recreation leaders to explore hosteling as an outdoor activity which can enrich their own programs. Who can resist sampling the countryside in spring? Hostelers not only bike, but they hike, canoe, ride horseback.

Membership in AYH has doubled in the past five years, but, in relation to the need of American youth for hosteling activities and exercise, the organization feels that there is still a tremendous task ahead in introducing them to larger numbers of young people. So far, hosteling is more widely enjoyed in Europe than in the U. S. One of the main AYH objectives in '65 is to work more closely with recreation leaders in starting hosteling in their areas; another is to provide more hostel accommodations in large cities, thus enabling hostelers to travel across our country as they do across the varied lands of Europe.

One of the finest contributions to the development of hosteling in America is the new hosteling-cycling film, *A Road to Adventure*, which had its premiere only a few months ago. Each AYH gional director, as well as AYH natic headquarters, has a copy of this fi It is also available from Horace H man, Jr., Box 1036, Dayton 1, Ohic

Help Wanted: Female, in Al

WOMEN choosing the recreation fi as a career have the choice many leadership settings, as sugges by Marjorie B. Miller, recreation sup visor of Headquarters Air Defe Command, in the January 1965 issue RECREATION. As she pointed out, th include public recreation, commerc recreation, rural, church, hospi American Red Cross, armed forces r reation, Peace Corps, and private ag cies.

In the matter of opportunities women in the American Red Cross, would like to add that the Red Cr offers college-trained women oppor nity for service to their country and the men and women in the armed for through recreation services to patie in military hospitals and Clubmob and center programs overseas.

As a Red Cross worker, you beco part of a world-wide humanitarian ganization. In providing Red Cr service in a military hospital you w as a member of a paramedical team d

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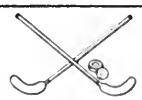
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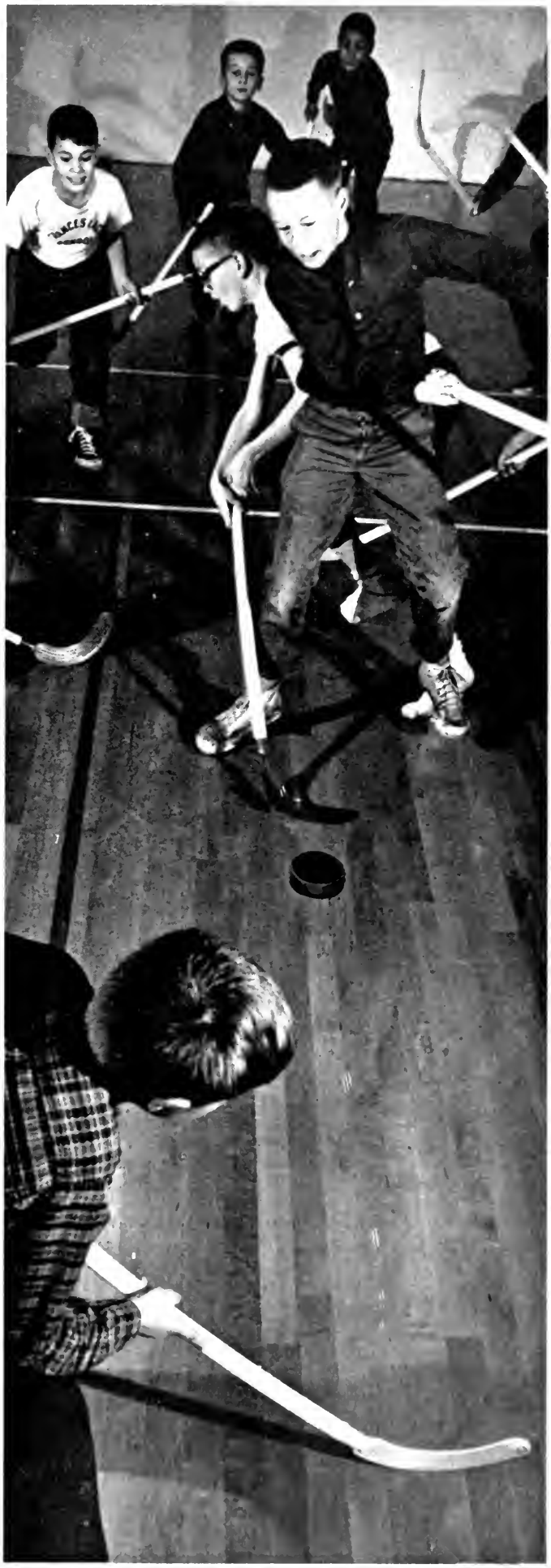

icated to providing optimum service to patients.

Through the use of leadership skills and recreation concepts, you help the patient to develop and pursue recreation interests that will aid in cultivating and sustaining morale favorable to his treatment and in developing his capacities.

At the present time, American Red Cross career staff women are providing recreation service in 101 military hospitals in this country and overseas. ARC is recruiting on a nationwide basis for its program in military hospitals and also for its Clubmobile program in Korea. For additional information, write to Norman A. Durfee, National Director, Personnel Services, American Red Cross National Headquarters, Washington, D.C. 20006.

"Arts and Crafts Lady"

YOU WOULD THINK that in a much used park in the largest city in the United States, there would be a planned and organized recreation program. In New York City's historic Washington Square Park, there isn't. It could be a recreation leader's or specialist's paradise. The children would follow you like the Pied Piper of Hamelin. And so it was with arts-and-crafts specialist L lis Kahn, who independently vo teered her skills and time to the chil there last summer. Her "classes," ducted on enthusiasm and a shoest grew rapidly, and with community port, she was able to continue with group through the fall and winter a Lower West Side Children's Center

One of the highlights of the prog has been an exhibit of the childr work at one of Greenwich Villa busiest banks, the West Side Sav Bank. The exhibit, which inclu drawings, paintings, collages, crafts, was enthusiastically received the community. After some well served publicity, Miss Kahn began ceiving supplies from interested p ple. Known to her children (aged th and-a-half to twelve) as the "arts crafts lady," Miss Kahn says, "Keep children off the streets and pursuing tivities in a constructive manner is purpose of this program."

Guess who! No, the man in the knitted mask is not the Olympic ski jump champion, a bobsled star, that Man from U.N.C.L.E. or even Vice-President HHH! Just a hard-working recreation director braving the icy elements. Any reader who can identify him will receive our Honorary B.S. in Identification.

At a recent meeting of the National Recreation Association District Advisory Chairmen at NRA Headquarters, the visitors and NRA staff got better acquainted during a luncheon. BELOW. Left: NRA executive director Joseph Prendergast and Donald M. Jolley, Pittsburg, Kansas. Center: John B. Tidwell, Jr., Tupelo, Mississippi; Willard C. Sutherland a Leslie G. Lynch (NRA). Right: Frederick C. Mandeville, J Meriden, Connecticut; Neil A. Ofsthun, Rockville, Maryla Donald F. Bohnet (NRA); and Peter Ranich, Detroit, Mich gan. The District Chairmen convened for two days of meeting

BELOW. Left: Dorothy Donaldson (NRA), Mr. Tidwell, and Harold Wilcox (NRA). Center: Betty van der Smissen, Mr. Lynch, and Donald Joyce (all NRA). Right: Mr. Jolley an Joan Little (NRA). District Chairmen serve on NRA Boar

EW PUBLICATIONS

ime and the River: Grand Canyon, ncois Leydet. Sierra Club, 1050 ls Tower, San Francisco 4, Californ. Pp. 176, illustrated. $25.00.

BEAUTIFUL BOOK about one of the great natural beauties of America, ptured through eons of time by flowing of the Colorado River, now eatened with extinction by the conction of a series of dams. The pro- *is* proposed by the U. S. Bureau of lamation. Upstream, the beauty of n Canyon was destroyed as a part he Pacific Southwest Water Plan, now plans extend to the living rivn Grand Canyon proper. *(See Let-, Page 155.)*

n this book, by means of exquisite or plates, beautiful paper and type, r, well-written text, Francois Leyd resident of the West, writer on ural history subjects, and author of *Last Redwoods*, tells the almost elievable story. "These dams," he s, "are hydraulic power devices to duce electricity and dollars for proj- that ought to be financed by less ly means. The dams would make water available that is not available ady." He quotes Rachel Carson's ication to Albert Schweitzer in *Silent Spring*, "Man has lost the capai to foresee and to forestall. He will end by destroying the earth." Mr. Leydet's work is published by the Sierra Club, which is doing everything possible to inform America's people, for if enough of them will care, and act accordling to their love of the land, this tragedy will not come to pass. This book belongs in every conservation library.—*D. D.*

low We Do It Game Book (3rd edi-). American Association for Health, hysical Education, and Recreation, 1 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.. 20036. Pp. 339, illustrated. 50.

HE GAMES in this book are those from the previous editions selected m the column that appeared in the *rnal* of the AAHPER from 1956- 0, plus twenty-three others that have peared from 1959-1963. While called ginal" in the introduction, these es are adaptations and modifica- s of basic games and game formas, such as tennis, handball, football, ling, basketball, volleyball, et cet- A typical example of such modifi- on is sponge ball, a variation of ball using the rules of softball, but paddle-tennis paddles instead of bats, and a dime-store sponge-rubber ball instead of a softball. The modified game can be played by younger children, by boys and girls, and yet teach some of the fundamental skills of softball.

Other examples (two of the few games for primary children) are adaptations of "Farmer in the Dell" and "Looby Loo." For the Christmas season, they become "Santa's in the Shop," et cetera and "This Is the Way We Trim the Tree," et cetera.

A collection like this one, relying as it does too heavily on balls and the teacher's whistle, is valuable in exploring the ways by which a game can be made to fit a specific age, or playing area, or a different number of youngsters, and yet still involve certain fundamental physical skills. The really important thing that a leader should remember, however, is that an adaptation should have such a real purpose and not be a substitution for a lack of knowledge of basic games in various types of formations, with and without equipment.—*V. M.*

Our National Parks in Color, Devereux Butcher. Clarkson N. Potter, 23 East 67th Street, New York 10021. Pp. 190, illustrated, $5.95.

MR. BUTCHER comes forth with another book with dramatically beautiful photographs, in color, of America's national parks. In all, there are 148 gem-like illustrations. The text describes twenty-eight great national parks, the Park Service's thirty-three national nature monuments, and eighteen archeological monuments; tells how to get to them, where to stay. How such a book can be so beautifully published to be sold at so reasonable a price is amazing. A perfect gift book for the nature lover, conservationist, armchair traveler, or visitor to our nation's parks.

Susan Spotless says:
KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

Imaginative Techniques in Painting, Leonard Richmond. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 121, illustrated. $10.95.

WRITTEN by a well-known English artist and writer, this book is a high-priced one—in the "gift class." The author teaches by demonstration to help painters and amateurs to develop their own imagination in painting. He shows many examples of work but offers no set rules so that he "stimulates the mind to personal interpretation in order to convey the definite character of the artist's creative impulse."

All media are covered. Most of the drawings and paintings are black and white with some beautifully colored ones. The chapter on "Unusual Water Color Techniques" is noteworthy, indeed.—*Mary B. Cummings, Recreation Specialist, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Design in Photography, O. R. Croy. Hasting House, 151 East 50th Street, New York 10022. Pp. 174, illustrated. $8.95.

HAVE YOU EVER seen an "optical breakdown" of a lily or a pattern produced by "kaleidoscopic multiplication" of a geranium? Dr. Croy introduces us to both. Actually, you would have to be either a photographer or a designer, or a combination of both, to truly evaluate this book, but for anyone in search of ideas for design or for photography, it is a *must*. To the uninitiated it will be fascinating. The book is full of beautiful photographs for it is one of the "Communication Visual Book Series" put out by Hastings House. It shows, among many things, how a halftone can be reduced to mere lines or partial shadows or into dramatic effects of pure blacks and whites. More complicated techniques for the expert photographer venture into superimposition and combination of positives and negatives, masking, tone separation, and so on. Anyone interested in the above topics will be thrilled with this new publication, and artists will find it an inspiration. They will want it on their reference shelves.

Dr. Croy, a doctor of natural science, is Austrian, and the first of his well-known books on photo tricks was pub-

lished in 1938. On his sixtieth birthday recently, the President of the Austrian Republic awarded him the title of Professor.

IN BRIEF

EXPLORING WITH PAINT, *Henry Petterson and Ray Gerring. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 68, illustrated. $5.50.* Here is an especially good book for teachers, recreation leaders and anyone working in art with children or adults because it shows how the leader can motivate an individual to free his imagination to do creative work and explore original ways of using all manners of "tools": cardboard, foam rubber or sponge rollers, oil painting knives, kitchen spatulas, eye droppers, sticks, his fingers, tissue paper, crinoline, cheesecloth, wax, brushes, and crayons. A chapter on "Setting the Mood" is especially informative for a teacher of creative painting and will start many others on paths to creative expression. Techniques of motivation are carefully described.

THE CITY AND THE ARTS, *August Heckscher. Institute of Local Government, University of Pittsburgh. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.50.* Mr. Heckscher's main concern in this publication is for the top-level artist and organization and what can be done to enrich community life by bringing them together with local government in a close working relationship. His attitude toward arts councils and other forms of cooperative arrangements between public and private bodies is favorable. Several important examples are cited in *The City and the Arts.* The role of educational, recreational, and other community services affecting the arts is practically ignored. He puts the solution of the problem in the hands of the select few. City hall which deals with the public at large and the public welfare will probably want a solution based on the interdependence of all forces affecting the cultural life of the city at all levels including recreation and education.—*S. F.*

PRINTS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM, *Arthur Zaidenberg. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 10016. Pp. 173, illustrated. $6.95.* Arthur Zaidenberg has written many fine books on art and this is one of his best. It covers the graphic arts completely from earliest rubbings through chemigraphs and sensitypes. It is full of illustrations and has a short and concise easy-to-read text. Here is not only an interesting book but an excellent guide to anyone putting out a newsletter, pro folder, or other graphic materi *M.B.C.*

WATERCOLOR LANDSCAPE, *Rex Br Reinhold Publishing Company, Park Avenue, New York 10022. 160. Paper, $10.00.* Anyone wa to do a watercolor will find help This is a companion to the aut earlier book on *Watercolor Techn* Mr. Brandt is a well-known artist a very successful teacher; his wri are as informative as his teachings he is very thorough. With the clea structions on how to use the co tyros will be able, after some prac to brush line, dry brush, wash, "wet-into-wet." In explaining wh concentrates on landscape paintin this book the author quotes Kuo *(1078-1085 A.D.)*: "We like lands for these reasons—things grow f the ground, water flows, rocks play: imals, birds, and man feel a sens belonging; there is space, haze, r the feeling of the presence of a The landscape painting invites t qualities even to the dweller in the fines of a city . . ." Many of the fascinating paintings used as illus tions are combination land and scapes.

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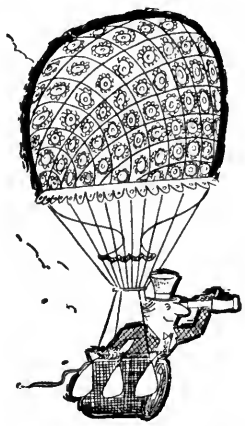

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BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ADMINISTRATION

About Courts and the Law, Ruth Brindze. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 0022. Pp. 138. $1.95.*

Promotion and Public Welfare. American Welfare Assn., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 60637. Pp. 69. Paper, $1.50.

Centralizing Position Classification, John F. Fisher, Harold H. Leich and Robert E. Reynolds. Public Personnel Assn., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 60637. Pp. 33. Paper, $3.00.

Federal Agencies Financing Research. Social Legislation Information Service, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036. Pp. 34. Paper, $2.00.

Indiana Master Plan for Conservation and Recreation. Indiana Division of State Parks and Memorials, Room 616, State Office Building, Indianapolis. Pp. 135. Paper, $2.50.

Land for Americans, Marion Clawson. Rand McNally, 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. Pp. 141. Paper, $2.00.

Missouri Economy Study, Recreation in Missouri's Future, John W. Ashley. University of Missouri, Columbia. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Municipal Cemetery Management for Park and Recreation Departments, Theodore J. Haskell. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 28. Paper, $2.00.

Planning Our Town, Martha E. Munzer. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 179. $3.95.

Port of the Lance, Sargent Shriver. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 240. $4.95.

Public Records Management, Philip C. Brooks. Public Admin. Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. Pp. 20. Paper, $2.00.

Recreation, Leisure, and Politics, Arnold W. Green. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 193. $5.95.

Signs and Symbols for Park and Recreation Use, Charles C. Rombold. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 33. Paper, $2.00.

Trends in Consolidation of Parks and Recreation, Verena E. Arnold. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 30. Paper, $2.00.

User Fees, Jerry R. Wettstone, Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park., Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 33. Paper, $2.00.

DANCE, DRAMA, MUSIC

Aids for Comedy Shows, Vernon Howard. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 128. $2.95.

American Folk Songs, Alan Lomax. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. Pp. 159. Paper, $1.95.

International Social Dance. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.00.

Jean Ritchie's Swapping Song Book, Jean Ritchie. Walck, 19 Union Sq. W., New York 10003. Pp. 83. $3.75.

Key to Good Church Drama, The, James S. Kerr. Augsburg Publ. House, 426 S. 5th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 72. Spiralbound, $1.95.

Latin American Dancing (rev. ed.) Frank Borows. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 276. $5.00.

Make Wonderful Music with the Guitaro, Meg Peterson. Oscar Schmidt. International Inc., 37 Ferry St., Jersey City, N. J. Pp. 28. Paper, $2.00.

Melancholy Lute, The, F. P. Adams, Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 122. Paper, $1.00.

Modern Ballroom Dancer's Handbook, The, A. H. Franks. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 181. $6.75.

Modern Plays for Special Days, Helen Louise Miller. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 351. $5.95.

Negro Theatre, A, Tyrone Guthrie. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 181. $5.00.

Old Time Dancing, Cecil Ruault. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 209. $4.50.

Pantomime, The Silent Theater, Douglas and Pearl Hunt. Atheneum, 162 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 114. $3.50.

Plays Without People, Peter D. Arnott. Indiana Univ. Press, Bloomington. Pp. 157. $4.50.

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Red Heels and Roses (play), Patricia Clapp. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 42. Paper, $1.25.

Ring, The (Richard Wagner), adapted and illustrated by John Updike and Warren Chappell. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Unpaged. $3.50.

Social Dance, A Short History, A. H. Franks. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 233. $11.75.

Songs of the Gold Rush, The, Richard A. Dwyer and Richard E. Lingenfelter. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 200. Paper, $3.50.

Songs We Sang, The, Theodore Raph. A. S. Barnes, 8 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 406. $10.00.

Technique of Latin American Dancing, Walter Laird. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 120. Paper, $3.00.

Treasury of Folk Songs, Tom Glazer. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 253. $4.95.

GAMES AND HOBBIES

Collecting Antique Jewellery, Mona Curran. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 10011. Pp. 153. $4.50.

Contract Bridge, (2nd ed.). Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 36. $1.25.

Diversions and Pastimes With Coins, Cards, String, Paper and Matches, R. M. Abraham. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 122. Paper, $1.00.

Doll Collecting, Helen Young. G. P. Putnam, 210 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Dwarf Trees in the Japanese Mode, Phyllis Argall. Citadel Press, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 145. $3.95.

Easy Guide to Artificial Light-Gardening, An, Vernon Johnston and Winifred Carriere. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 10016. Pp. 192. $4.50.

Electronic Flash, Lou Jacobs, Jr. Amphoto Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 127. $2.50.

Exotic Aquarium Fishes (rev. 19th ed.), William R. Innes. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 542. $10.95.

Games and Stunts for Schools, Camps, and Playgrounds, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 362. $4.95.

Games, Anyone? Robert Thomsen. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 138. $3.95.

Games People Play, Eric Berne, M.D. Grove Press, 64 University Pl., New York 10003. Pp. 192. $5.00.

Goldfish, Ian Allan. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $.75.

Golden Book of Magic, The Great Merlini (Clayton Rawson). Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 104. $1.95.

Holiday Funfest, Virginia L. Gibson and Arden A. Jervey. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Packet of 101 cards. $2.50.

How to Customize Cars and Rods. George Barris and Wayne Thoms. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 109. $2.50.

Mah Jong Handbook, A, Eleanor Noss Whitney. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 176. $3.95.

Salt-Water Aquarium in the Home, The, (rev. ed.) Robert P. L. Straughan. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 304. $8.50.

Scale Model Railroading, Leslie T. White. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 192. $5.95.

Simple Photo Tricks Everyone Can Do, A. S. Reed. Amphoto, 915 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.00.

Stamp Collecting, S. C. Johnson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 63. Paper, $.75.

Tricks and Games for Children, Rudolf Dittrich. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Vacation and Travel Photography, Jules Aarons. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.00.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Pocket Billiards. George Sullivan and Irving Crane. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 95. $2.75.

ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Educable Mentally Retarded Child and His Teacher, The, Stella Stillson Slaughter. F. A. Davis, 1914 Cherry St., Philadelphia 3. Pp. 191. $4.95.

Education of Homebound or Hospitalized Children, Frances P. Connor. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 10027. Pp. 125. Paper, $1.75.

Recreation for the Mentally Retarded. Southern Regional Educational Board, 130 6th St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30313. Pp. 200. Spiralbound $1.50.

Recreation in Gerontology, Carol Lucas, Ed.D. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 177. $6.50.

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INTERNATIONAL

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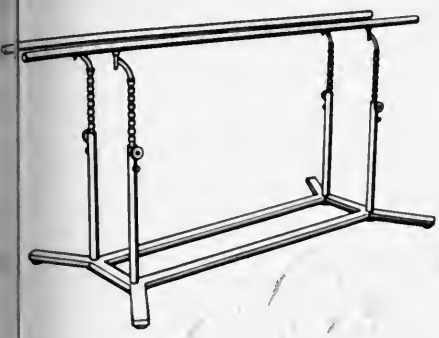

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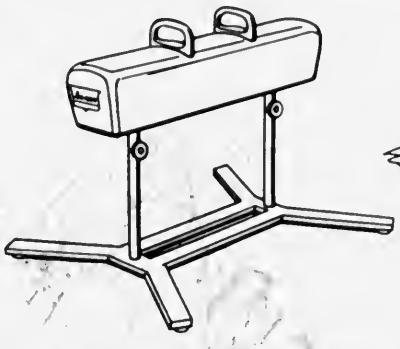

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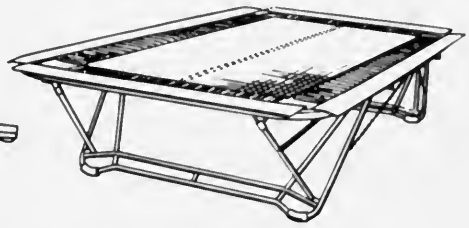

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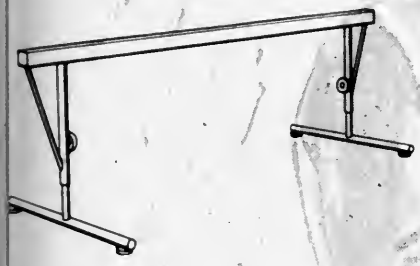

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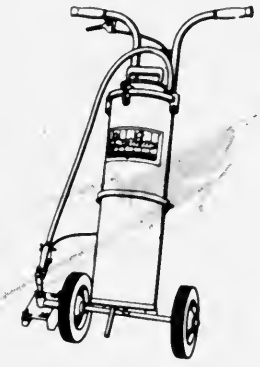

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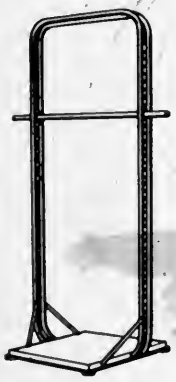

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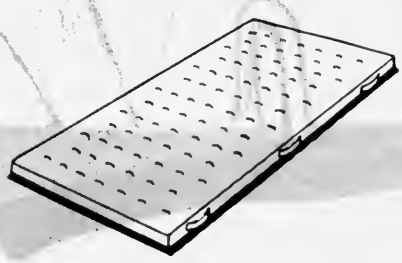

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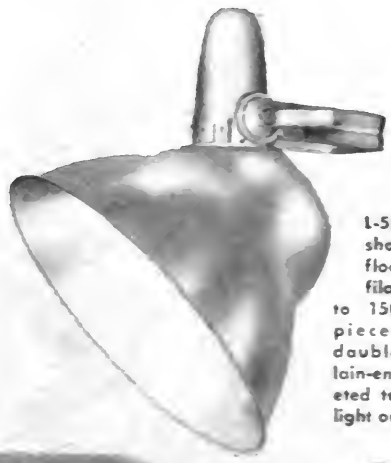

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RECREATION

MAY 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 5 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

USEFUL AND CREATIVE. R making in the recreation room New York City housing proj This is one of the many crafts troduced to oldsters via recreat centers and programs that can developed into income-produc projects if the participants w Photo courtesy New York Housing Authority, from its bo let *New Neighborhoods, New Li*

Next Month

The summer issue of RECREAT appears in June and deals with door summer recreation inter and concerns. "Explorers in Surf" and "Harbor Recreati both deal with water recreat while "Our Coastal Marshes" to do with preservation of these the benefit of wildlife and t other life-giving qualities. The gram section of the magazine offer some new games, and the ministration section carries good articles on park planni Don't overlook the article by onel Donald F. Hull, executive rector of the Amateur Athletic ion, on "AAU Plays by Inter tional Rules."

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Page 216, Moulin Studio. Francisco, courtesy Sierra Cl 221, Warner E. Bartram, Milw kee County Park Commission: & 234 (bottom) *Gazette and Da* York, Pennsylvania; 229 & 231 Alex Langley, courtesy Ameri Federation of Arts, New York Ci 233, Loeb diagrams courtesy *A itectural Forum*, Western Spri courtesy James Hull Miller: 2 (top) *Sunday Patriot News*, ter) Henry M. Blatner, both Y Pennsylvania; 245, (top) Kessing, Coronado, Californ 248, U.S. Army Photo; 249, U Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

ETTERS

mantics

Dr. Richard Kraus of Columbia University and Dr. Earle F. Zeigler of the versity of Illinois have been having fference of opinion in respect to the "recreation education." This antic controversy developed when Kraus reviewed Dr. Zeigler's re- book Philosophical Foundations Physical, Health, and Recreation cation *(January 1965). Dr. Zeigook exception to parts of the review Letter to the Editor (February 5) to which Dr. Kraus replied in the il issue. Now it is Dr. Zeigler's turn!*

:

in regard to that matter of "recrea- education." [Dr. Kraus] and I are lved in a bit of semantics which nt to be straightened out. Perhaps is a question of one geographical on of the country as opposed to an- r. but I have checked this matter our people here also and they don't he term at all. They tell me that e people call it the professional cur- um in recreation. Here it is simply d professional preparation for rec- on and municipal park administra-

Dr. Kraus] made much in his letter t the 1962 AAHPER Conference rt. May I suggest [he] read this again more carefully? The head- o which Dr. Kraus referred is sim- he work of some *progressive* recre- educators. . . . on Page 87 . . . they to "general education," "related of the professional education," special professional recreation ed- on." For that matter, the entire erence report as noted on the cover lled *Professional Preparation in ch Education, Physical Education, Recreation Education.* "Recreation ation" is, therefore, simply a name *progressive* educators have given e field of recreation. This was ed out very clearly in my text. If tate University of New York at nd called their preparation work eation education," then I maintain hey are also confused. . . . I really feel too badly about this term eation education," because I am essive enough in my thinking to e it could have meaning for the al population. If it were confined rely professional preparation, it seem as though we were asking neral public to ignore the mean- f the actual words and accept our retation.

RLE F. ZEIGLER, *Head, Department Physical Education, University of linois, Champaign.*

Spring Cleaning

Sirs:

I caught [the] budget article [by Joseph E. Curtis] in the February [issue]. I always enjoy reading [his] articles. . . . I agree we need to "spring clean" every year in many areas. . . . This is the type of articles more recreation people should write.

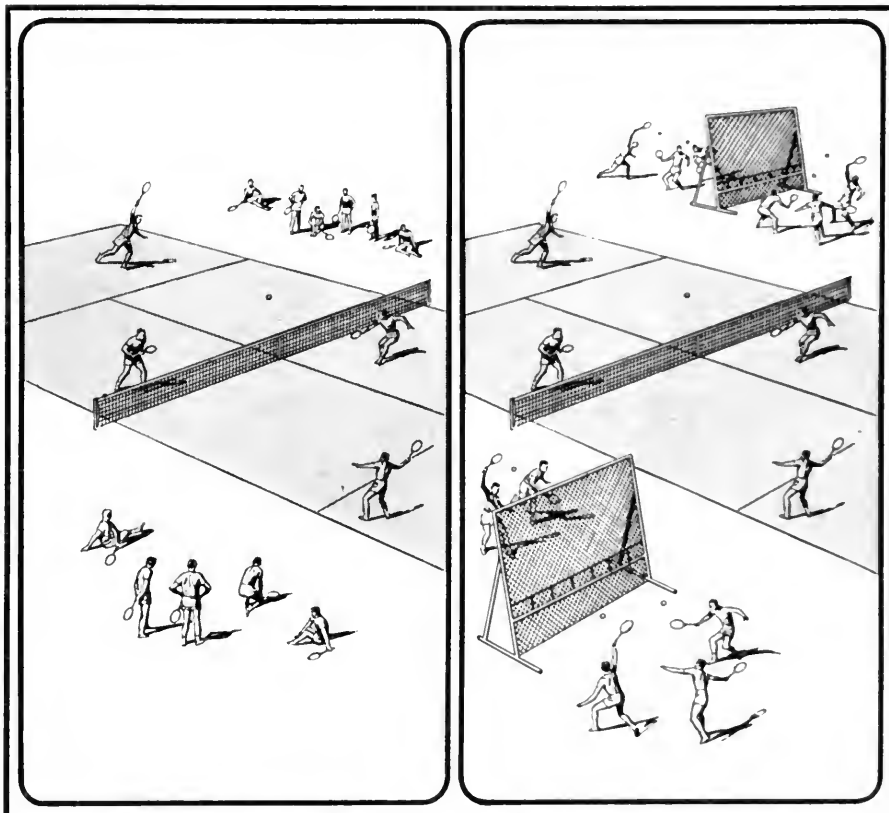
JOHN D. DITTMAR, *Recreation Director, State College Area Park and Recreation Board, State College, Pa.*

Major Stride

Sirs:

I have just learned of [NRA's] very fine decision to hire Kenneth J. Smithee as [its] liaison man with counties. NRA has taken another major stride forward in establishing this position and you are fortunate indeed to have Ken Smithee with you.

HENRY T. SWAN, *Superintendent of Recreation, Phoenix, Arizona.*



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VOLUNTEERSHIP

VOLUNTEERSHIP *(Webster's New College Dictionary): Ship—A noun-forming suffix added chiefly to nouns denoting persons, but orig. to adjectives, such as in hardship. It denotes: (1) state, condition, or quality; (2) office, dignity, or profession; (3) art or skill; (4) one entitled to a rank, title, or appellation.*

R. Roy Rusk

NUMEROUS social bonds have exerted their cohesive force from the genesis of human life to the present. Man has always lived in a group setting which is the most powerful single force in man's existence. It provides him with an outlook on life, his values, and his loyalties. Aristotle described man as "a social or political animal who finds association with his fellow beings pleasant. His physical nature and biological equipment have compelled him to associate with his fellowman to insure his existence, comfort, protection, and progress."

In earlier civilizations organized community effort, as we know it, was rare indeed. Communities were small and families and neighbors helped each other.

Social patterns change. Our modern society is dynamic not static. Needs must be met by group action if we are to protect the community as a whole. Arnold Toynbee said, "The twentieth century may be best remembered as the first age in history in which people have thought it practical to make the benefits of civilization available for the whole human race."

Activities and services that were formerly the responsibility of a family or small groups of individuals have now become matters of national, state, county, or municipal concern. The recreation movement is an excellent example of community organization for a need because it affords an adequate substitute for the once available vacant lot or neighborhood play group. though the recreation movement beg with an interest only in small childr it has grown until it now includes concern for the development of foun tions for a broader culture and opened new vistas in the use of leis time which will help to free man fr his narrow interests and perspective

It is pleasant indeed to contempl the beginning of volunteership in th United States, especially since our ciety is so young.

During our pioneer period in wh neighbors were scarce, the "bee" s drome was established. We lived apart in a vast new land. Labor wa vital need which we attempted to through an often frantic series of hu ing bees, quilting bees, barn raisin and so forth. It was through this p tern of mutual assistance that we w able to meet our physical and soc needs. From this raw development can clearly trace the growth of our p mary and secondary groups that h reacted, reformed, and related o the years. *(See also "Recreation Ou Necessity" (recreation in early No America).* RECREATION, *Februa 1964.)*

THE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED character modern industry has increa impersonal relationships. Our popu tion is mobile to a degree that nec sitates the development of a greater c cern for, and identification with, whole. Such a society no longer s ports the barter system that made "bee" so effective. A carpenter w needed bread could build a house the baker in return for bread. Ind trialization rendered such a perso social, barter system inadequate. H ever, community agencies organized service began to develop through welter of social change, and they ser to afford man an opportunity to se his fellows.

It can be said that within this coun no community or individul is self-s ficient. The army of volunteers in United States today is larger than a where in the world—and stronger. one knows how many there are as t cannot be counted, because the numb

MR. RUSK, *associate executive director of the National Receration Association, is responsible for the Association's volunteer service program.*

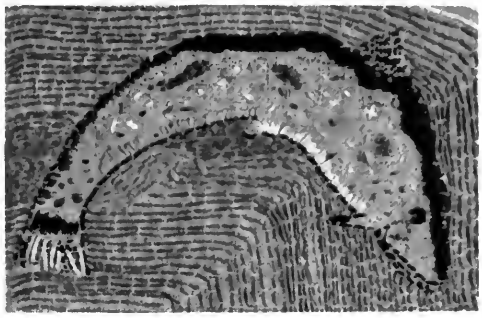
People offer a quality of service that cannot be reproduced by a machine—even in today's world of automation

tuates constantly and because so ny serve more than one agency or gram.

By their works ye shall know them . . . 's take a look at some figures which y serve to point out more clearly the pact volunteership has made in this ntry.

MORE THAN a hundred thousand voluntary health and welfare ncies, a hundred thousand fraternal, c, veterans, and related organiza- s sponsor some health and welfare vities. Over three hundred thous- churches offer some type of health welfare service. United Funds and mmunity Chests have expanded from in 1940 to over two thousand in 0. In 1958, the total of all philan- pic giving in the United States was 00,000,000. By 1970, it is expected pproach $13,000,000,000, or more ten times the $1,250,000,000 raised 940. Ample evidence, indeed, but e is more to be said for volunteer- than can be said through figures. re is the often life-giving person to on contact, a precious commodity highly mechanized hospital ward— tranger who becomes a friend and ing so allays the marasmus of old the adult who carefully relates his re advice to actions of youth. There uth who serves the whole commu- understanding such service to be an stment in his future.

e obvious fact is that volunteers people and because they are people offer a quality which has not yet reproduced by machine. (Another esting fact is that while volunteer- has become an integral part of our l structure, we often tend to be concerned with the care and feed- f our agency's program than the and feeding of its most vital force volunteer.) They may also be, and are, professionals. The lawyer s as legal council to an agency— hysician serves, so does the bank- erchant, teacher; in fact all pro- ns are actively engaged in the pro- of volunteer service, thereby ng a need that requires a special of knowledge the purchase of h would be financially prohibitive. dern sociologists and students of community growth are coining new words and phrases to better describe our American way of life. More effective city planning and an ever-increasing ability to plumb greater depths within the mores of masses promise to insure a more fruitful life for the future but from within all of this I can still hear the "bee" syndrome humming, and man has found a way to beat the system by trading his skills for the benefit of his fellowman. The carpenter can still build but this time it is a clubhouse for the baker's son. And the baker? He has furnished the bread for the carpenter's church bazaar! #



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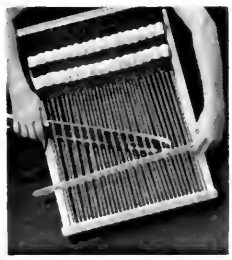

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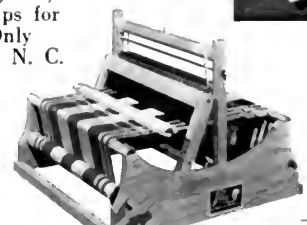

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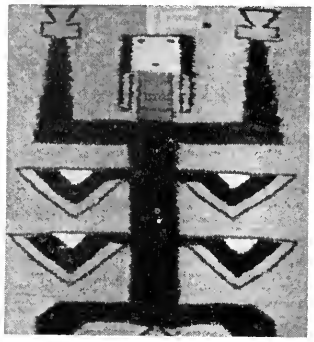

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dr. Harlan (Gold) Metcalf doesn't need any testimonials but he is going to get some nonetheless on May 15 when his students, friends, and colleagues tender him a testimonial dinner at the State University of New York at Cortland. Dr. Metcalf is chairman of the recreation education department at Cortland and one of the country's outstanding recreation educators and pioneers. Previously, he was on the staff of the National Recreation Association for two years providing service to state government bureaus in twenty-two states. A six-letter athlete at Oberlin, he was named All-Ohio guard at football. Dr. Metcalf is also a championship archer, an inveterate fisherman, and the inventor of Plug Golf (a fishing game).

• • •

Nick J. Catamas, recreation chief at the Veterans Administration Hospital in San Fernando, California, was presented with the Achievement Award of the Medical Section of the California Park and Recreation Society at its recent annual conference in San Francisco. Mr. Catamas was also elected director of the medical section and will serve on the CPRS board of directors for the next two years.

• • •

Gordon D. Hunsaker, director of recreation in Coronado, California, became general manager for the Sun City Civic Association in Sun City, California, as of April 1. Sun City is a "retirement community" just south of Riverside. *(See Mr. Hunsaker's article on graduation night activities on Page 245.)*

• • •

National Teacher of the Year is **ard E. Klinck,** a sixth-grade te in White Ridge, a suburb of De Colorado. Mr. Klinck, who receive award from President Johnson a White House, is a conservationist authority on the National Park tem and pioneered a program of trips for his classes.

• • •

Valerie Barilleaux and **Tom D gelo** were named winners of the annual G. Gernon Brown Award t outstanding New Orleans Recre Department (NORD) supervisors. Barilleaux was named the outstan cultural division supervisor for while Mr. D'Angelo took top ho among athletic division personnel.

Miss Barilleaux (left) and Mr. D'An receive their awards from Mrs. McL

Brown was NORD's executive assis director from 1954 until his deat January 1963. Mrs. Leo McL daughter of the late Mr. Brown, don the awards and also made the prese tions.

Miss Barilleaux is acting center m ager at Behrman Center. She be working with the city's playground c mission in 1932 and moved to NC when the department became a par the city government in 1947. Mr. D' gelo is center manager at Stall Center. He has been with NORD s 1954.

• • •

Harvey E. Wolfe has been appoit field consultant in rehabilitation of American Public Health Associati Mr. Wolfe will represent a new divis of the APHA Professional Examinat Service devoted to the evaluation training programs and employe se tion and promotion practices for p sonnel in the professions involve the rehabilitation of the disabled. new division will cooperate with u

rsity and other training programs in
e evaluation of course content and
structional methods through the use
a variety of examination methods
d provide assistance to public and
luntary agencies in the effective use
examinations in the selection and
omotion of personnel in the profes-
ns participating in rehabilitation pro-
ams. The program of the division
ll be oriented toward establishing a
ser link between educational institu-
ns and operating agencies to facili-
e the correlation of training pro-
ms with job requirements. New
aluation methods and testing materi-
will be developed or existing meth-
s and materials will be adapted to
v areas within the rehabilitation
d.

• • •

Robert Wilder of Grants Pass, Oregon, is the new state recreation director for the Oregon State Highway Commission. He replaces David G. Talbot who is now state parks superintendent. Mr. Wilder holds a master's degree from the University of Oregon in recreation and park management. Formerly, he was with the River Road Park and Recreation District of Eugene, Oregon.

• • •

William J. Duddleson, Jr., of Washington, D. C., has been appointed head of the Division of State Planning and Technical Assistance in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Mr. Duddleson has been associate director of the Citizens Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report, a national committee of the American Conservation Association. He assumed his new duties January 4, 1965.

The division directed by Mr. Duddleson reviews comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans required for participation in the new Land and Water Conservation Fund grants-in-aid program. It provides outdoor recreation advice and assistance to states, local governments, various federal agencies, and private outdoor recreation interests. It also reviews sale or transfer of surplus government real property for outdoor recreation uses.

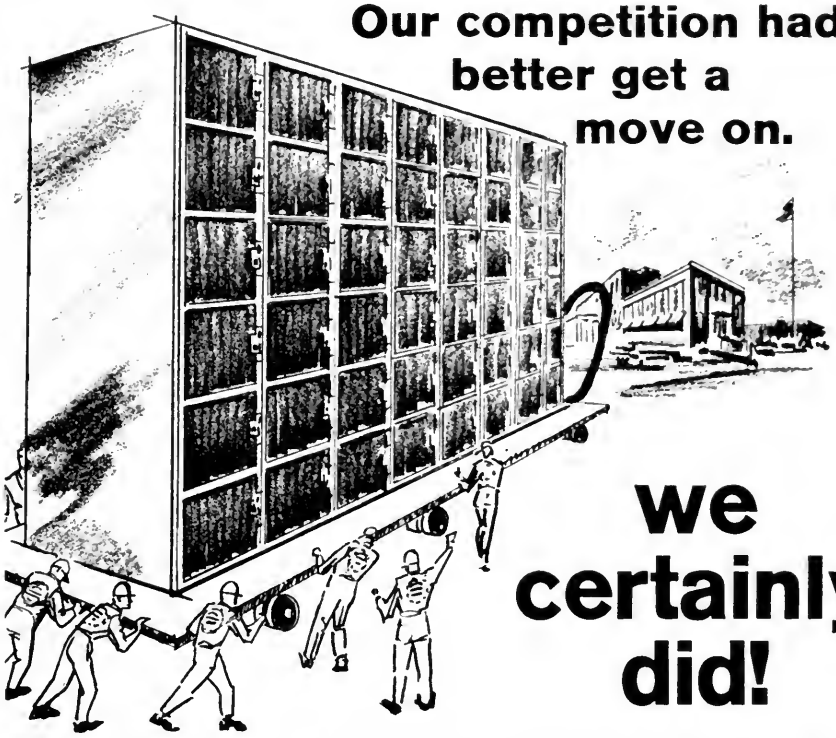
• • •

Directors for two nationwide projects aimed at improving the economic prospects of older people have been named by Garson Meyer, president of the National Council on the Aging. The appointees, both of New York City, are Jack Ossofsky, former administrator of two self-insured labor-management pension plans for the 35,000-members of District 65, Retail-Wholesale Department Store Union, AFL-CIO; and Mrs. Zoe Fales Christman, public-relations director from 1947 to 1963 of the Division of Employment, New York State Department of Labor.

As administrator of the council's contract with the federal Office of Economic Opportunity, Mr. Ossofsky will study established community programs to assist the aged poor. He will draw on successful local experience in these programs and the long experience of the Council itself as the basis for as many as ten model projects designed to provide services and employment income

Continued on Page 245

Our competition had better get a move on.



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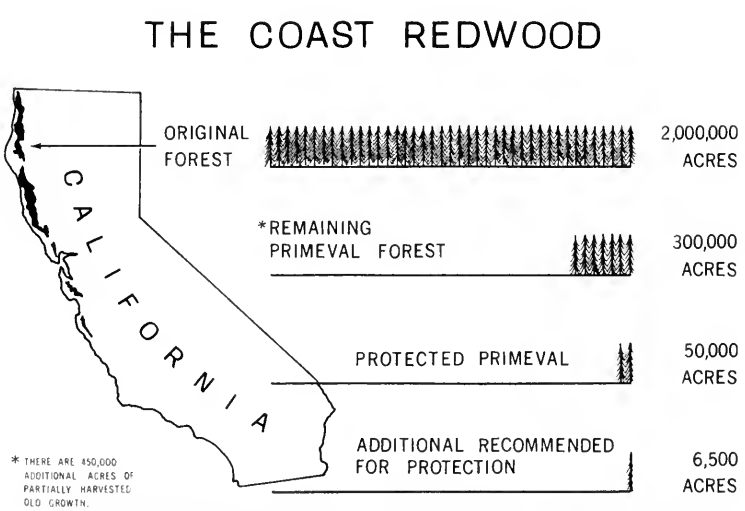
REDWOOD CRISIS

Freeway construction has already reached Prairie Creek State Park from the north, aimed straight at the Garland Memorial Grove and the magnificent natural beach along the foot of Gold Bluffs despite the rising tide of public indignation.

The Malarkey Forest: Bought by the Simpson Lumber C pany, and, as the lumber industry says, converted from a "s ic forest to a dynamic forest." It was logged and then bur by its owners. The last redwoods are going, going, goi



Redwood crisis: What we rescue today, this hour, this very minute, is the most that can ever be saved—hopefully by means of a new national area. These giant trees grow nowhere else on this earth.

THE PRIMEVAL stands of redwoods, found in California and nowhere else, are one of the most treasured plant types and one of the natural wonders of the world. They are among the oldest of all living things—with many reaching a thousand years and a few exceeding two thousand years. Rising from the fern-covered forest floor, along the fog-shrouded and rain-drenched Pacific Coast, many grow higher than a twenty-story office building—to create a forest scene of natural beauty unexcelled anywhere else on earth. Nonetheless, the California Highway Commission has adopted a route for freeway construction through these memorial groves, even though some are state parks.

Despite public outcry, the commission is pushing ahead. Already many of the giants have been cleared away; and, in addition, timber companies are buying the acreage that is left, setting up new logging camps and moving in the chain saws. Many groves have been wiped out.

Everyone who is interested in knowing more should send for the Sierra Club *Outdoor Newsletter* of November 6, 1964, entitled *How Will You Ha Your Redwoods?* and for its Fact She No. 1—*Perpetuation of Primeval Re woods. (Sierra Club, Mills Tower, S Francisco 4.)* Those interested enou to want to go into action to help c do the following:

- Write to The Honorable Edmund Brown, Governor of California, Sta Capitol, Sacramento and tell him hc you feel about freeways in the redwo parks.
- Send a copy of your letter to Th Honorable Edwin L. Z'Berg, Chairma Assembly Committee on Natural R sources, Planning, and Public Work State Capitol, Sacramento, Californi
- Join the Save-the-Redwoods Leagu 114 Sansome Street, San Francisc *(annual membership: $3).*
- Write to the President, The Whit House, Washington 25, D.C., urgin him to continue to work for promp establishment of a Redwood Nationa Park. Only by immediate acquisitio of crucial areas can we hope to have redwood preserve adequate for th needs of the future.
- Write to your United States Senator and Congressman, urging them also t work for a Redwood National Park Point out the importance of immedi action.
- Alert your friends.

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S WE GO TO PRESS

OTHER BUREAU in Washington, the au of Labor Statistics, U.S. Depart- of Labor, is expressing interest in ation. The May issue of its *Occu- nal Outlook Quarterly*, a publica- issued to provide counselors with nt information on employment s and outlook, will be devoted to ation. Among the contents dealing the topic is "Recreation Becomes h Crop", by Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, which with recreation as a new source of ne from farmlands. "Under the land Conversion Program," writes reeman, "the Department has pro- cost sharing and transition pay- that enabled 123 farmers in 93 test ies in 33 states to convert 8,344 of cropland to recreation." Among intriguing titles included: "The Revolution in Leisure Time," by Henle, deputy associate commis- r, Bureau of Labor Statistics, cov- owth and implications of leisure; its challenges are discussed in door Recreation—Profile of the ssionals," by Neil Stout, acting Division of Research and Educa- Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. are numerous others. The maga- s thirty-five cents per copy. Order Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Wash- n, D.C. 20402.

LET published by the federal Bu- of Outdoor Recreation and now ble from the Superintendent of nents, U.S. Printing Office, Wash- n, D.C. 20402, is *Executive Order , Providing for Establishing User Pursuant to the Land and Water rvation Act of 1965*. It includes .8 of the Code of Federal Regula- *(30F.R.3265)*. Regulations in- l have been extracted from the *al Register* and reprinted here. "Public Lands: Interior," the states: "The Land and Water rvation Fund Act of 1965 *(78 997)* authorizes the President to le for the establishment of en- , admission, and user fees at de- ed Federal recreation areas. *Exec- Order 11200* provided for the des- on of areas at which such fees e charged and directed the Sec- of the Interior to prescribe a le of fees which may be collected e areas."

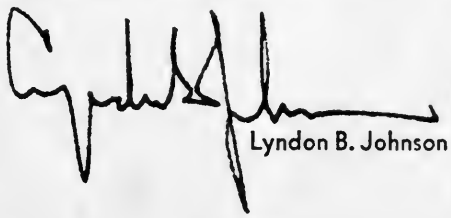
PROPOSED Tocks Island National tion Area in Pennsylvania, New , and New York would provide outdoor recreation opportunities arly 46,000,000 people, about a quarter of the nation's population. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall strongly urged enactment of legislation establishing this area at recent House Committee hearings. Pointing out that the Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir has been authorized, Secretary Udall said, "It is imperative that Tocks Island National Recreation Area land acquisition and development of recreation facilities be carried out on a time schedule consistent with the plans for the construction of the dam" [by the Corps of Engineers].

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.

Beneficial use of leisure time can bring immeasurable improvement in the quality of life in our society.

I am pleased, therefore, to join in calling special attention to June as National Recreation Month.

The observance of National Recreation Month comes as a timely reminder that the opportunities for refreshing and otherwise rewarding recreation must compete with an ever-growing list of other demands on our natural resources. This is an occasion to remind ourselves that these opportunities must be preserved and expanded to meet the needs and desires of an increasingly urban and growing population. This is a vital challenge of our times.



Lyndon B. Johnson

▸ ARTS COUNCILS in the United States and Canada plan to establish a central headquarters staffed with paid employes before summer. Reports *The New York Times*, "The office will provide research services for the growing arts council movement, private and public . . . .

"It will be set up by the Arts Councils of America, Inc., a nonprofit organization that has been trying to keep up with the needs of the expanding movement of volunteers."

▸ FIFTY PAINTINGS about "the city" by New York painters, borrowed from collections and museums in New York State, are on exhibition at the New York State Pavilion at the World's Fair. Entitled "The City: Places and People," the exhibition is a sequel to last year's show "The River: Places and People." The new exhibition is sponsored by the New York State Council on the Arts, now in its fifth year.

▸ A REMINDER. May 1965 has been proclaimed by President Johnson as Senior Citizens Month. It is his hope that "all citizens—of all ages—will participate in this month in helping make life beyond sixty-five a better life for senior citizens of our land."

▸ TO MARK "ten years of a united profession," the National Association of Social Workers will sponsor a tenth anniversary professional symposium on social work practice and knowledge at the Shelburne Hotel in Atlantic City, May 21-23, just in advance of the Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare.

▸ OPPOSITION to President Johnson's plan for a national redwood park in two northern California coastal counties was expressed in two alternate proposals made by the California State Resources Agency. One alternative calls for a "national parkway" instead of the traditional type park. The other calls for a park site different than that proposed by the federal government. The federal proposal is for a park that would include areas of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, including the Redwood Creek watershed with its primeval redwoods in Humboldt County. *(For more on the Redwood crisis, see Page 216.)*

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ SUGGESTIONS for the Greater Enjoyment of the New York World's Fair is the title of a pamphlet just published by Comeback, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 10036. available for $.25 per copy. This was compiled for the aged and disabled, their families and friends. It gives details on ramps, parking lots, renting wheelchairs, toilet facilities, et cetera, and should be of great help to the families and friends of the aged and disabled who will need just such information.

▸ REPORT ON PERFORMING ARTS in the U.S. *Only in our time have we begun to recognize the arts as a community concern.*—John D. Rockefeller 3rd. A group of citizens from all parts of the country who are identified with many segments of American life were asked by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, in 1963, to join in a study of the future development and support of the performing arts in the United States. Their report, *The Performing Arts—Problems and Prospects*, has just been published by McGraw-Hill Book Company and is now available from the publisher for $1.95 (paperback).

A preface signed by the Rockefeller Panel states, "In this report, we hope to engage the attention of the American people and to waken their concern about the performing arts in the United States. For, in spite of tremendous growth and exciting promise, the performing arts as we see them today are in trouble." The report presents some of the problems facing the arts, promoting public discussion and action.

▸ NEW REGULATION: If you are registering with the National Recreation Association Personnel Placement Service, send for the standard personnel form. When returning it, a $5.00 registration fee should accompany your application which helps to pay the cost of collecting, assembling and preparing your credentials for photographing. *This fee is paid only once and does not have to be renewed.*

The Association's personnel files serve two purposes: (1) providing a national central clearing house for the records of those professional recreation persons who are actively engaged in the practice of recreation leadership, and (2) maintaining an accurate file of qualifications and interests of persons who would like to consider new assignments in recreation. Even when not interested in placement, you should write to Recreation Personnel Service to keep your record up-to-date.

▸ TRENDS AND PORTENTS. Recreation leaders do not need a crystal ball to peer into the future. They have only to look at a few signs of the times and grasp their far-reaching implications for an age of ever-expanding leisure. Consider the impact on the recreation profession of the following facts:

• Culture is the latest big business in the country, declares *The New York Times* in its National Economic Review supplement of January 11, 1965. "Last year's three billion dollar market will double itself by 1970, if not sooner, the experts predict. From 1953 to 1960, spending on the arts rose about 130 percent. . . . Interest in culture . . . has become the newest status symbol, and conspicuous esthetics may become the norm, to the surprise of no one."

• Book publishers had a record year in 1964 with sales receipts five to ten percent above the previous record year of 1963. Total sales were over $1,800,000,000.

• American industry spends about $1,500,000,000 annually on employe recreation programs and recreation facilities. Business concerns now own 125 golf courses and buy more sports gear than all U.S. schools and co put together.

• Some thousand theaters and purpose arts buildings will be in the next decade at the c $4,000,000,000.

• Programs and pilot projects under way offer hope of eventua nomic conversion of ocean wa supplement our rapidly dwi freshwater supply.

• The federal government ha nounced grants of almost $1,0 to state, regional, and local agen initiate or strengthen program control and abatement of air poll

• The population of the United is now close to 200,000,000; by it will be 260,000,000 and at th of the century it will approach 000,000.

• The standard workweek is no ty-nine hours. In 1900, the sta workweek was sixty hours; in 1 was forty-eight hours. By 197 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistic culates, the standard workweek w thirty-six hours, and in year 2000 thirty-two.

• Space-age research will resu many byproducts such as a trans ized unlosable golf ball.

• The participant sports that will in popularity will involve the outd the family, and excitement . . . sk boating, and fishing for example.

• Living patterns will center a recreation interests . . . the golf-c housing project is already a re with more than a hundred under struction in twenty-six states.

• More states will follow the exa set by California and make ex controls mandatory for autos buses.

• Instant-loading cameras are sw ing the high-price market.

• View telephones are now very n accepted by enterprising business

▸ ERRATUM. Announcements of tional Recreation Association Dis Conferences appeared on Page 11 our March issue. In this annou ment, reference to the "17th An California and Pacific Southwest reation and Park Conference" did mention that this conference is cos sored by the California State Divi of Recreation and the California P and Recreation Society. Sorry, but title, "*Your* Spring Conferences," m have made us feel that everybody covered nicely. Charge it up t spring, and that sort of all-in-the-fa feeling. Please, *all* sponsoring agenc do forgive us!

COMING EVENTS

National Conference on Day Care Services, *May 13-15, Washington, D.C.* For further information write to Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Tennis Teaching Conference, *June 25-26, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York.* Workshop for physical education teachers, coaches, professionals, recreation and camp instructors, taught by Judy Barta and "Cap" Leighton. For details, write to Theresa Rizzitiello, Conference Chairman, Martin Van Buren High School, 230-17 Hillside Avenue, Queens Village, New York 11427.

30th Annual Conference, National Association of County Officials, *July 11-14, El Cortez Hotel, San Diego, California.* For further information, write to NACO, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Family Camping and Outdoor Recreation Workshop, *July 26-31, Flathead Indian Reservation near Missoula, Montana.* Sponsored jointly by the Montana State University Department of Health, Physical Education and Athletics and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. For further information, write to Dr. Walter C. Schwank, Director, Health, Physical Education and Athletics, Montana State University, Missoula.

Workshop in American Square and Folk Dancing, *August 9-14, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.* For further information, write to the Lloyd Shaw Foundation, Inc., Box 203, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

VOLUNTARISM' IN RETIREMENT

How voluntarism as it relates to services to the aging is going through dramatic changes

son Meyer

WE ARE in a period of revolution involving drastic adaptation to new ways of life. Many of us have moved from the horse and buggy through the automobile, airplane, into the jet age. We have accommodated our living conditions to these new, improved, and welcome changes. These dramatic changes, the great technological and scien- developments have produced a new social phenome- —mass retirement at approximately sixty-five years e. It has given society the largest single bulk leisure in our history. With it has come the challenge to so rn our lives that this leisure time shall be a blessing r than a problem.

Generally, there are two types of leisure time that we consider. One is the leisure time given us through the dition in the hours of the workday and shorter work e. The other is the leisure time given us through retire- nt. As we moved from a six-day week to a five-day week s not at all difficult to accommodate ourselves to this ional day of leisure. We played more golf, pulled more e, or caught more fish. As we moved our working day nine hours to eight, this additional hour was also easily ed in our leisure programing. These were not serious lems; but, in retirement, when we suddenly are faced ull days of leisure time, seven days a week, fifty-two in the year, the use of this uncommitted time becomes e serious problem. How we use this time will deter- whether our lives will give us satisfaction and happi- r whether we will be faced with endless drudgery. To- e are rapidly moving away from the concept that the unity must serve the elderly person, to the more satis- concept that the retired person is ready, able, and to serve his community in a voluntary capacity.

is De Tocqueville, the French statesman and author, after visiting our country in 1825, wrote: "As soon as several inhabitants of the United States have taken up an opinion or a feeling that they wish to promote in the world they look for mutual assistance. As soon as they have found each other out they combine. From that moment on they are *no longer isolated men.*"

There is a story about the little child who got lost in a huge field of wheat and whose wails for help were stilled by exhaustion before he was missed. The townspeople began to trample the wheat field frantically in search of the youngster until someone suggested that they all line up at one edge of the field, clasp hands, and proceed methodically through it. The wheat suffered no further damage—and the child was found. Everyone in that long human chain contributed the span of his reach to the rescue. As De Tocqueville observed about Americans, they tackled the job together and were not isolated men.

The value of each person in this human chain was increased as he voluntarily agreed to become a part of a community project. Voluntarism, given so frequently on a regular stipulated time basis, is quite unique in this country. Not only De Tocqueville but many foreign visitors are impressed by the extent and the continuity of our voluntary efforts. Voluntary efforts took root when the pilgrim fathers set the pattern of voluntary common effort for the common well-being. From that day, voluntarism has never left us; nay, it has grown to tremendous proportions. The desire to be helpful, of putting into operation the religious injunction of being your brother's keeper, the great desire to be helpful to your neighbor, from helping him build his barn to pushing his car out of a snow-drift, has been strengthened with each succeeding generation.

Voluntarism as it relates to services to the aging is going through some dramatic changes. Until recently much of the emphasis was on *serving* the older person—finding a friendly visitor, transporting the older person to the hospital, volunteering services in homes for the aged or in centers. It was younger people doing something *for* older people. With the increased time given to older people through retirement, and more older people in better physical condition and in sounder mental health, we now find the older

Continued on Page 256

EYER, *a retired Eastman Kodak executive, is president National Council on the Aging and an active par- t in civic affairs in Rochester, New York.* *This ma- as given at the 1964 New York State regional con- of the National Jewish Welfare Board.*

TOMORROW STARTED YESTERDAY

Older citizens are contradicting society's stereotyped images of old age and are making the most of their vintage years

The asset of vintage. Senior citizens of Tallmadge Hamilton House in Seattle launched a T-Day campaign: an heirloom exhibit and old-fashioned tea party.

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST

NOT ONLY do retired citizens have experience and skills to volunteer for community service projects but they have another priceless asset to contribute in their remembrance of things past. Senior citizens are sharing these precious memories with their communities in some interesting projects across the country, to give future generations a real sense of heritage. Other projects are also demonstrating the many ways older citizens can make much needed contributions to their communities. These projects are cited by the Office of Aging of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as examples of what can be expected of senior citizens anywhere in the country, in big cities, small towns, or even in a neighborhood area.

- In some New York City schools, older residents are providing students with eyewitness accounts of what life in this country was like before the invention and development of everything young people take for granted today—before TV, before radio, before the airplane, even before the automobile. They have proved exceedingly popular teachers and their "classes" have opened many somewhat blase young eyes.
- In Northport, New York, the public library makes recordings of the reminiscences and experiences of the oldest native citizens of the area for preservation as local history.
- In New Jersey, the Essex County Section of the National Council of ish Women is currently sponsorir tape-recording project in an attem recapture the memories of a vanis generation. Many of those being i viewed, members of an older adult c came to America from Eastern Eur and they have provided graphic scriptions of the social and econc conditions which existed in the *shte* village from the 1880's through 1900's. They describe the markets, schools, the holiday rituals, the dings, homes, food, and pogroms. S most migrated to the United St around 1900, the interviews also plore their memories of the voy here, their arrivals at Castle Gar and how and where they lived as migrants. A recent interview provi a vivid report of a worker in the famous Triangle Shirt Waist Fact Fire of 1911.
- Teaching of early skills and ha crafts is one of the contributions se citizens are making in many comm ties through cooperative undertaki with young people.
- Social Security Administration f representatives try to interview as m centenarians on the SSA rolls as sible. From these interviews SSA developed a special, four-volume re of priceless reminiscences. (Copies not available for distribution but r be read in the U.S. Office of Aging formation Division, Room 4347, regional offices of the Social Secu Administration.)

SWIMMING IN THE MAINSTREA

SENIOR CITIZENS in Detroit, Michig have become an important part the overall community developm project. The city has created a clim where senior adults can make the m of their later years. Studies have sho that health, housing, and financial curity are not enough, that seniors w to keep on "living," learning, and ing. They want to keep on "swimmin in the mainstream of civilization. The are some of the human needs Detr is striving to meet.

New programs, far more dynan than shuffleboard, checkers and co

Don't say, "Oh, humbug!" These ladies can make even a humbug hum. Participants in the senior-center program in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, organized a Humbug Band using novelty instruments made out of small kitchen utensils attached to kazoos and were equally inventive when it came to headgear.

ty sings, have been developed. cover a broad range of education, ation, and community service. include lectures on legislation and nt events; classes in painting, ng, instrumental music, part sing- dramatics, foreign languages, and . Seniors can participate, or if have skills in any other areas they ncouraged to teach others. Also ble are book reviews, trips to con- theaters, sports events, museums universities, debating programs, essions on poetry-reading. Hun- of other interests from wood- g to music appreciation, from zing to birdwatching, from quilt- charades, can be cultivated. is practically nothing a senior in Detroit cannot do if he wants if he makes his wishes known. etroit Department of Parks and tion will supply the teacher, the the students. If the senior needs transportation, the city bus will im or her for ten cents. Seniors ke two-hour tours of the city for ter. They get special rates at all lf courses ($.25 a day). The provides individual book service enteen nursing homes. Book- services are supplied in many Drug firms give discounts on ptions. Bowling alleys and also offer discounts. There cial rates for seniors at basket- l baseball games.

plan to promote positive atti- ward retirement and "enforced leisure," and to provide opportunities for useful and creative roles has been brewing for a number of years. Two years ago Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh created a departmental Council on Aging to explore the needs of the city's 160,000 men and women aged sixty-five or over, to channel these needs to the right departments and agencies for action, to improve existing programs and develop new ones. He appointed heads of the Housing Commission, Welfare Department, Public Library, Civil Service, Detroit Street Railways, United Foundation, and Parks and Recreation to serve on the council. Subsequently, a coordinator was named to plan future programs which would involve all city departments as well as private agencies, churches, and state government—all to work together on a common problem.

The Detroit plan to change attitudes and get rid of stereotyped images of old age is to open a network of multi-service centers throughout the city. Education and recreation programs are offered five days a week under the supervision of parks and recreation personnel and others with special skills. These centers are also to serve as referral centers where seniors get help on personal problems. Caseworkers, social workers, and nurses are to be brought into the program to work on a part time basis. All centers are to be within walking distance or near a bus stop.

Detroit already has thirty-five recreation centers designed to handle large or small groups. Senior programs are already being held in twenty-one of them. More programs and more buildings will be added as needed. Plans are to use public libraries, housing facilities, health centers. One new multi-purpose building is being constructed at one of the housing projects.

Other things "on the fire" are forums, workshops, and education programs for potential senior leaders. As time goes on, there will be an increasing demand for them. Still others are programs to teach young people to use their leisure time wisely in preparation for retirement years, campaigns to get seniors to take part in community-service projects, and to get educational institutions to offer comprehensive courses to train professional leaders for these multi-service centers.

In Detroit there's no need for any of the older citizens to feel unloved, unwanted, unimportant.—PAULINE STERLING, *feature writer, Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation.*

LET'S GO

THE Philadelphia Center for Older People has been conducting a summer day camp since 1959 for its members. For the last few years, guests of the Stephen Smith Home for the Aged in Philadelphia have joined them. The camp is now subsidized by the Philadelphia Foundation which picks up the largest share of the cost. →

In 1963, the center offered twelve trips to four different states—eight to Pennsylvania, two to New Jersey, one to Maryland, and one to Delaware. The average daily attendance was ninety-four. Two hundred different individuals participated in the outings, and 1,203 meals were served in the twelve days of day camp.

Members paid $2.75 a week for three trips which included noonday meals and afternoon snacks. The eager travelers lined up on the sidewalk in front of the center often an hour before bus departure time.

A wheelchair from the Arthritis Foundation was folded and taken aboard the bus each day. It was very useful when members tired or needed a booster ride going up a hill. However, many of the older people showed surprising agility, even riding the horses on a carrousel at an amusement park, the whip, the airplane, and the roller coaster.

Ocean City was a real treat for some who had not been to the seashore in twenty years. One person, who had not taken a trip out of Philadelphia in five years, was ecstatic over a stroll on the boardwalk. This trip was so popular that two station wagons accompanied the two buses, and 114 people enjoyed the outing. To make it even more of a "feast day," the menu included fried chicken.

The center has recently published a new brochure to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary. Copies of this, plus a financial statement and other information, may be secured by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Philadelphia Center for Older People, 921 North 6th Street, Philadelphia 23. —*From* Aging, *published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.*

NEW VISTAS

THE Travelwenders Club of Bellaire, Texas, in the greater Houston area, is really going places. The recreation department, in cooperation with the Gray Line Touring Service, offers monthly excursions to points of interest around the greater Texas Gulf coast to senior citizens in the area. The organization meets twice a month in the Bellaire Community Building. The first meeting is devoted to guest speakers, businessmen, clergy, and civic leaders. Travel films are shown and plans are laid for future tours. The second meeting is the tour itself. These excursions are made to points of interest within the surrounding area. All tours are planned so no one must spend the night away from home. They average from four to seven hours in length. Excursions are made on luxury, air-conditioned type buses, with trained narrators on board.

This section of Texas is fortunate in that it possesses countless places of interest, as well as natural landmarks If one has never seen the wonders of a large modern hotel kitchen, the press room of a metropolitan newspaper, the check-processing equipment of a large bank, whole new vistas open up in seemingly everyday activities. Bellaire is able to offer its retired citizens a chance to see these things at nominal cost. The only charge is the fee which the touring service places on the excursion. This naturally varies according to the tour.

This program was the brainchild of Vera Saxenmeyer, who is employed as a secretary by the Gulf Oil Company and is attending the University of Houston at night. A real need is being met by giving these retired citizens a chance to use their still active and inquiring minds. They are eager, receptive, and, above all, openly grateful for this opportunity that their community has presented them. — D. L. O'KEEFE, *Director of Parks and Recreation, Bellaire, Texas.*

HEIRLOOM TEA

HOOPSKIRTS and pantalets, bustles and bows, handlebar mustaches and sideburns were the order of the day when the senior citizens of Tallmadge Hamilton House in Seattle, Washington, launched an "Heirloom Tea." With a minimum of effort in preparation, plus a maximum of fun, T-Day has gone down in local history, to be long-remembered.

Brainchild of one of the day-center's art instructors, the idea of an heirloom display was presented during the climax of one of the weekday lunch periods. Over coffee and sandwiches, group (whose membership is well o five hundred) was reminded that m mementos from a bygone era must s be in possession of a majority Hamiltonians. Therefore, it might within the realm of possibility to on an heirloom exhibit, right there the house, a show groups of youn people might find impossible to du cate.

The grand-and-glorious generat could proudly show off a priceless h tage from the late eighteenth and ea nineteenth centuries, and top it off w an old-fashioned tea party—with members in quaint costume.

To make it easy for everyone, it w also suggested the exhibitors br their displays during the forenoon (formatively labeled on standard rec file cards), place them on tabl shelves, or around the two firepla on the ground floor, utilizing the s ond-floor craft rooms as well. Ea person would assume entire respon bility for his or her articles, and cou if he wished, remain seated near display during the tea hours—to answ questions, or just talk about the tim and circumstances under which t items were made.

The general public could view a admire all of these rare and exceptio articles for a nominal sum, be w comed with the gracious hospitality earlier days, and finally be served t and a sweet before the warmth of open hearth in the Fireside Room. the close of the afternoon, each exh bitor would be responsible for the r moval of his or her possessions. a finally, the men's clean-up committ would leave the place in shipshape co dition.

Committees were formed and a wi variety of ideas discussed. A kitch committee solicited old-fashione homemade goodies. The tea-table co mittee began rounding up old silve china, linen, and bric-a-brac. Ever body planned, worked, and got bett acquainted. Outdoor displays we handled by the menfolks. Intensiv search unearthed an honest-to-goodne surrey complete with "fringe on top and, on the day of the tea, it arri via truck and was parked on the fro lawn for the afternoon. Needless to sa

ens of snapshots were taken with the rey as background.

Hand-lettered posters and souvenir kmarks printed on the Hamilton ise press were given to patrons after had signed in the guest book. spitality" ribboned tags were made ufficient number so that each mem- could wear one, and all would be e to feel that this was *his* or *her* y.

s the day drew near, members ap- ed in increasing numbers, cos- ed and beaming. Local newspapers ished advance pictures taken in the side Room—two members with the spinning wheel and an 1838 iron ing pot, one member in Colonial me, the other wearing a black silk n worn originally at the inaugura- of President Grant.

n June twenty-third nearly fifty s and hostesses in costume greeted le who began swarming in long be- the appointed hour. There was a ff, reminiscent of the Old West, al "villains" and men-about-town d vests, bowler hats, and big black s; there were quaint ladies in poke ets and shawls, long ruffled skirts ostrich-plumed hats, pink petti- , and black lace stockings. The a-can" girls got wolf calls!

rriage robes, crazy quilts, old em- lery, weaving, and knitting hung along the walls. Heirlooms included a sampler made in England in 1817, a copy of *Peterson's Ladies' Magazine*, dated 1800, and a newspaper of 1800 carrying an account of the funeral of George Washington. Three century-old music boxes tinkled out little tunes in the various rooms. And oh, so many more!

The house bulletin board displayed dozens of pictures of Hamiltonians in baby clothes, graduation and wedding attire; family groups around an old-fashioned piano on a Sunday night long ago; tintypes and daguerreotypes —small boys in sailor suits and long curls and little girls with long braids and wearing sashes. All were topped by a hand-lettered sign, "Guess Who?"

The tea was the greatest success and most fun in Hamilton House history! Members are already formulating plans for this year's tea—bigger and better than ever!—Evelyn C. Conway. (*Mrs. Conway, an ex-newspaper woman and active member of Tallmadge Hamilton House, was the originator of the Heirloom Tea.*)

KITCHEN BAND

One of the goals of the senior-center program in Milwaukee County Wisconsin, is to provide recreation for the elderly in a variety of activities. With this in mind, a "kitchen band" was organized in the early spring of 1964. A meeting was held with the ladies showing an interest in forming such a musical group. One of the senior-center ladies was selected as director of the band with a recreation leader as advisor. Since the purpose of this band was to provide fun as well as entertainment, the band was named the "Humbug Band."

The ladies were asked to bring in novelty instrument ideas. Some very ingenious instruments were made from small kitchen utensils attached to kazoos. Many of the ladies raided their grandchildren's toy boxes. These instruments have become the nucleus of the kitchen band. Several new instruments have been made and added to the band. The ladies are always bringing in new ideas—some very original. The band has expanded to twenty-four ladies, with a waiting list. As new instruments are added, the band grows larger.

The group first met for one hour each week, and after weeks of rehearsals, performed before an audience. The band was applauded enthusiastically and accepted as a part of the center program. The members willingly practice and perform for many of their centers' special programs. Flag Day, St. Patrick's Day, Easter, Thanksgiv-

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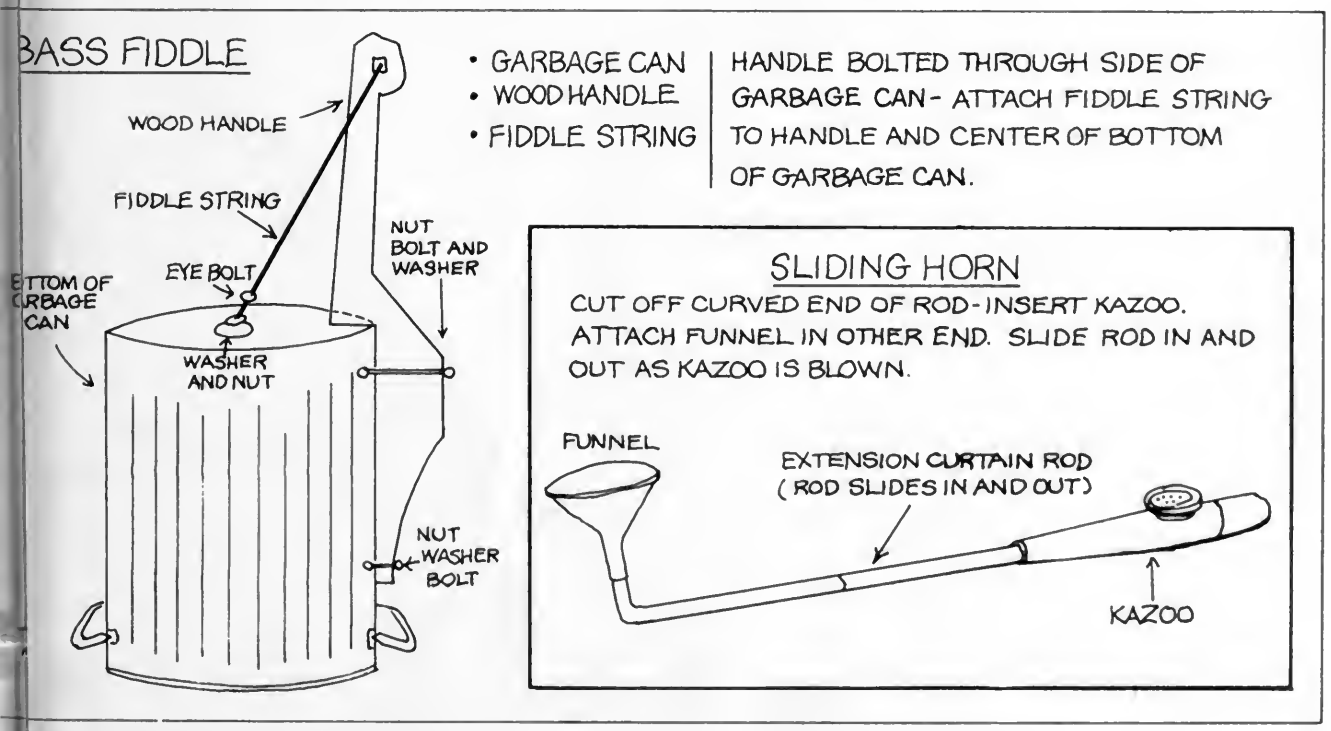
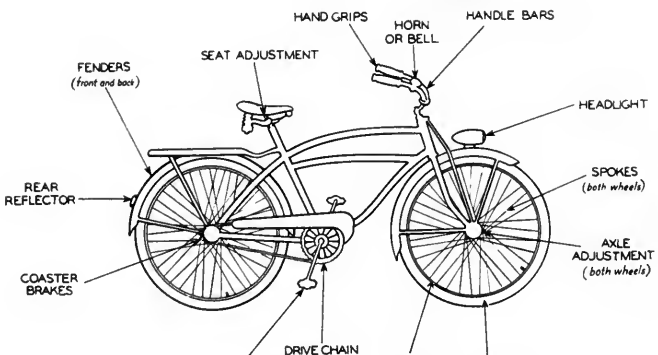

BASS FIDDLE
WOOD HANDLE
FIDDLE STRING
EYE BOLT
NUT BOLT AND WASHER
BOTTOM OF GARBAGE CAN
WASHER AND NUT
NUT WASHER BOLT
• GARBAGE CAN
• WOOD HANDLE
• FIDDLE STRING
HANDLE BOLTED THROUGH SIDE OF GARBAGE CAN - ATTACH FIDDLE STRING TO HANDLE AND CENTER OF BOTTOM OF GARBAGE CAN.
SLIDING HORN
CUT OFF CURVED END OF ROD - INSERT KAZOO. ATTACH FUNNEL IN OTHER END. SLIDE ROD IN AND OUT AS KAZOO IS BLOWN.
FUNNEL
EXTENSION CURTAIN ROD (ROD SLIDES IN AND OUT)
KAZOO

Can They Pass the Test?

Young bike riders should learn the rights and wrongs of way

ALL young bicycle riders in your community should be safety tested in the spring. First of all, their bicycles should be examined for mechanical safety. The diagram on this page shows parts of the machine to which attention should be given. In particular, the examiner will want to look for loose handlebars, defective handgrips, loose seat, wheel loose at the hub, loose mudguards, defective or improperly adjusted spokes, warped rim that rubs against fork, worn or shaky steering post, worn-out pedal treads. defective pedals, drive chain that is too loose or too tight, and defective coaster brakes. Be sure the bicycle meets ordinance specifications in regard to *headlight*, *rear reflector*, *horn (*or *bell)* and *brakes*. Any attachment added to the bicycle, such as a luggage carrier or basket, should be securely fastened and in good working order. In addition, the rider should be given a written or oral test on traffic rules and safe-riding practices. Suggested questions *(with correct answers in italics)* follow:



Knowledge Test

1. A bicycle rider should (occasionally) *(always)* use a hand signal before making turns.

2. Bicycles (have) *(do not have)* the right-of-way over pedestrians on sidewalks.

3. Cyclists (should) *(should not)* carry parcels under one arm while riding.

4. Letting an extra rider on your bike is considered a (safe) *(dangerous)* practice.

5. The use of guard clips on trouser cuffs *(does)* (does not) prevent some bicycle accidents.

6. Every bicycle *(should)* (should not) have a bell or horn in good working order.

7. A bicycle should be ridden on the *(righthand)* (left-hand) side of the street.

8. An eight-sided sign means *(stop)* (slow down) be entering the intersection.

9. After stopping a bicycle on the right side of the st in traffic, the safer way to dismount is on the (left) *(rig* side.

10. Hitching a ride by holding onto the rear of a mov truck (is fun if you know how) *(causes many acciden*

11. When making a left turn, the smart bike rider (sig and then turns left in front of traffic) *(dismounts and w across pedestrian crosswalks)*.

12. A quiet street in a residential district (is) *(is not* good place to perform stunts on a bicycle.

13. Before making a *(left)* (right) turn, a bicycle ri should give a hand signal by extending the left arm s ways.

14. It is (wise) *(unwise)* to ride through an intersect when cars are making turns.

15. A package rack or carrier *(helps)* (hinders) a b rider who tries to ride safely.

16. When approaching a flashing red light, the cyc should *(stop)* (slow down) and then proceed when safe.

17. Bicycles which are being ridden at night should h a (red) *(white)* light shining toward the front.

18. Before making a turn, a bike rider *(should)* (sho not) look back to see if traffic is close behind.

19. A rider (can) *(cannot)* ride a bicycle with compl safety on an icy street.

20. The smart cyclist wears (dark) *(light)* clothing wh riding at night.

21. When approaching a flashing yellow light, a bike ri should *(slow down)* (stop) and then move ahead when sa

22. Cyclists (need not) *(should)* obey all traffic signs a signals.

23. When a group is riding bicycles in traffic, the s thing to do is ride (double-file) *(single file)*.

24. Bicycle riders *(should)* (should not) come to a co plete stop before entering a main street.

25. A chain-guard is useful on a bicycle because it (mak the bicycle look better) *(helps prevent accidents)*.

These tests should be followed by skill tests, of whi there are many, to demonstrate the rider's skill in handli the bike (see RECREATION, *May 1961, Page 223 and M 1962, Page 243)*. This material was prepared and is c with permission of the Association of Casualty and Sure Companies, 60 John Street, New York 38.

HE HANGING UNCTIONS F PARKS

ecreation is acet of the ork picture"

Today's parks must contribute to the person's physical and spiritual well-being and to his esthetic side as well. The Traveling Theatre in York, Pennsylvania, adds a new dimension to park and playground programing. Our country's parks offer drama, dance, music, and art festivals, as well as programs in nature lore.

SK ANYONE you meet "What is a park?" and you will get a variety of answers. However, all would agree that a simple definition of a park is a place for people njoy themselves out-of-doors during leisure time.

Webster defines a park as "a piece of ground in or near y or town kept for ornament and recreation." He goes o list those which are "stocked with beast and chase by prescription or the kings grant" (a type of park er known in this country) and also those areas "main- ed in their natural state as public property, such as owstone National Park" (the type of parks for which country is famous and justly proud).

we focus our attention on city parks, however, the for- definition becomes pertinent, "a piece of ground kept rnament and recreation." Some of the elements in both e other two types may be present and are present in degree in certain areas, such as zoological parks lly found in larger cities as well as some parks remain- their natural state.

e quality and quantity of ornamentation described has with the soul-searching and satisfying quality of ty, and the recreation attractions we find in our parks. rnament, Webster informs us, is "that which is added bellish or adorn, such as a jewel" and adornment by reator very well covers a living blade of grass, a twig, , or a blossom. Each, in its place, is a part of the adorn- of our landscape to enjoy in our leisure time, as well break the humdrum of everyday living.

rough trees, shrubs, and flowers, whether in the natural by nature's handiwork, or placed by man, the environ- and character of a city is embellished and adorned e color, form, and order in which they are used. The lives of the residents of the city, as well as those commuting or visiting the city, are enriched and uplifted by the esthetic qualities of these gifts provided so abundantly by nature which can be utilized by man to rich advantage.

RECREATION, another facet of the city park picture, is universal and also means various things to various people, depending upon age, interest, skill-level, environment, and background. Recreation is individual. It is a time set aside which is controlled or scheduled by the individual, according to his or her own interests and abilities for use of leisure time. This is a time-off period from the hustle and bustle of daily living. This is a time when it is not necessary to perform any required task, whether it is on the job, at home, or elsewhere. This is the only time one schedules to his liking.

Recreation in its broadest sense may even mean *inactivity*—just doing nothing or just sitting enjoying the subtle beauty of a flower garden or marvelling at a sunset through the trees. This is inactive or passive recreation which many enjoy—"refreshment of strength and the spirit after toil." as Webster phrases it.

However, more often recreation in parks means active play, which contributes primarily to the physical well-being of the participant. Usually this is accomplished in supervised or organized games, such as playing ball, pitching horseshoes, and other team events. Therefore, our parks must serve at least a dual capacity: they must contribute to the person's physical and spiritual well-being and to his esthetic side as well. In total, they must contribute to the recreation or development and unfoldment of the whole man.

In the design of our city parks and playgrounds, the esthetic quality inherent in an area must be utilized to its fullest extent, whether it is a stream, a grove of trees, or its

material is adapted with permission from the 1964 al Report *of the Park and Recreation Departments in oud, Minnesota.*

topography. These assets must be recognized and evaluated in the total landscape scheme and preserved and protected, whenever and wherever possible, and enhanced if possible. In designing a placement of structures and areas for games it is necessary to have a solid conviction that beauty need not be sacrificed to make it functional and to try and avoid inducement of vandalism. [*See "Planning Play Areas" and "Super-Block Play Areas,"* RECREATION, *April, 1965.*]

Granted, the designer has his initiative and imagination taxed to the fullest when he attempts to introduce amenities into the layout of a ball diamond with its backstop, skin area, and bleachers; the designing of a football field with its goalposts; a hard-surface court with its appurtenances; or just an area with playground equipment. However, this can be accomplished, especially if the area is large enough to support the use for which it is intended, and it is being accomplished in many places. Those who come to play or attend the game enjoy themselves more, consciously or unconsciously, because of pleasant landscape and surroundings in which the game is played.

There are some who hold the view that a small plot is sufficient in the growing neighborhood, a few facilities are adequate to serve the participants, and there is little or nothing more desired or required in what our parks and playgrounds should provide. Therefore, let us examine what our parks and playgrounds are and can be, or should provide for our people, for parks are for people. It will be just touched on briefly but it is sure that the significance of these functions will be readily grasped. Parks are over and beyond just an area and facilities for active recreation.

WHENEVER POSSIBLE in acquiring an area for park and playground purposes, the area should be of sufficient size so the active recreation facilities can be designed within the landscaped park rather than to have it become necessary to develop the entire area into active recreation as a playfield. A park should encompass all recreation activities intended whether active or passive.

Another changing aspect of parks and their functions is the school-park concept. This is the consolidation of park and recreation areas and facilities within the area and facilities of the school in a given neighborhood or city.

The reasons for the trend toward amalgamation of the school and park throughout the country are many. It avoids costly duplication of facilities and promotes efficient use of park and school recreation facilities.

Where it is feasible or necessary to establish a school in a certain area, neighborhood, or small community, it is reasonable to assume that there is also a necessity for a park in the same area. Therefore, planning is very important. The result is a school and playground within a landscaped park with all necessary physical, education, and recreation facilities close at hand for the participants. Whenever the area is large enough to support landscaping, it can be so designed as to quiet the noise of the robust activities by screening out much of the noise by the use of plant material. This area will lend itself to passive recreation.

As the population increases, property values also increase and it becomes increasingly more difficult to acquire property in a given area. By proper consolidation and adva planning of school-park areas, procedures for the acqu tion of land within a given area can commence well in vance of the construction of residences within the area. is much more feasible and less costly to acquire a plot land suitable and large enough for a school and park pr to the construction of homes within the area than to acqu it after construction of homes has begun.

One of the first cities to inaugurate and develop the sch park concept was Glencoe, Illinois. The results were watc by many citizens, cities, and communities. In 1948, M neapolis, through the continual efforts of its superintend of parks, Charles E. Doell, developed its first school-p combination in the Waite Park School and Park. Since t time there have been twelve more combinations develo in Minneapolis and two more are on the drafting table. is definite that the enthusiasm increases as the trend gr and the economical aspects begin to be evident.

Parks are or can be:

- A colorful oasis in the drabness and congestion of city life.
- Natural or designed landscapes to break the monot that so often is the tone of city life as well as insulate m of the noise that is produced from active recreation.
- Settings for our city buildings.
- A place for beautiful horticultural displays.
- Pleasing settings for presentation of cultural progra and exhibits—music, drama, art, dancing, and flo displays.
- A home for active and passive recreation for all groups, from tots to senior citizens.
- Relatively secluded areas where the family and visit can be insulated for visiting and picnicking for a spell, aw from the hustle and bustle, noise and odors of normal da routine, and away from the boistrous action of active pl Here in the quiet suroundings of nature, tensions fall aw and we begin to relax. We come closer to being our t selves once more in our association with God's creati such as the trees, shrubs, soil, birds, sun, and wind.
- "Green mansions" where the demands of our exuber and ever-increasing youth may be satisfied. Here, they c let out their stored-up energy formerly expended in vani ing vacant lots and in extinct home chores such as splitti wood, carrying wood, ashes, and water, and gardeni Without the park and recreation facilities, and the rele of this energy, vandalism and poor use of leisure-ti increases. #

THE TRUE RETURNS from park use are . . . measur ably only in the recreative effect of man's mind body, and soul, and for which there is no common de nominator or unit of measure. The benefits we know are legion, their value is immeasurable. The direct way and, essentially the only way, the products of parks ca be realized in significant measure is through the intelli gent and appropriate use of park resources by people Quality control then becomes a must as to the resources the opportunities, and the activities, if the final produ of human enjoyment is to be of value.

—Fifth World Forestry Congress, Seattle

NATION BUILDING IN MALAYA

outh clubs and community centers re an integral part the new Malay Federation

rling S. Winans

MALAYA'S seven hundred youth clubs and 188 community centers are "a necessity not a luxury," declares Tengku Abdul Rahman, prime minister of recently formed Malay federated states. He feels the s are an intrinsic part of building a new nation.

ecation consultant at work. h author is shown in is Bangkok office during his a East tour of duty.

Says Ong Kah Kok, deputy director of the Peoples' Association of Singapore, "Each of our community centers is not merely a place where people meet for the purpose of recreation. Each center is a nursery for the young citizens of Singapore in education and social discipline, beginning with the unwritten rules of sportsmanship and acceptable group standards and values. We think of our 188 centers as a challenge to intelligent and responsible leadership. Our centers are links in the chain that bind us into one united people of Malaysia."

These comments by Mr. Ong were made to the park and recreation administrators of the cities and the school districts of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles during his brief tour of California communities last fall. His study of American programs, sponsored by the U.S. State Department, is of particular interest at this time because of the recent

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MR. WINANS, *a recreation planner and consultant, spent two years in the Far East, under the auspices of the Asia Foundation, helping to develop recreation programs. He was recently appointed to the recreation faculty of the University of California, Los Angeles, where he will be teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and will work with Dr. Serena E. Arnold in the revision of the total recreation curriculum which is expected to be initiated in the fall of 1966. The new curriculum will place a heavier emphasis on theoretical explorations of leisure and recreation leading toward a more comprehensive graduate research program.*

Head office of the People's Association, Singapore, recreation authority for the Malay government, which sponsors 188 community centers.

Ong Kah Kok, deputy director of the People's Association, and his family. Mrs. Ong is an elementary-school teacher.

federation of his State of Singapore with Malaya, Sabah, and Sarawak into the new Malaysia federation of over eleven million people.

Leisure presents itself as a problem to most of the people of Singapore, whose daily chores add up to strains and stresses in their physical, mental, and emotional stability, according to Mr. Ong who has been associated with community recreation in that government since 1958. He points out that some of the people think it best to go to sleep and forget many of the painful incidents that occurred during the day. A few spend their leisure hours drowning their individual conflicts in drink. The recent riots in Singapore might suggest that a minority wish to spend their leisure by trying to make their neighbors uncomfortable and their lives inconvenient and difficult. A portion of the population believes that leisure is a waste, and many bustle about trying to convert every minute into dollars and cents. Generally, however, people at leisure in the tip of southeast Asia seek the companionship of their fellows in some form of common activity or experience which relieves them from the humdrum daily routine.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Peoples' Association, as a statutory authority for community recreation, was accomplished in 1960 under the leadership of Lee Quan Yew, Singapore's young premier. He serves as chairman of the association's eleven-member administrative board. Among the board members are the ministers of finance and of labor and law. Objects of the corporation, which serves the island area of 390 square miles, include the following:

"The organization and promotion of group participation in social, cultural, education and athletic activities in order that the youth of Singapore may be made to realize that they belong not to any particular racial or religious community but to a Malayan community, which transcends communal and racial loyalities."

Funds allocated by the government for community recreation in 1963-64 amounted to 3,500,000 Singapore dollars ($1,167,000, U.S.) for the development of land and facilities and the operation of community centers and youth clubs. Annual per capita expenditure which approximates sixty U.S. cents does not include public funds expended for the operation of several parks, five swimming pools, public beaches, nine holiday camps, and sport fields.

As a graduate of the University of Malaya in the field of social work, Mr. Ong is cognizant of the value of neighborhood-centered facilities and programs. One community center for every ten thousand people provides children, youth and adults with the welcome resources of space, facilities, and equipment, and the advantages of trained leaders.

A major factor in the state's recreation plan is the assistance provided by twenty-six national voluntary organizations concerned with drama, ballet, music, literature, photography, and twelve different sports. Among these groups are the student associations (referred to in Singapore as "student unions") of universities, colleges and secondary schools. This long-standing interest of Singapore's voluntary associations in organized recreation programs played a prominent role in the decision of The Asia Foundation in 1958-59 to finance the services of an Ame can recreation administrator for the Singapore Governme

THE RANGE of activities in community centers, descrit by Singapore's forty-year-old recreation official, dicates that its program might be quite similar to th in a comparable facility of a California community. C may spend a few quiet moments reading newspapers print in English and Malay or in Chinese and Indian dialec Radio and TV provide free entertainment for those w prefer to look and listen. For those who are physica more energetic there are table tennis, basketball, socc badminton, and sepak raga (a national game in which p ticipants bat-about a small hollow-cane ball using feet. bows, shoulders, and heads). Literacy classes, sewi groups, folk-dance instruction, and radio-repair shops a provided for those who feel that they must participate leisure activities which make a specific contribution to th knowledge, understanding, or skills. The differences amo Singaporeans in race, language, religious beliefs, and f mal education are not the barriers that might be expect as these people join together in inter-community cen sport tournaments, handcraft exhibits, cultural shows, a camping experiences.

To administer a modern program for seven holid camps in addition to 188 community centers, Mr. Ong's st includes four assistant directors, six supervisors, twen three community organizers, 531 community center leade and 1,008 part-time assistants.

Premier Lee Quan Yew, and Dr. Goh Keng Swee, minist of finance, who serve as chairman and deputy chairman the Peoples' Association, have insisted that community r reation personnel participate in a continuous training pr gram. One hundred recruits are now in residence for a fou and-a-half-month instruction and field experience traini course in community center leadership. The emphasis "nation building" in this million dollar ($333,000 U.S training plan has already attracted the interest of oth oriental countries. Recently, Dr. Chamnan Yuvapurna, lo mayor of Bangkok, and Chit Nilpanich, inspector of rec ation for Thailand's National Municipal League, sent team of ten municipal recreation officials to observe Sing pore's training methods. Arrangements for this study to were made in cooperation with Graham J. Lucas, As Foundation representative in Thailand.

AMERICAN leaders in the park and recreation moveme are not entirely taken in by Mr. Ong's modest stateme that he is in our country to pick up the latest on the recre tion front and see how much of it is applicable for use Singapore. That the Singapore deputy director is one of th "brilliant young administrators in the Malaysian comple was verified by the comments of a recent Santa Barba visitor, Dato Ong Yoke Lin, Malaysia's ambassador to th United States and to the United Nations.

The programs and progress of southeast Asian countrie have brought the time closer to all of us when America leaders can justify their visits to these countries to see w ideas can be utilized for the building of our own youn nation. #

MODERN THEATER CONCEPTS AND COMMUNITY DRAMA

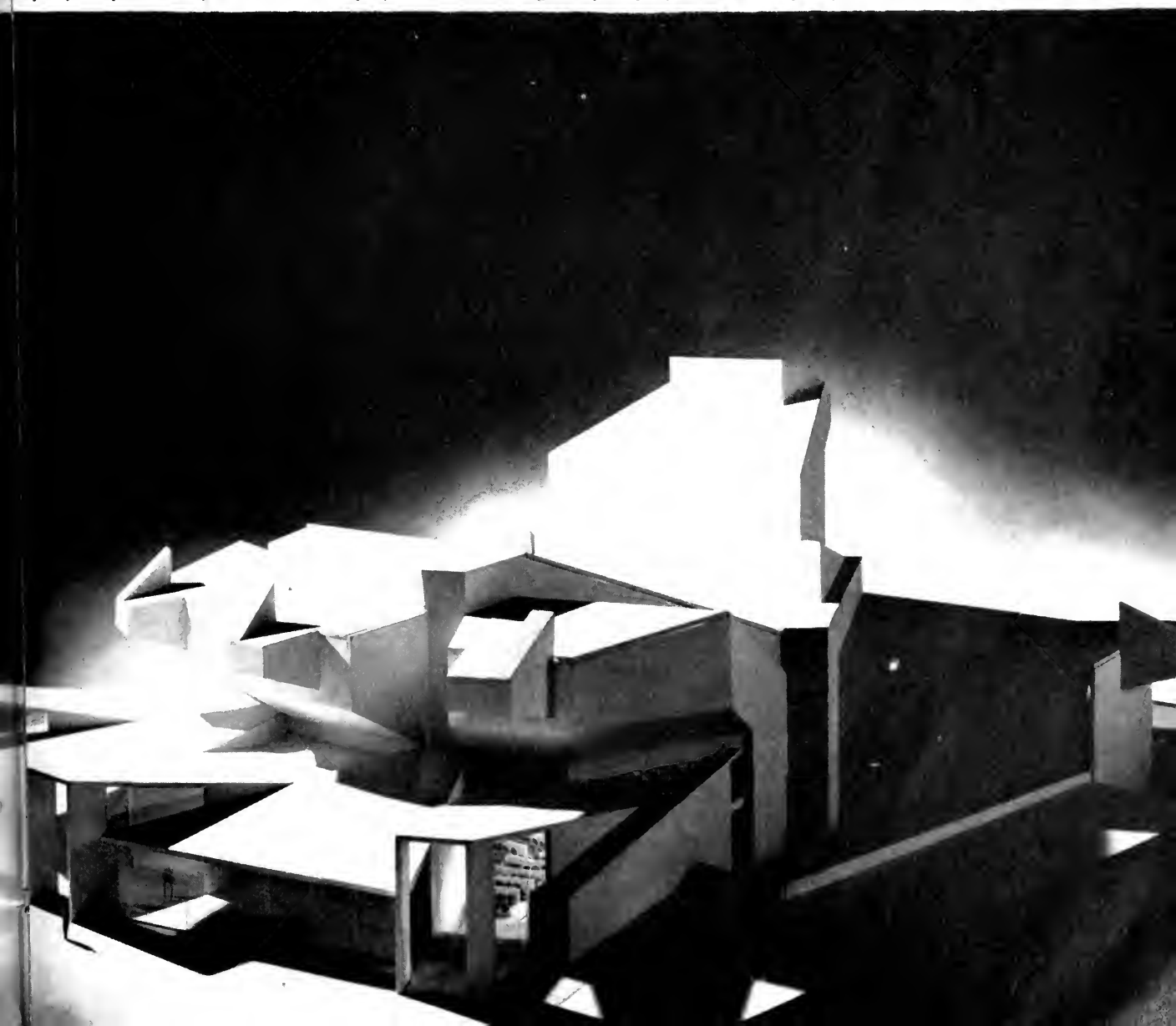
Exciting innovations in theater design

Siebolt H. Frieswyk

MODERN THEATER concepts and their realization are among the most dynamic elements in today's cultural explosion. At present, most of this intense activity is concentrated upon indoor facilities. The importance of these new indoor facilities is, of course, recognized in the field of recreation. Perhaps of greater import to the recreation field, however, is the comparative lack of attention paid to outdoor theater facilities, mobile theater units, and theaters expressly built for children's performances. ➳

MR. FRIESWYK *is consultant on the performing arts for the National Recreation Association.*

Concept by Ralph Alswang and Paul Rudolph for a theater using new film-projection techniques for Ford Foundation exhibition.



The latter types of facilities present special problems which may be more complex than those which arise in the planning and construction of indoor theaters for adults. New technologies, nevertheless, can be applied to their solution. We are mindful that ancient Greek theaters were outdoor arenas, and that park and recreation systems have been carrying on in the Greek tradition for a long period of time. Therefore, park and recreation departments should have a special interest in latest concepts in theater technology, as many are directly concerned with outdoor and mobile facilities.

A theater, in the minds of most, is a building in which an audience facing a stage up front watches a play or film through an opening called the proscenium arch. This picture-frame opening separates audience and playing areas when the curtain is drawn. Modern theater designers, no longer content with a proscenium stage—and they are not alone in their discontent—are developing a variety of new theater forms. Arena staging, for example, although not basically new, is used with greater flexibility in order to bring audience and players into a more communicative relationship. Recreation leaders may take pride in the fact that the new concepts of an arena theater received an early impetus from the work of the late Margo Jones at the Dallas Playhouse. Miss Jones, prior to going to Dallas, was drama director for the Park and Recreation Department in Houston, Texas.

The renaissance of live theater is worldwide in scope. Thomas de Gaetani, managing director of theaters and concert halls for New York City's Lincoln Center, speaking before a recent meeting of the International Association of Theatre Technicians, indicated its scope in the United States. He reported that the United States now has three thousand community theater groups, twenty-eight hundred college and university theater programs, and that, during the next decade, three thousand theaters will have been completed in schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions throughout the nation.

The multiplication of living theaters offers the architect, the technician, the director, the playwright, and all others associated with the theater opportunities to apply new concepts, designs, materials, technical equipment and devices, and a host of techniques hitherto in an embryonic state of progress or nonexistent.

If there is one outstanding and exciting feature of today's renaissance of living theater it is the sense and spirit of striving for a theater that has a place which is here and a time which is now. The Ford Foundation project, "The Ideal Theater," and Gropius' "total theater" show how seriously the problems are being attacked from all sides and the high degree of creative imagination that is going into their solution.

The diagrams on Page 232 used by the U.S. Institute of Theatre Technology in its current theater survey indicate some of the basic possibilities of audience and stage relationships. It can be seen that a relationship of one type or the other may be permanently built into the theater; or some modern designers would have it, a theater may offer best of several possible worlds by constructing an adapt or flexible area. The "caliper stage," or stage surrounc the audience, is not included in the institute's theater form.

SOME OF THE TERMS and nomenclature now being ployed in theater technology are quite confusing a uniform classification would help both professionals nonprofessionals. To clarify the situation, Richard So ern, founding member of the International Associatio Theatre Technicians and the Association of British The Technicians, has the following capsule descriptions to o us.

- The term *arena theater* implies a full amphitheater seating with an arena (but no stage) in the center.
- The term *center-stage theater* implies a circular square or polygonal) arrangement of seating with the ing area raised on a stage in the middle.
- The term *open-stage theater* implies a stage bounded a back wall but open to seating on the other three sides.
- The *proscenium theater* implies a stage wholly closed by four walls, with seating on one side only, and the act area viewed through a *proscenium opening* in the wall that particular side.
- The term *end-stage theater* (if we adopt it) would ap to what was in effect a proscenium theater from which proscenium wall had been totally removed. An easier na might be the more familiar *platform-stage theater*, imply a hall with a platform across one end.
- The term *theater-in-the-round* covers both arena center-stage types, but should not be classed as an op stage theater.

Comparing the diagrams on Page 232 with the definitio you will note the *apron stage* and *extended stage* are co parable to Mr. Southern's *open stage.* Mr. Southern a makes a distinction between an adaptable and multi-p pose theater. The former, he says, is logically intended a building solely for the performance of plays; whereas latter may be used for all kinds of presentations, such lectures, recitals, concerts, and so forth, and should classified as a multi-purpose hall.

What is in the names, of course, only time and usa will tell. At the moment, many terms must be used in s cific content in order to be understood. Moreover, n terms will have to be invented for more explicit use. Sco of examples might be used, each with its own distinct features, but the following will illustrate to show how mo ern concepts may be realized in terms of the designe own ideas about them and his solutions to the specific fu tions and problems posed by each theater.

THOSE WHO WISH to see how advanced theater concep may become will find the descriptions in *The Id Theater:* Eight Concepts, a project sponsored by the Fo Foundation, exciting and stimulating. They include a theat for simultaneous film projection and live stage action, a thousand-seat open-air theater, a theater for modern dan a flexible open-stage theater, a drama school complex.

Concept by Eldon Elder and Edward Durell Stone for a two-thousand seat outdoor theater. The audience seating circles down to focus on an acting area below entrance level. It is reminiscent of the summer pavilions of the Regency architects of England.

Concept by Jo Mielziner and Edward L. Barnes for a theater to house intimate music-drama convertible to proscenium and non-proscenium forms. This is theater in modern terms not a reworking of 19th century structures.

an theater center, a theater for intimate music-drama, d form and space studies for proscenium and non-proscium theaters. *(The latest books on theater concepts are viewed on Page 258.)*

James Hull Miller, designer of the Theatre of Western Springs, Illinois, speaking at a meeting of the International Association of Theatre Technicians in 1962, had the following to say about community theater: "What is required of a community theater today? In the first place, it is not only a theater, it is a community house. It must service a list of activities which range from meetings to theatrical productions. These include dance, children's drama, and concerts, with audiences up to four or five hundred. It must be socially useful."

Mr. Miller chose the open stage *(end-stage)*, including forward platform as shown in the diagram on Page 232. Describing the theater in further detail, he pointed out that this type of stage "creates a highly dimensional acting area" and "an environment where a number of set pieces can be arranged in space in many simultaneous patterns"; and furthermore, "the near stadium slope makes possible a room basement area below the lobby, used here for the children's theater programs and for storage."

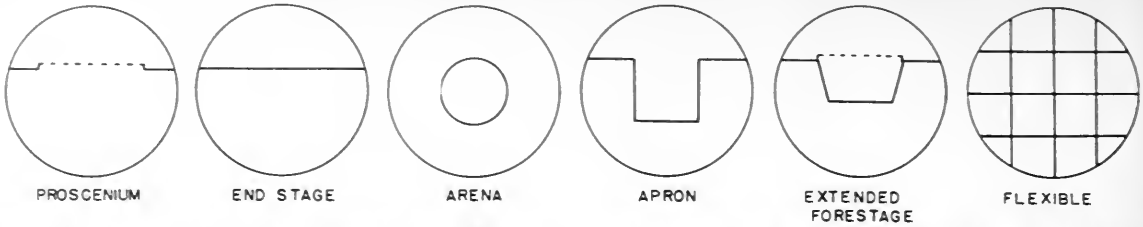
The Tyrone Guthrie Theatre of Minneapolis, which delegates to the 1965 National Recreation Congress will get an opportunity to visit, uses a modification of the extended platform stage (also called *open stage)*. The plan grew out of Mr. Guthrie's experience with The Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, Ontario. Design of seating, stage, and other features is asymmetrical. The design stimulates the imagination of the audience and the actors. An inactive design might presumably have a contrary effect, perhaps not deadly, but at least less lively.

The Loeb Theatre in Cambridge, Massachusetts, may be the most technologically adaptable theater yet designed in the United States *(see diagram)*. The building committee states that, "We see the building as an opportunity, not a fixed definition, as a working instrument, and not as a separate institute. We see a theater flexible and spacious, so constructed that it can adapt itself to future techniques. . . ."

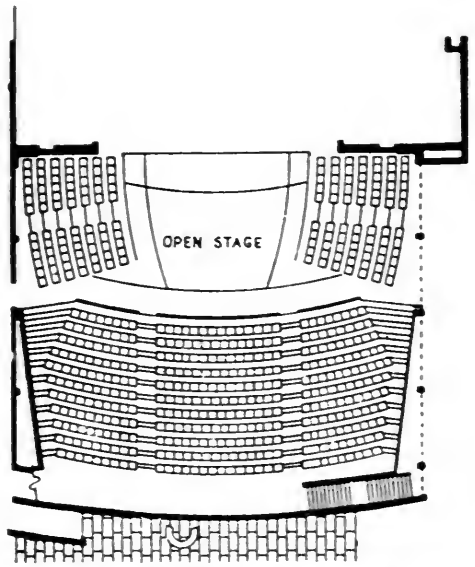
Quoting from Mr. de Gaetani's description, "The theater shape is predicated on that of an audience seated in front of an unframed stage. When a 'picture frame' is needed, a series of panels are moved along ceiling tracks to provide the first variation: a proscenium theater (with modest apron or modest orchestra pit).

"Without the proscenium, the performing area extends into the auditorium on either side of the first seven rows of seats, providing the second variation: partial surrounding of the seating area by performing area. The side stages are, in effect, on two levels. Since there is also a balcony on each side wall.

"The third variation brings into play this theater's electromechanical forces. The first seven rows are sitting on a series of elevators which, coupled, raise the 156 seats to stage level, then, mechanically, the seven rows split and the the two seating banks are pivoted on to the side stages. The vacated elevators then become either a raised, depressed,

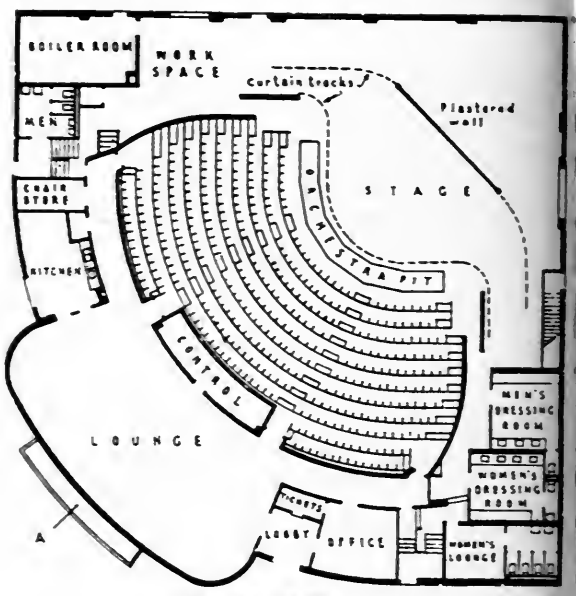


Modern theater designers are constantly seeking more flexible forms of performance-audience arrangements or rearrangements. They have departed from the conventional proscenium theater and are making more and more daring inn tions of the end stage, arena (central) stage, apron, exter forestage and even combinations of these various fo



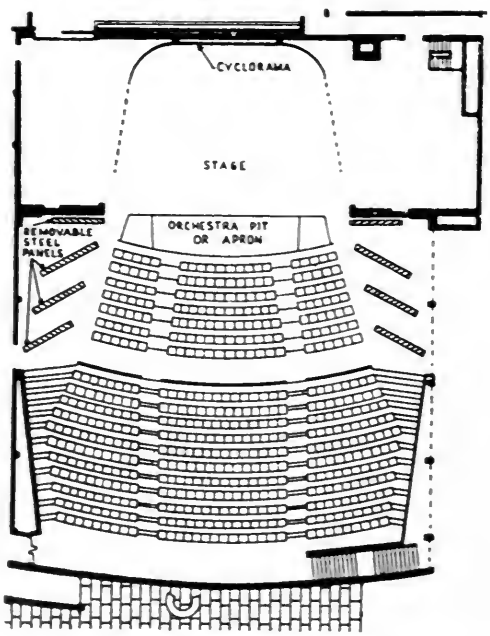
The Loeb—audience on three sides

The flexible theater designed for Harvard University's Loeb Drama Center provides various audience-stage arrangements.



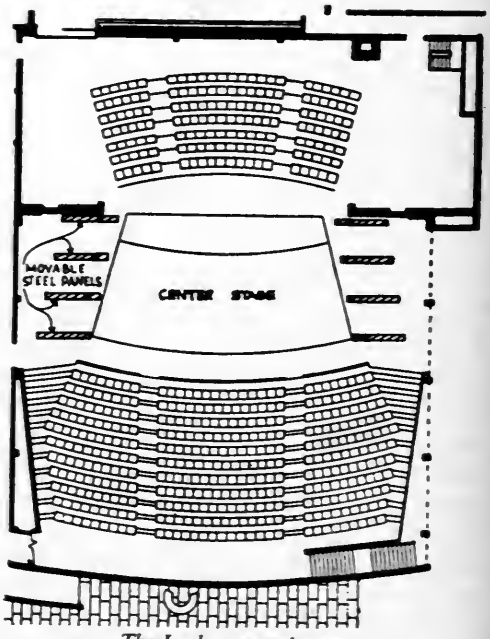
Western Springs

Designed by James Hull Miller, the theater at Western Sprin Illinois, is a novel variation on the open-stage concept.



The Loeb—proscenium theatre

The Loeb can be an open-stage theater, proscenium theater, or arena (central stage) theater as shown in these three dia-



The Loeb—central stage

grams. All of the indicated forms are controlled by a on man electro-mechanical syncho-winch spot line system.

r multi-level apron stage, with audience on three sides. he fourth variation finds the restless 156 seats swiveled to and joined on the stage proper, providing a 'central age' or modified arena theater."

THE FOREGOING examples of modern theater concepts and their application provide only an inkling of what is oing on throughout the world in theater design and conruction for colleges, universities, secondary schools, civic d private auditoriums. It is hoped that the park and recation field will become increasingly involved in these ends and become engaged in them more fully as new inor facilities are developed. The many community theater ganizations associated with recreation and parks will, it certain, take a most active interest in new theater facilis and equipment.

It is with outdoor theater facilities, children's theater, d mobile theater that the recreation and park field may rhaps make its unique contributions to drama. Within cent years outdoor theaters have been constructed in Wilington, North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; Fort ayne, Indiana; Muskegon, Michigan; and Central Park Delacorte), New York City; and in other localities. Chilen's theaters are comparatively rare, among those being e children's theater in Nashville, Tennessee, and the Chilen's Drama Center in Los Angeles. Mobile units have beme fairly common but are mainly of simple construction e "*Mobile Units in Recreation Programs*," RECREATION, *ptember 1960)*.

Recreation and parks have a long record of activity in tdoor, children's theater, and mobile theater units. Outor theaters such as in Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West rginia; Woodminster Park, Oakland, California; Carter rron Theatre and Watergate Theatre, Washington, D.C.; e Theatre of Red Rocks, Denver, Colorado; Philadelphia ayhouse in the Park; Starlight Theatre, Kansas City, ssouri; Forest Park Theatre, St. Louis; and many notle outdoor facilities are widely known.

The late Lebert H. Weir, once on the staff of the Nanal Recreation Association, prepared recommendations twenty-two outdoor theaters in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 35. George W. Braden, also formerly on the NRA's staff, de a study of *Municipal and School Outdoor Theatre* in lifornia in 1931, and referred to many as examples of reek revival" theaters.

EW NEW outdoor theaters have been constructed, but, perhaps, more worthy of notice is the fact that relatively little has been done to provide the advantages of modern hnological advances in theater design itself, use of new terials, improved seating equipment, lighting, sound, and ices and equipment to meet changing weather conditions. e new public auditorium in Pittsburgh featuring a retable roof (dome) was designed to meet the problems changing weather.

The problems of outdoor theater are usually attacked piecemeal fashion. The total approach to the problems ear to be totally lacking in terms of what can be done modern technologies. Anyone who has worked on outor theater performances knows how difficult and frustrating the limitations of stage, light, sound equipment, effective seating, and lack of other facilities can be.

> EDUCATIONAL dramatics for children are of fundamental importance. The dramatic instinct of the child is very near the surface—is very free. To foster this instinct, to provide the child with a means for self-expression which will not stifle spontaneity nor thwart personality but will stimulate the imagination and develop inner resources—this is vital and far reaching.—JANE HOLLINGTON, *children's drama specialist.*

Leaders in the park and recreation field now have an opportunity to use their influential position to update and modernize outdoor theater facilities. A program of action would do much to improve the outdoor cultural life of communities immensely.

THE CONDITION of children's theater continues to be almost entirely neglected despite the substantial rise of children's theater activity everywhere. Most facilities are still make-do. Performing children's theater in them is like running a nursery program in a high school. Theaters are not designed for children with the few exceptions previously noted. Somehow, sometime, communities must design theaters expressly for children's theater performances and creative dramatics. They are long overdue. Recreation and parks might well be the vehicles for pioneering work in children's theater facility developments.

Mobile units as indicated in the September 1960 issue of RECREATION Magazine serve a number of purposes in the recreation drama program. Puppet shows, children's theater performance, talent and variety shows, and other types of performances are transported on these vehicles to various sections of the community. Joseph Papp conveys his professional Shakespeare performances to playgrounds and parks of New York City in three units used respectively for scenery and props, seating, and stage and dressing rooms.

Several advanced experimental designs have been developed, but have not yet got off the drawing boards. Most plans have been locally devised and realized with varying results. It would seem that recreation and parks have a special reason for devoting serious efforts to improving mobile theater units, and for using them more extensively.

Recreation and park departments will undoubtedly become increasingly involved in the exciting and widespread innovation in theater design. Their special concern would apparently be most active in seeking to apply modern technological knowledge of design materials and equipment to outdoor theaters, children's theaters for children's theater performances and creative dramatics, and the extension of mobile theater units toward more serviceable ends.#

• For more on new theaters developed by park and recreation departments and other innovations on the drama front see "Puppets in Wonderland" (Montreal Marionette Theater), **Recreation**, February 1965; "Foldaway Theater," October 1963; "Theater in the Garden," December 1963; "Drama Is Recreation" (special supplement), February 1962; and "The Theater as Teacher," December 1961. —Ed.

TROJAN HORSE TACTICS

The strength which can develop through cosponsorship is a grass-roots strength, as the York Recreation Commission has discovered. This Easter party for tots was cosponsored by the commission, the local Girl Scouts, and the York Parent-Teachers Association.

Use cosponsorship as an infiltration device to broaden recreation services

Bicycle skill and safety test. This program is cosponsored by the local Young Business Men's Club, the York Police Department, and the recreation commission.

Painting class for senior citizens. This activity was cosponsored by the York Soroptimist Club and the recreation commission. Service clubs, hobby clubs, and other groups can make important contributions to the public recreation program, thereby enriching the lives of their fellow citizens.

lvia C. Newcombe

THE Trojan Horse was a device used by the ancient Greeks to infiltrate an enemy camp after a long and unsuccessful siege. Cosponsor-ip of recreation projects by the pub- recreation departments and other mmunity groups is a program pro-tion device in some aspects resem-ng the Trojan Horse. While we, as reation administrators, are certainly engaged in a war as such, we do ve the ever-constant struggle to claim public as our supporters. It is here t cosponsorship of events and activi-s serves as a tool to win understand-g and support for what, hopefully, omes a common cause.

Cosponsorship is as old as civiliza-n. It is simply a form of sharing. wever, in today's complex sophis-ated society, it deserves a new look a public-relations tool. The naivete the early recreation days is gone. We , with nostalgia perhaps, remember t pretelevision days when huge wds attended public music concerts, urth of July celebrations, and public y events. Recreation was comparati-ly easy to sell, because "word got nd." Neighborliness in the church, ool, and the barber shop, so to speak, ented community relations. Interests were simple and participation by the public could be assumed. In some communities in the small or rural areas, this picture still exists. For the most part, however, community recreation as a public service in our cities and sprawling suburbia today faces a tougher challenge.

Especially in the larger and older cities, recreation tastes, even among children have become more sophisticated. The public recreation program competes with TV programs, mass spectator sports, and many increasingly diverse types of commerical recreation. There is diffusion of interest in many directions. The attention of the people is difficult to capture and hold. Public-relations counseling with the aim of selling goods or ideas, has become big business. It is in this environment that cosponsorship of activities can helpfully serve a "Trojan Horse" role. We must reach the people where they are. As the old adage states, "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em!"

In successful cosponsorship it is important to study out the ground. One should know existing groups, their leaders, and the interests they favor. In most cities today, civic and service clubs are organized and meet regularly. Many service clubs have national objectives paralleling the aims of public recreation in children and youth work. Some favor programs for older persons. Hobby groups of various types are active. Many of these are autonomous groups centered about cultural, social, and athletic interests. Their aims and objectives are beneficial and consistent with public recreation goals and standards.

The hobby groups frequently tend to become selective and are sometimes ingrown. Do we not all know an art club self-engrossed and talented, a group of stamp or coin collectors with self-centered enthusiasm for their own collections; a camera club exchanging technical tricks among themselves? The chief interest of these groups is to express their own talents. They often have much that can be contributed to the community. How do we then break into the cirele and use their group to open doors of interest for a wider group? How do we capture these special-interest persons and enlist their leadership for larger service?

Cosponsorship can be our Trojan Horse. We enter their area of activity. We may begin by undertaking an exhibit, a tea, an open house, a hobby show. A cosponsored creative hobbies night for instance, with live demonstrators, may lead directly to new classes and new leaders.

In this process we may reach and serve a new group of taxpayers. While some organizations are entirely independent, others may welcome a loose affiliation with the recreation program. Most of these groups are noncommercial and some operate on limited resources. Any reduction in their overhead costs may be a welcome help. It may be helpful to the group to offer help with the agenda, to assist with promotional fliers and secretarial services, and to suggest new program ideas.

SOME MIGHT CONTEND that recreation tends to lose identity in this procedure, because the role of the recreation department is preferably unobtrusive and efficient. We may suggest, aid, abet, explore and guide, but we do not dominate, neither do we threaten the autonomy of the cosponsor. It is also important that we do give credit.

The strength which can develop through cosponsorship is a grass-roots strength. The recreation department acts chiefly as a catalyst, an enabler. The end result is a breaking down of walls of indifference and small view-

Continued on Page 254

Ms. NEWCOMBE *is executive director of the York Recreation Commission in York, Pennsylvania.*

A New Community Idea

A new concept of combined education and recreation facilities, a central cated education plaza, has been proposed by the East Orange, New Jersey, E of Education. This is a step in coping with an increasingly congested urban "to provide educational opportunity of highest caliber . . . and a cultural, re tional, and enrichment center for the entire community." Education leaders pose that this be achieved over a period of fifteen years. The centrally lo area will consist of fifteen acres. On these will be constructed a number of b ings to which all the school children of the city will be brought. The phy structure of the plaza is planned to permit and encourage the development program which fits all kinds of pupils. The concept is further described and d ings of plans presented in a booklet, The East Orange Education Plaza, *just Copies are available from the Board of Education, East Orange, New Jerse one dollar each.*

Will the advantages of the East Orange plan outweigh its deficiencies? T are varying opinions on this. Two of them are reproduced below. (Additi opinions from readers of RECREATION *will be welcome.)* DOROTHY DONALD *Editor.*

East Orange plans an education plaza

THE EFFORTS of education authorities to provide better and more efficient schools at the lowest possible cost are commendable. From a purely educational point of view, the education-plaza concept may seem to be the answer to many of the education problems, especially in East Orange, New Jersey, where the plan is proposed. However, the education system has a broader function than just educating our children along purely academic lines. From the standpoint of providing the greatest possible service to all of the people, the education- plaza concept would prevent the schools from performing one of their most important functions.

The elementary school should be a neighborhood center as well as a school. While neither the educators nor the people as a whole have fully realized the potentialities of the elementary schools as neighborhood centers, the need for them to serve in this capacity is becoming greater every day. For the school to be a neighborhood center, it must be a recreation and cultural center, as well as an education center, for the entire neighborhood population. The school building should be the principal feature in the neighborhood recreation park, and the indoor recreation facilities needed for the entire population as well as for the school should be provided in the school building.

Evaluation of Concept

According to the brochure pro ing the education plaza in East Ora the elementary schools and their would be sold. As stated in the chure, "The sale of valuable prop and its return to the tax rolls mus considered an asset." East Orang sadly deficient in all types of o space for recreation. Instead of posing of the elementary-school s East Orange should greatly enlarge improve them. The removal of neighborhood schools does not el inate the need for neighborhood re ation parks and recreation buildi will be required to provide the ind recreation facilities that should be cluded in the school building. saving in school building costs will more than offset by the cost of rec tion buildings which will largely du cate the facilities that must be provi for the school children in the educat plaza.

Another objection to doing a with the neighborhood schools and t ing the children to the education pl is that the tendency to segregate groups is increased. The neighborho schools and recreation parks help bring whole families together for sure-time activities. To accompli that result at neighborhood recreati parks without school buildings w require an expensive building, and t support of the school in making t

k a real center would be lacking.
he education plaza for the junior
senior high-school levels may be
od idea, but to include elementary-
ol children has many objections.
re is great need in this country to
elop a neighborhood spirit, and one
he most important steps in that di-
rection is to make our elementary-school buildings and the adjoining recreation parks so attractive and inviting that they become real education, cultural and recreation centers.—G. LESLIE LYNCH, *Areas, Facilities, and Survey Consultant for the National Recreation Association.*

East Orange Viewpoint

AST ORANGE is in complete agreement with many of Mr. Lynch's long accepted theories on the ol and recreation facility serving a neighborhood center. However, Orange is attempting to meet a d which many other large cities have met, and which has led to their rioration. The neighborhood ol with its related facilities has not ed them or improved their reputa-. The education-plaza concept may he bridge that can close the gap he transformation that takes place a community changes from a sub- n to urban center.

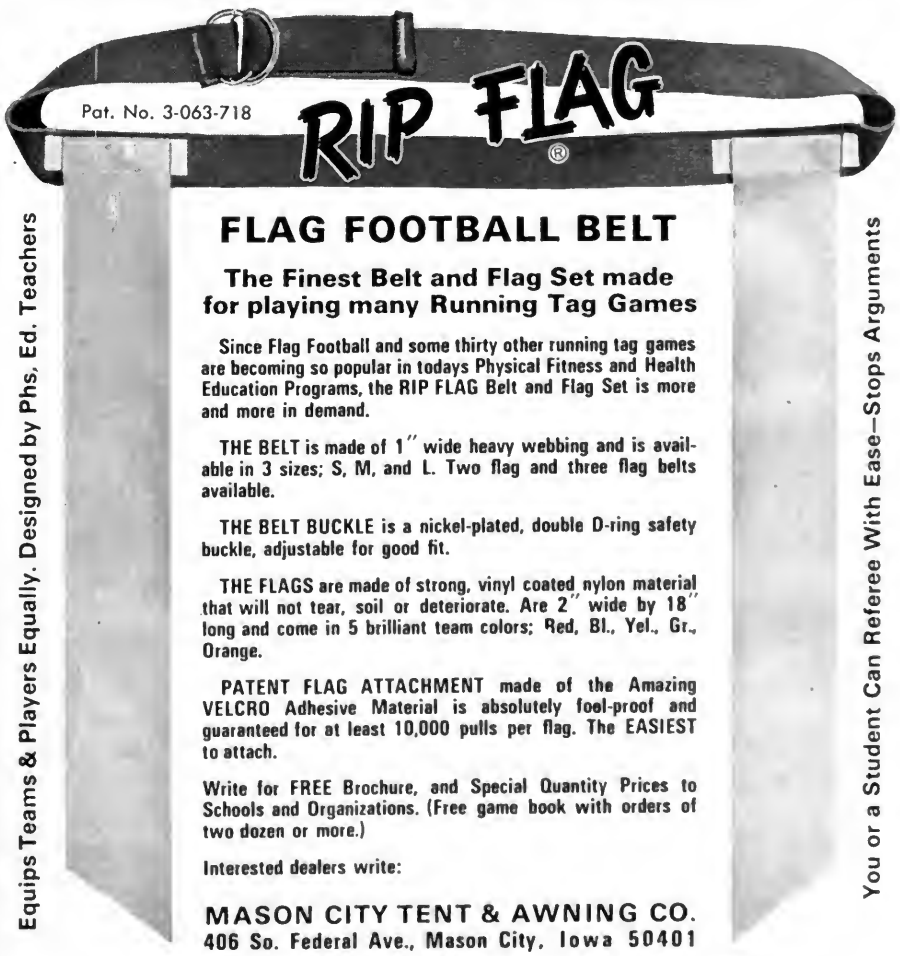
very carefully planned program resentation and interpretation of educational plaza has been initiated he East Orange Board of Education. egan with a meeting of the com- ity's clergymen prior to release of plan. Subsequent meetings were with faculty, PTA councils, and eneral public. It is a program that require at least fifteen years to com- . It is expected that concepts may to be revised as more experience ined and conditions change.

for our neighborhood recreation ities, they will all remain. Key in- recreation facilities within school ings will be retained to serve as ighborhood center. All school ings constructed in the last ten have been planned and built in ltation with the recreation com- on to insure maximum communi- e. These will not be abandoned. st Orange has always been a lead- the recreation field. It is a com- ty of eighty thousand residents n 3.9 square miles. It has approx- ly fifty acres of highly developed or playground space in ten fa-cilities.

East Orange is in the process of completing a three-acre park in a high-rise apartment district where the cost of the land alone was $214,000. The park will contain a 3,600-square-foot fieldhouse, bowling and putting greens, shuffleboard, basketball, and boccie courts, and children's apparatus areas. The city has two county parks immediately adjacent to its borders with combined acreage of 119. There is an eighteen-hole golf course on the city's water-reserve lands, just ten miles from its boundaries. East Orange is also embarking on a preliminary plan for the further development of some two thousand virgin acres of water-reserve lands. Included is a golf center, swimming pool, ponds for boating and fishing, nature center, and picnicking, game, and camping areas.

All this does not indicate that East Orange is sadly deficient in all types of open space for recreation. In addition, East Orange is enlarging two parks and has forwarded Green Acres (state-aid) applications for expansion of two more. The removal of certain elementary-school buildings, some more than sixty-five years old, will not hinder the city's program.

Additional study is needed. The school board does not want total approval. This would come only after implementation of the "middle school" (fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth), which is needed *now* to meet a shortage in classroom space.—GRAHAM M. SKEA, *Superintendent of Recreation, East Orange, New Jersey.*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NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Multiplicity

SPECIAL public service districts, now numbering over eighteen thousand, should be subject to stringent control by state, city, and county governments, according to a report entitled *The Problem of Special Districts in American Government*, issued recently by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The report reviews the operations of special districts and public authorities, ranging in size from the mammoth Port of New York Authority to the smallest volunteer fire protection district, in terms of their relation to local government. While such districts often provide useful governmental services, the commission found that too many of them were being created and they continue to operate despite their adverse effect on local government generally.

The commission is a permanent, bipartisan body created by the Congress to give continuing study to the interrelationships among local, state, and national levels of government. Its twenty-six members are drawn from state, city, and county governments, as well as the Congress and the Executive Branch of the national government.

The report reviews the procedures for the creation of special districts and goes into their financial activities. These districts, while spending over $3,000,000,000 annually, and having outstanding long term indebtedness of over $10,000,000,000, are often subject to almost no control either by the people themselves or by elected public officials.

Perhaps the greatest problem stemming from the existence of the multiplicity of special districts is that it is often impossible for the people, despite their initial role in creating special districts, to effectively call to account those responsible for providing government services. For example, in a given area, as many as eight districts—four governed by elected boards of directors, four by appointed boards of directors—plus a city and a county, all may have responsibility for providing various government services. In such a case, how can the individual citizen with his responsibilities to home, family, and work keep up with them?

In order to provide some control over the creatio special districts and to facilitate the dissolution, conso tion, or merger of existing districts, the advisory com sion recommends creation of a city-county agency t view all proposals for the creation dissolution, conso tion, or merger of such districts. In order to secure r effective coordination of government services, the re recommends that cities and counties be required to app all acquisitions by special districts of land within t jurisdiction and to comment on district plans for ca improvements. A state agency should make similar d minations where a statewide function is involved.

The report is available free from the Advisory Com sion on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, 20575.

Boating Accidents

THE RATE of boating accidents continued to declin 1964 despite a marked increase in the number of b in use on our nation's waterways, according to a su conducted by the Outboard Boating Club of America. ty-one states participated in the survey. Statistics were available from the remaining nine states at the time survey was made. A compilation of reports from the fo one states shows there was an overall decrease of about percent in boating fatalities last year, while the same st increased boat registrations by more than 13 percent. though the survey also revealed an increase in all type boating mishaps (fatal, nonfatal injury and property d age) of about 9 percent, the sharp increase in the num of boats in use resulted in a significant reduction in overall accident rate (number of accidents per thous boats in use.) In addition, a number of state officials tributed increases in the number of boating accidents t reported to improved reporting systems. Therefore, t pointed out, they may not have had an actual increase accidents, even though the number they reported for 1 is higher than that of the preceding year.

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RETIREMENT TO LEISURE

Education for retirement is a relatively new field of great potential

ginia Musselman

AT THIS MOMENT a man is sitting on a bench in a subway station in New York City. He has held a ponsible position. He has had a good cation. He has ample funds. Yet h morning at nine o'clock he goes n into the subway, pays fifteen ts, and watches *others* go to work. h evening at five o'clock he returns, watches *others* come home from k. It is his way of holding on to the us of work, of refusing to accept the us of the nonworking, the retired, old.

t this moment a woman is sitting in lounge of a residential hotel in shington, D.C. She is well-dressed; has ample income. She sits there t of the day, watching people come go.

t this moment an old man in a nty institution for the aged is lying h his thin old back turned to the n door—the only privacy left him. is not sick. He has just given up.

hen there is a man who served in recreation field for many years, se books on community recreation e been the backbone of the recrea- movement. Since *his* retirement he filled his days happily by writing a k he has always *wanted* to write—t the pioneers in the recreation ement in this country.

o it goes. Some give up and turn backs on living. Many others open minds and hearts to new experi- s. What makes the difference? At- e toward leisure—toward uncom- ed time—is very often the deciding or; and this attitude is a reflection of the types of one's opportunities while growing up. Changing an attitude can be dangerous unless the new one is not just new, but better.

Traditional ways of living, and attitudes toward life and leisure, are no longer valid. A major problem for all of us is how to *cushion* change for the older and the retired adult, and how to educate the present and coming generations in an attitude toward leisure and retirement that is one of relaxed anticipation: a looking forward to new opportunities for creative self-expression, richer personal relationships, and increased service to others.

Dr. William Menninger says that people who stay young despite their years do so because of an active interest that provides a satisfaction through participation. Life cannot be lived from the sidelines. Many of those who join the ranks of the retired do so with reluctance and resignation. For, in our youth-worshipping and production-oriented society, the land-of-leisure is largely unexplored territory to the older person. Here, the time patterns of life no longer create the same design. The daily routine no longer has the security of large blocks of time filled by a familiar work schedule.

Suddenly, almost without realizing it, and sometimes without accepting it for real, the work-rhythm is broken. The ticking of the clock no longer has the same significance. Personal relationships born and bred on the job are changed or broken. When life has been wrapped around a work core, the meaning of life shrivels when that core is removed.

A minister once said, "We had lots of sins in our little white-steepled churches, but I remember in my own the most serious was dancing, the next was cigarettes, and the third was sitting down." Many people still feel guilty if they are not working at something.

In pre-industrial societies, most adults were concerned in earning a living as long as their relatively short life lasted. Today, the middle-aged-to-older worker has more *free* time than time spent on the job. His problem is that he does not realize the importance of it. He does not realize that free time will take the place, eventually, of his work time, and so he does not go about deliberately to *plan* for it, to prepare to turn this leisure into an annuity against the poverty of spirit and the poverty of heart that are just as terrible as economic poverty.

The 1961 White House Conference on the Aging tells us that the average person when he retires at sixty-five, receives a gift of an additional thirty thousand hours of time to use as he wishes. This is not always a welcome gift.

In our production-oriented society, more output by fewer workers will make education for leisure a very important, if not the most important, problem to be solved. Regardless of how often you have heard it talked about, this new problem is a fact, requiring new methods, new philosophies and, most of all, new *attitudes*.

Attitudes are formed very early, and, as they crystallize into habits of thought and behavior, they are harder and harder to break. Psychologists tell us that dogs *can* learn new tricks—the hard thing is to break them of old tricks. So it is with our attitudes toward retirement, toward old age, and toward leisure.

People's needs change very little, but opportunities to *fill* such needs can decline with age. We all need to love and be loved, but friends die, families grow up, and become separated. We all need

S MUSSELMAN *is program director of the National Recreation Associa-*
This material is adapted from a ch given at the Governor's Confer- on the Aged and Aging at Purdue iversity, September 1964.

to do some useful work, but retirement takes away the big time blocks of work. We all need to feel that we have a place in the world, but we fail to see the many opportunities around us to be useful.

For basic existence, we all need shelter, health, and financial resources. These are the bread in the wise statement "Man cannot live by bread alone." For social and psychological health, other basics must be added:

Usefulness, which gives us a reason for living, encourages us to be givers, not takers.

Challenge, to keep our responses alive and active.

Affiliation, to feel a part of the group with interesting social give and take, to keep us out of selfish self-pity.

Satisfaction, to feel a pride, to value one's self as a unique individual.

WHAT CAN WE DO to provide these opportunities? Dr. Paul Haun says, ". . . social planning and personal concern should abandon the search for global solutions and invite the elderly back into the human race."

The time has come to accept four basic concepts:

That recreation, along with health, education, work, and religion, is one of the five essentials to every individual's personality development and every community's social well-being.

That we should start thinking of leisure as an opportunity, not a problem.

That our present stereotyped concept of aging and the aged should be updated and changed.

That social planning should not be fragmentized, but should bring together all of the specialized groups involved in any phase of the life of the individual.

None of these is easy. Each means a departure from an accepted, traditional way of thinking. It is much easier to stay in a rut than to blaze a new trail. At the last conference of the American Association of School Administrators, Dr. Frank Brown of Florida said, "There are two ways to get to the top of an oak tree—climb it or sit on an acorn." We have been sitting on the acorn in regard to education for leisure. Let us start climbing the tree!

By and large, the community recreation program, which includes both public and private agencies, is geared primarily to serving the needs of children and teenagers. These services need not be curtailed; indeed, they should be strengthened, but those education and recreation agencies that prepare leaders should pay special attention to training them for service to the adult, and older adult, as well as to children.

It is heartening to see the acceptance of the importance of recreation in retirement villages, high-rise apartments, mobile home estates, nursing homes and hospitals, as well as in special community programs. It is evidence that the concept of total planning is bearing fruit. We need to see people as a whole, not in isolated groups of preschoolers, or teenagers, or retired adults. A well-planned area or facility is one that serves *all* these groups. Children need sunlight in the winter. So do older people. Baby carriages are easier to push up ramps than stairs. So are wheelchairs. So are shopping carts. The provision of halls and doors wide enough to allow use by someone in a wheelchair, or in a long-leg brace, or wheeling a toddler is just as important in a civic building or a recreation center as it is in a supermarket. It should not be necessary to issue a directory of stores, theaters, and public buildings accessible to a handicapped person, as several communities have done. Good planning is good planning for *all*. We must not be so blinded by our interest in any segment of our community that we to see the overall need.

If we accept the fact that leisur an opportunity, and that planning leisure should not be fragmentized, t every agency must accept its respo bility to educate for leisure. New sey's Division of the Aging puts it w "Government, industry, unions, voluntary groups need to empha *now* that to make those added twe years fruitful, fiscal ability, leisure-t activities and interests need to be veloped in the twenty- and thirty-y periods of life and not left to the fi and sixty-year decades."

TO IMPLEMENT a program of s early emphasis, recreation must accepted as one of the "Big Five." you think of it as "fun and games." "for children," or as time-fillers, div sions, or cornball, then you have stereotyped conception and are recr tionally illiterate.

No one who does not like to da has to dance or read a book, or kni sweater, or play a violin, or work crossword puzzle, or grow flowers. R reation *must* be voluntary. It can lowbrow or egghead. The range of tivities is enormous. George Butler, his *Introduction to Community Rec ation* lists over five hundred, and d not attempt to list many other kinds personal activity.

The types of recreation activities be suited for individuals or groups depen like any educational process, on a nur ber of factors. Dr. J. W. Getzels of t University of Chicago lists these: motivation, on personal capacity. previous experience, on the ability see relevant relationships, on perso involvement. on self-evaluation, and o

Continued on Page 25

A Nation on Wings and Wheels

. . . celebrates June as National Recreation Month

Two thousand agencies affiliated with the National Recreation Association have helped establish community-wide celebrations of June/National Recreation Month. Park and recreation departments use this opportunity to "kick off" their summer season, "showcase" their activities, and gain community support. Last year, Knoxville, Tennessee, chose this time for a carnival on its downtown mall, formal opening of a senior-citizen center, and a Junior Olympic program (above).

The variety of available physical and cultural recreation programs is almost infinite. Yet behind the attractive facade of these programs lie some of the basic problems of our mechanized twentieth century. A nation of wings and wheels, we have more free time than any other people in history. This is the blessing and could be the curse of a progressive and successful civilization.
—President Lyndon B. Johnson

June 1-30, 1965 is being observed as National Recreation Month by civic groups, United Funds and Community Chests, park and recreation departments, and other organizations concerned with recreation across the nation. They will utilize the new theme for 1965, FREE TIME—HORIZONS UNLIMITED, to emphasize the need for wise use of leisure time and to highlight programs and services now available to their communities.

THE ABOVE MESSAGE from the President of the United States launched this June/National Recreation Month, 1964. As last year, the National Recreation Association, through its Affiliates, presented 310 June/National Recreation Month citations to volunteer individuals and groups for outstanding service to recreation. More than half of the governors in the United States issued proclamations to alert the people of their states to the variety of free-time programs available. Many state recreation societies helped to plan formal presentations of the governors' proclamations. Two thousand agencies affiliated with NRA helped to establish community-wide celebrations. Radio and TV stations across the country also joined in the celebration by donating public service time for announcements about June/National Recreation Month and by providing news coverage of outstanding community events.

The Bureau of Recreation of the city of Knoxville, Tennessee sponsored an outstanding program for June/National Recreation Month last year. Under the guidance of Administrator Maynard Glenn, the bureau planned a far-reaching program to reach every age group. Some of its activities included a carnival on the Market Mall to acquaint the business area of the city with all the facets of recreation for both youth and adults, the formal opening of a $160,000 senior-citizens center and an $85,000 community center; and a Junior Olympics program.

The Headquarters of the United States Air Forces in Europe took the kit prepared by the NRA and developed it for special use by the armed forces, including a suggested base-commander's proclamation. Some of the USAF ideas for activities would serve civilian programs too; such as, a sports night with demonstrations in fencing, badminton, bait casting, table tennis, and body building; instructional classes in judo, handball, archery, tennis, and golf; competitive exhibitions between teams in soccer, volleyball, tennis, golf, and swimming; week-long tournaments; parades and talent shows; a bicycle rodeo for maneuvering skills and bicycle safety; arts-and-crafts design contests; new hobby classes; father-son softball games; family bowling leagues; and a family talent night.

The 1965 celebration should be even bigger than before. Why not share your ideas with others? Send a report to the Public Information and Education Department of the National Recreation Association, (8 West 8th Street, New York 10011) and let us know what programs were successful in *your* community. #

THE V.I.T.'S

What do you have to of those Very Important Tee who seek VITal programs and projects that are with it!

REMEMBER the baby boom of 1947? How can you forget it as you look at the 2,700,000 seventeen-year-olds we now have among us and try to meet their recreation needs? *The New York Times* reminds us that these seventeen-year-olds "cut their baby teeth on television, sharpened their bite on space, grew up to marry sooner, pay later, become dropouts and juvenile delinquents, crowd the colleges . . . act distressingly complacent and painfully idealistic, head straight for hell and be the bright new hope of tomorow. . . .

" . . . Seventeens are fifty-one percent male, half from middle-income families, two-thirds living in urban and suburban areas, eighty percent in high school —seniors, mostly—almost three out of ten destined not to graduate and almost half of those who do graduate (forty-five percent of them girls) college bound. One out of eight (female) and one out of fifty (male) are married." And our younger teens are also awesomely hip.

As you examine your recreation activities and service projects for teenagers, are they also awesomely hip or do they stem from the days of the horse and buggy or even the Charleston and the Big Apple? Here are some programs and projects that are attracting and challenging teenagers across the country.

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL

TEENAGERS of Vancouver, Washington, earned themselves a new home. Through their own interest and efforts they played a large part in the successful passage of a $480,000 bond issue for a new recreation center. The large area planned for teenagers at the new center includes an outside entrance and is accessible to the 80′-by-100′ multi-purpose room. The center offers teenagers their own club facility where they can mix with members of the four local high schools, socialize, dance, watch TV, read magazines, play Ping-pong and pool, and discuss, among their peers, the important issues of the day.

During the bond issue drive the Vancouver teenagers donned tags saying "I Can't Vote But You Can" and distributed material stressing the importance of registering to vote. They distributed question-and-answer material, spoke to fellow students and parents, stuffed envelopes, guarded and transported architectural models of the recreation building and city hall (all of their own choosing) after assuring themselves of the value of both issues.

The teenage Trap Club took the initiative at each step in the bond-issue campaign to aid in ways brought up by its own teenage council. The teenagers took the initiative in the campaign because they were vitally interested in the issues before the public. In the state of Washington, in a special election of this type, successful passage is based on getting forty percent of the registered voters who voted in the last general election to vote before the issue is valid, and a sixty percent *yes* vote before the issue is passed. The recreation building was passed by more than a sixty-three percent margin. In viewing the potential and value of a formally organized teenage club, the bond issue provides a backdrop.

Since 1944, Vancouver teens have had their own facility, the Trapedero, nicknamed "The Trap." After Pearl Harbor, many crowded communities organized similar teen clubs as a so tion to the teens' problem of a place go. The need for such a youth cen in Vancouver became apparent with rapid population rise following establishment of a wartime shipya and several industrial plants here.

The school district, following initiative of the high-school stude council, provided a room in the ba ment of the Memorial Building. Fu came from the recreation commissio the school board, and, indirectly, fr the federal government's Lanham A Funds. After a school wide contest determine its name, the Trapedero Cl was officially opened April 29, 19 Since that time, "The Trap" has be extremely popular with all high-scho students. Equipped with a coke ba kitchen, pool and Ping-pong tables, T public-address system, and reco player, the club has been the teen "home away from home."

Formerly, the funds for personn came from the city and the Communi Chest through the auspices of the Va couver Recreation Association. In 195 with the discontinuance of the Com munity Chest funds, the recreation a sociation, which in March of 1955 b came an actual city department an now is known as the Vancouver Park and Recreation Department, assume the full responsibility for the club ad visor's salary, with the school distric still maintaining the Memorial Build ing with all utilities and maintenance Then, during August of 1958, the park and recreation department moved int the Memorial Building and assume full responsibility of the advisor's salary and maintaining the building, thus mak ing the city fully responsible for t teenage club. With the passage of a bond issue for both a recreation build

nd city hall, the Memorial Build- ill be torn down to provide a site e construction of a centrally lo- city hall.

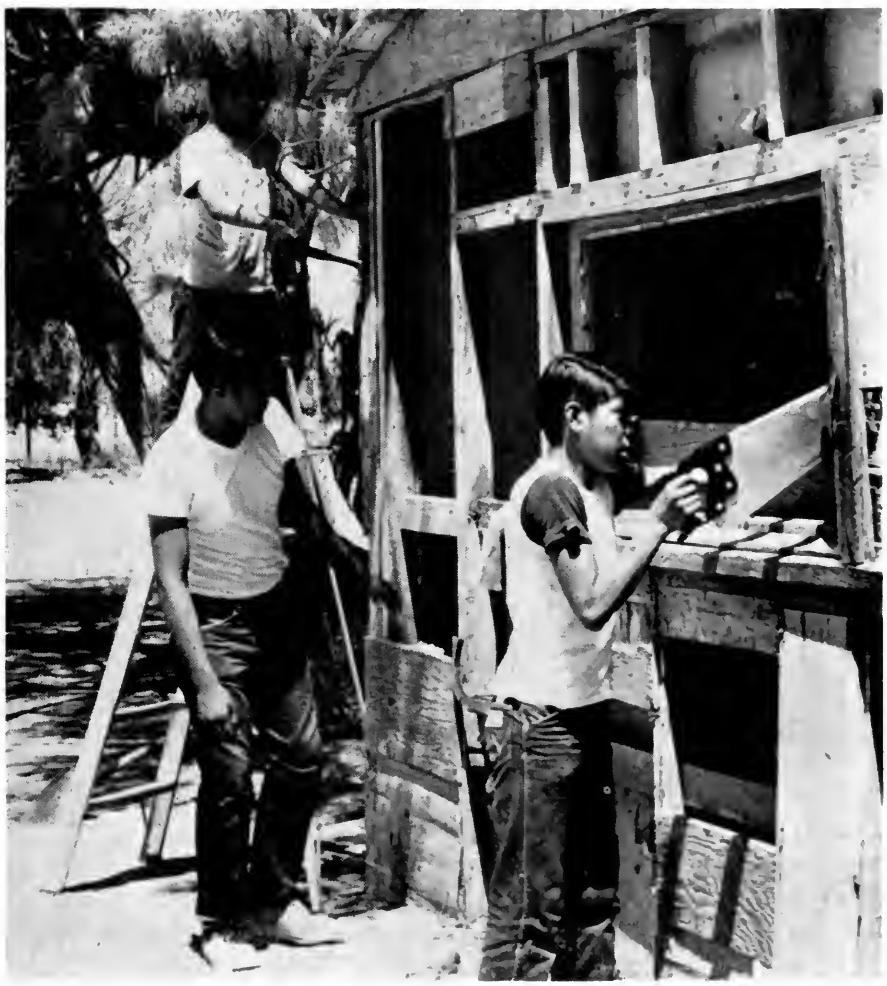
LET'S LISTEN TO YOUTH

e Protestant Youth Council Youth Planning Board in Kenosha, Wis- n, is a teenage group that carries ch projects as a weekly radio pro- "Let's Listen to Youth," and a nuous clothing drive through h World Service, and sponsors a lween and Valentine party for ger youth at Protestant Youth nunity Center. Two annual events e Ecumenical Youth Rally and a essive Dinner which attracts 250 h teenagers. The food courses are d at four different churches and oung people conclude their eve- y returning to the PYC center for tion. The Youth Planning Board sponsors a senior banquet each

e PYC Community Center began y years ago to provide recreation hurch groups. Today, it serves mmunity regardless of race or us faith. Thirty-five volunteer members, representing most stant denominations, administer ogram. Financial support comes the United Fund, churches, and sted citizens.

ated near the American Motors ration, the center offers facilities ym play, arts and crafts, roller g, woodcraft, gameroom play, door trampoline center, and ban- facilities. The center opens its to such community groups as e hobby clubs, drum-and-bugle winter practice session, dance s. Such groups as orchestra boost- and boosters, Boy Scouts, and groups hold "Fun Nites" at PYC d-raising projects. The center is y various groups for rehearsals ch year visiting marching bands t as their headquarters.

Carroll K. Rikli, director of the PYC Community Center for the past ten years, is a professional recreator with a background that includes college and public-school teaching, coaching, city recreation supervision, and twelve years as player-manager of a barnstorming semi-pro softball team the "Oklahoma Cowboys."



Yavapai Indian teenagers remodel an old building into a community center at a Save the Children Federation self-help work camp in Fort McDowell, Arizona.

SHUFFLING OUT OF THE DUST

GENERALLY, American boys and girls are presented with a variety of play experiences to choose from in their leisure hours. To an American Indian child, leisure means listless hours shuffling through the dust with nothing to do . . . nothing to learn . . . no resources to tap for the future. Since

1948, Save the Children Federation, international child-welfare organization of Norwalk, Connecticut, has worked among American Indians. From experience, federation counselors know that Indians are a proud people, too proud for charity and handouts. The federation sponsorship program works on the theory that the best way to help a youngster is to give him the understanding, encouragement, and the minimal financial aid he needs to help himself.

Currently, federation sponsors are making it possible for 3,398 Indian boys and girls to stay in school, with funds for clothes, personal books, and other essentials. Many youngsters, old enough to do so, are earning their sponsorship aid by working in reservation hospitals, the girls as "Candy Stripers."

the boys as "Teendocs." While they give service to the hospital ambulance crews, in the pediatric wards, the hospital kitchens, and records departments, they are being exposed to future health careers. Not only do they learn about the worthwhile careers open to them in medicine and hospital administration, but they acquire knowledge of sound health practices to take back to their homes on the reservations.

Many American Indian boys and girls are working for their communities, learning new skills and earning money for back-to-school expenses at Save the Children Federation summer work camps. The federation conducts these summer camp programs in cooperation with tribal leaders and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

On the Papago reservation near Tucson, Arizona, twenty-two boys worked on a ranch last summer, learning ranch management, cattle herd operations, and soil and moisture control. They repaired tribal ranch buildings, corrals and fences, cleared brush and pasture land.

This summer, children on the Colorado River Reservation in Parker, Arizona, will again pour their youthful energies into work projects, recreation activities, and educational field trips. They will take part in crafts projects and art classes. In 1964 these youngsters donated over five thousand hours of time to improvements on the reservation, earning their sponsorship aid through their own efforts. A survey conducted at the end of the 1964 camp season showed that about nine-tenths of the students wanted to enroll in college after high-school graduation.

While these projects were established for Indian youth, they are examples that could apply to *any* youngster. Similar projects are now being set up by the federal government's anti-poverty program under a variety of agencies. Still others could be developed in any community by public and private agencies, service clubs, and churches.

SELF GOVERNMENT

THE Youth Council in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was inaugurated in 1947 for the purpose of establishing a set of standards for the operation of ut centers in Winnipeg Community en ers. This organization has chan great deal in its structure, objec es and its fields of endeavor have b ac ened to meet the ever-changing ed of those in their teen years. Toda th Youth Council is composed of re teenage delegates from each o h eighteen community centers in W n peg who elect annually a seven a executive committee. Two adul c visors, one from the senior staff o h recreation department and one o the Winnipeg Police Department, guidance to the youth during their l e ings and projects. Objectives of h Youth Council are to develop le ship skills in youth to learn and de an appreciation for democracy thr g self-government and to develo greater love of life and happ through participation in whole community recreation.

Last year, the Youth Council s sored its second Greater Winn Youth Conference which was hel May 8-9 at the United College. conference played host to some delegates, representatives of commu centers throughout the Metropol Winnipeg area. The theme "Self G ernment for Youth—Does It Wor proved to be an excellent subject f conference of this type. The g speakers provided the teenagers excellent controversial material stimulate the discussion groups. Cha A. Barbour, director of recreation, livered an entertaining after-din speech at the conference banquet. entire conference was planned operated by the teenagers with v little assistance requested from the a advisers.

The conference and other projects the Youth Council are financed by fu raised from three area dances held nually. The area dances are attended approximately fifteen hundred.

Meetings of the Youth Council held every third Sunday from Sept ber until May. The meetings are v well attended and the level of discuss high. Representatives find the meeti stimulating and they often rece excellent ideas and assistance f other representatives. #

To Be Continued

CRAFTSMANSHIP
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NO TIME FOR SUICIDE!

x High-School Seniors Killed in uto Accident on Graduation night

. this June, and for all the Junes to me. this type of headline will stare at illions of Americans as they drink eir coffee some bright June morning. niors feel they must howl on the eve their being thrust out into the world. ed. for the first time in twelve years, school shackle. Most statistics are ll but those involving deaths among aduating high-school seniors are ghtening. Hundreds each year never e to develop the wonderful potential en in them by their adoring and some- nes foolish parents. They howl and e on the road with shiny, formal wns and tuxes torn and blood spat- ed . . . victims of the fatal formula: a tle beer, a lot of car, and some care- e delight.

The parents of those graduating from ronado High School in Coronado, lifornia, gave these facts careful con- leration and then the parent organi- tions, school clubs, school officials, d city officials all started thinking of solution and came up with a plan ich has kept Coronado free of "sen- suicide" for many years.

Coronado is the home of the world-famous del Coronado Hotel. Built in the late 1800's, it was the stopping place for royalty from all over the world. It has housed American presidents and any famous or infamous person one can imagine. Its grand ballroom has seen many a grand affair and now sees Coronado's graduating seniors on graduation night. . . .

It has long been known that the aftermath of the senior prom is a problem. The dance and dinner are held at the hotel immediately after graduation exercises. At 2:00 A.M. the city enters the picture: it supplies the municipal swimming pool and the seniors alternately swim and warm themselves around huge barbeque fires on the pool deck. A school band is hired to supply music at poolside and dancing is also offered.

At 4:00 A.M., pooped but still in no mood to throw in the sponge, the seniors leave the pool, clean up, and return to the hotel for breakfast. Only then, as they wipe the last bit of egg from their chins, do they unwind somewhat. Even then, many don't . . . they head for the beach, a few blocks away, and take an ocean swim.

The graduates end up tired, happy . . . and alive. And their parents are thankful . . . though exhausted, because, you see, they have planned and chaperoned the entire night! But the many hours of planning, which begin in March, are not begrudged. Coronado parents call it "Operation Grad Night" and, as a parent I know it well and appreciate it . . . one of my sons graduated last June! — GORDON HUNSAKER, *Director of Recreation, Coronado, California. (As of April 1, Mr. Hunsaker became general manager for the Sun City Civic Association, Sun City, California, a "retirement community.")*

It's three in the morning and a warm fire feels good after swimming away part of graduation night at city pool.

eople in the News

Continued from Page 215

r the elderly poor. His final report will ommend action and standards for a ll-scale assault on poverty among the ing as a major part of the national ar on Poverty.

• • •

Ed M. Andrews of Lynchburg, Virginia, district scout executive of the Piedmont Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, is the new assistant ecutive director of the American mping Association. His new responsi ities include management of the pub- ations and membership departments d business administration of ACA. r. Andrews has had wide experience both the Red Cross and Boy Scout water safety programs, in conference and workshop planning, and has written several guides and outlines for training and conference programs.

IN MEMORIAM

• THOMAS ARVIN BELSER, superintendent of the Department of Parks and Recreation in Montgomery, Alabama, died in January at the age of sixty-five. A former chemistry teacher, high-school principal, and YMCA boys work secretary, Mr. Belser became superintendent of recreation for the city in 1948. He became superintendent of the Department of Parks and Recreation when it was created October 1, 1949 and held that position continuously until his death. Mr. Belser was an ardent grower of camellias, Alabama's state flower, and an active flower-show judge.

• FREDERIC RICHARD LANOUE, one of the country's leading swimming coaches, died recently at the age of fifty-seven. He had coached the championship teams of Georgia Tech and taught his survival technique called "drownproofing" to Naval cadets, the Marine Corps, and Peace Corps volunteers. He was the author of *Drownproofing, a New Technique for Water Safety*, published by Prentice-Hall in 1963. (RECREATION *published an article by Mr. Lanoue on his drown-proofing technique, March 1964.*)

• NEIL C. HURLEY, JR., board chairman of Thor Power Tool Company and an internationally known industrialist, died in February, in Oak Park, Illinois, at the age of fifty-four. In 1956 he founded the Thor Center For Better Farm Living, a non-profit institution working for better rural family living. The center sponsors an annual seminar devoted to all aspects of rural life, including recreation.

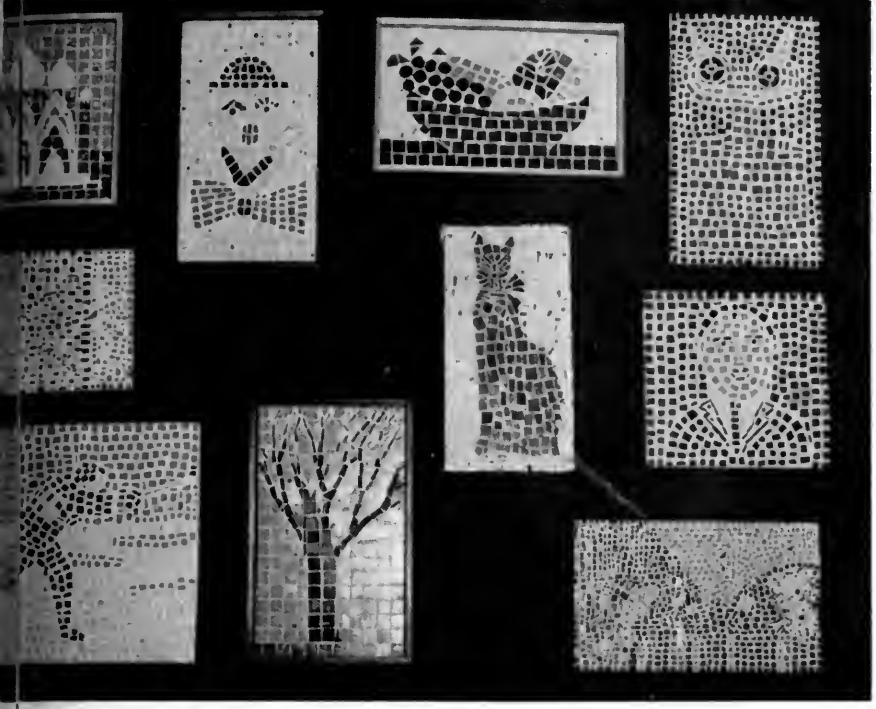
1. *After the student has decided upon a design or motif and has worked up a fully developed drawing he can transfer this onto Upson board, masonite, or plywood using tracing paper.*

3. *To glue the cut tile on the board, use any quick-dry glue that is waterproof. The mosaic must dry overnight.*

MOSAICS TAKE THE FLOOR

4. *Coat the spaces between each tile with plaster of Paris. Be sure to have plenty of rags for wiping excess plaster from the tile surface. A good craftsman is a careful workman as well as artis*

2. *Use soft vinyl or rubber tile, not asphalt tile, which is brittle and easily breaks or crumbles in the cutting. Whether one is making mosaics or laying floor covering, it is important to understand the nature of your material.*



Mosaics from modern materials. This Byzantine and Renaissance craft is enjoying a current revival ng twentieth century innovations. stic spray protects the final product.

k Lerman

HE SMALL colored-glass tesserae and ceramic tiles used in making mosaics are extremely beautiful. osaic seems to sparkle with a jewel- il quality. Actually a mosaic is many ll pieces of colored glass, ceramic tone set in cement to make a design. m the early pre-Renaissance, mosaic ftsmen developed works of tremen- s size and beauty on the walls of edrals and courtrooms. Like their y counterparts, the craftsmen of to- use the mosaic techniques in build- s, ceramics and wall decorations. Al- s intrigued by a mosaic's intricate gn and interplay of colors. I have g wanted to present a mosaic prob- to my classes. But the idea could materialize because of the prohibi- cost of the glass tesserae and ce- ic tile. Vinyl floor tile proved to be solution. The low cost, the flexibil- (a child can easily cut it into small metric shapes), the simplicity of glu- the cut tile to plywood or board, and many colors manufactured make the erial a most effective substitute. Al- gh the use of vinyl tile does not duce the same effect, it will give the lent excellent experience in mosiac king. The necessary materials and developmental steps follow.

Materials Needed

Vinyl or rubber floor tile (single-weight). A suggested assortment (of 9″-by-9″ colored tiles) is red, yellow, blue, green, orange, pink, dark blue, black, white, etcetera.

Scissors (medium or large). Small light-weight tin snips are also excellent if available.

Boards for setting and gluing tile. Wall-board, Upson board, plywood, or Masonite are excellent. The size may be determined by the student, but 8″-by-6″ panels have proved successful.

Glue. Any quick-drying glue that is waterproof will do the job.

Plaster of Paris. This powder is used for filling the spaces between tiles.

Rags. These are for wiping excess plaster from the tile surface.

Waterproof plaster spray. The spray gives a high luster to the finished mosaic and protects the surface.

Procedure

Step 1: Developing the idea. To insure a successful experience a fully developed drawing should be prepared by the student, then the student can simply transfer this onto Upson board or plywood, using tracing paper. Direct drawing on the board is also possible.

Step 2: Cut the tile into small shapes. A medium-weight scissors, or light-weight tin snips, is an excellent cutting tool. The floor tile comes in two weights. For ease in cutting, be sure to purchase the single-weight tile. Also be sure it is a soft vinyl or rubber tile, not asphalt tile. Asphalt tile is brittle and easily breaks or crumbles in the cutting. Quarter-inch squares or rectangles are the most effective size for an 8″-by-6″ mosaic. Some students have used various forms of ameboid shapes—but remember, keep them small! If the tile is cut in large squares the feeling and textural quality are apt to be lost.

Step 3: Gluing the cut tile on the board. Setting the tile permanently to the board is simpler than setting tile in cement (grout). Place some glue on the back of each tile and press it directly onto the desired area of the drawing, leaving about an eighth-inch space between tiles. After all the tiles have been glued and set in their respective places, the mosaic must dry overnight.

Step 4: Coating the spaces between each tile with the plaster of Paris. After the glued tiles have completely dried, apply a mixture of plaster of Paris (the consistency of paste) in the spaces between tiles. This must be done quickly because the plaster dries and sets in minutes. *(To insure a slower drying time, always mix the plaster into the water, not the water into the plaster.)* Use a rag to wipe the excess plaster from the tile proper.

Step 5: Spraying the finished tile. Spraying with a plastic spray prevents flaking of the plaster. It also gives a high luster to the finished piece. For the purpose of functional decoration, the plastic spray will waterproof the work so that it can be used as a decorative hot plate or as a protection for wood surfaces. #

MR. LERMAN *teaches at Haven Junior High School, Evanston, Illinois. This material is digested with permission from* Arts and Activities.

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Notes on Oldsters

"Senior Citizens Month . . . a time dedicated to community action on behalf of older Americans . . . What we do for them today will enrich the lives of our children in the decades to come."
—LYNDON B. JOHNSON, *February 16, 1965.*

• Available from the Presidents Council on the Aging, Washington, D. C. 20201, is a *Projects and Promotion Guide for Senior Citizens Month.* Send for your copy. Address inquiries to Fred Panzer, Coordinator.

• The Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks is starting a city-wide senior citizens drama group which will specialize in light opera.

• Minnesota is stressing *work* for its aging at the local level. Regional coordinators on the staff of the Governor's Citizens Council on Aging have been assigned to work in the regions of the state where they live, to stimulate and counsel local leaders and to provide day-by-day follow through. For details, get January 1965 issue of *Aging*, published by U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

• A state jamboree of senior citizens clubs and organizations was held recently by the New Orleans Recreation Department. Over three hundred enthusiastic seniors attended from all parts of the state. Steps were taken to form a state association. Strong professional recreation leadership to guide this embryonic organization was recommended.

Educate for Leisure

"I CONTEND that organized recreation breeds recreational illiteracy and dependency. We need to educate for leisure so that the individual gains independence in pursuit of his leisure activities." So said Dr. Betty van der Smissen, research director of the National Recreation Association, to the 1965 Fourth U.S. Army Special Services workshop, February 16-18, in San Antonio, Texas. She discussed standards for evaluating recreation programs.

"Frequently, we hear that we will begin any program activity IF there is enough demand," she said. "I would like to suggest that participation is not a matter of demand, but of motivations. Changing interest into action means presenting a program in such a way that the individual believes in participating." She stressed the need for providing instruction in basic skills in order to motivate interest in various recreation activities and to enable the individual to be more self-sufficient in his leisure time. Twenty-nine conferees from Army installations and units in the Fourth Army area gathered with eleven guest speakers for the annual conference in the Headquarters Fourth Army Quadrangle, Fort Sam Houston.

Dr. van der Smissen (center) chats with Lt. Colonel H. H. Copeland, chief of Special Service, Fourth Army, and Lou Hamilton, director of the San Antonio Recreation Department, during workshop.

Good Teen Club Idea

WHEN A TEENAGER applies for membership in a Teen Club at Montclair Recreation Center in Oakland, California, a note immediately goes to the parent. Signed by the center recreation directors, it invites at least one parent to attend one of two "Parent Meetings," on either a Monday or Thursday evening, at the center. The note says in part: "If you cannot attend either of the Parent Meetings, it will be necessary to hold your teen's application until the next semester. We feel it is essential that staff and parents meet in order to better acquaint you with this teen club opportunity.

"We feel that teenagers need and are interested in having full support from their parents. This meeting will give us an opportunity to discuss what gram the center can offer, standar behavior, the role of the teenage parent, and the recreation dire There will be an opportunity for tions and discussions.

"We hope you will attend and it possible for your teenager to the club's program."

They Don't Want a Ghetto

PICKED UP by United Press Int national, an article in the Febr 1965, issue of RECREATION, "Enabl Disabled" by Dr. Elliott M. Ave appeared in condensed form in thirty newspapers in Canada and United States, from coast to coast der an intriguing variety of bol headlines. It is interesting to note aspect of the article was selected t peal to the community in different of the country and such a variety o stances. Among community headl were:

"Handicapped Don't Want a Ghet Paterson, New Jersey.

"Sightless Child Is Recreati Problem," Great Bend, Kansas.

"Professor Stresses Need for ganized Plans for Disabled," Stillwa Minnesota.

"Handicaps, Like Beauty, in a holder's Eye," New Castle, Penn vania.

"Recreation Agencies Fill Impor Role in Community Life," Dub Georgia.

"Education Teacher Finds Injust in Recreation," Trenton, New Jers

"Director Cites Problems in Re ation Service," Kansas City, Kansas

"Handicapped Are Being Coddl Bucyrus, Ohio.

"Disabled Needs Recreation," Ki port, Tennessee.

"Injustices to Handicapped tribute to Dependency," Anaheim. ifornia.

"Says Recreation Plans Unjust Handicapped," Greenville, South C lina.

"Injustices in Recreation," Montr Quebec.

nator Clinton P. Anderson of New xico (left) affixes the new Recrea-n/Conservation Sticker to the bumper his automobile. The senator purchased sticker from Edward C. Crafts (right), ector of the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor creation. The sticker sells for $7 and rmits the holder and all occupants of automobile to make unlimited visits r a twelve-month period to national rks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other eral recreation areas where an admis-n fee is charged.

ke Safety Program

BIKE SAFETY PROGRAM was con-ducted during the summer of 1964 ntly by the Recreation and Police partments in Webster, New York. is program was initiated because of mounting unrests and hazards sed by bicycle riders in the Webster mmunity. This program was held at e of the playground sites. One day s spent at each playground to conduct particular programs involved. Six ndred to seven hundred children par-ipated, with 235 bicycles being in-ected, as well as a lecture on bike ety riding and procedures by the ef of police. Every adjustment needed s recorded and these bike owners re requested to have the corrections de so the bikes would qualify under New York State Motor Vehicle Law. a result of this program, much of the ger of the riding hazards was cur-ed. This program has become an an-l part of the summer program be-se of its value to the community as hole, declares the recreation depart-nt in its *1963-64 Annual Report.*

to Furnace Planned

OMEBODY is doing something about the auto junkyards that clutter our dscape, at long last. According to *Christian Science Monitor* of Jan-y 23, a Denver, Colorado, enter-ser plans to construct what he be-lieves will be the nation's first commercial auto-incinerator—a huge, gas-fired furnace. Metal parts of junked cars will be shredded, melted in an adjacent high-heat furnace, and molded into simple objects such as grinding rods and grinding balls, used in the region's metal-mining industries. The remainder of the car will be fed to the larger furnace. Both furnaces will operate continuously and will be able to swallow some fifteen thousand cars weekly, or seventy-five thousand annually, or so figures Charles W. Martin who is planning this undertaking.

According to the *Monitor* correspondent, the junkyard problem stems largely from recent changes in the way steel is made. A decade ago, or less, a great deal of scrap steel was used in steel manufacture; and a prime source of scrap was crushed auto bodies, largely stripped of non-metallic parts. Nowadays, however, new methods of steel making, notably the efficient basic oxygen furnace, demand much purer raw materials. Scrap material is not pure enough; and thus our junkyards increase at alarming rates. Forecasts of the nation's economic growth by the year 2,000, as estimated by Resources for the Future, figure that in thirty-five years, yearly auto production will be twenty-six million. Today, it is less than eight million.

Free Speech Park

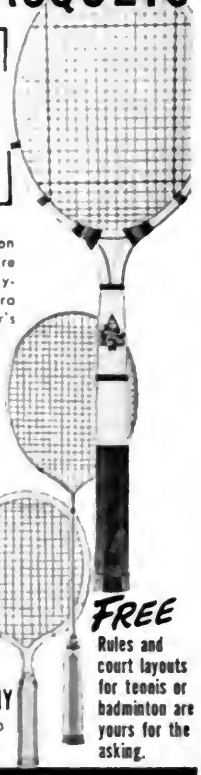
TOP-FLIGHT chess players, a band, a rope spinner, and a clown took part in the varied program that marked the dedication ceremonies for Boston Park in Los Angeles (on the north side of the Hollywood Freeway). Designed as a free speech forum, Boston Park is located on land leased from the California State Division of Highways. The park has areas on an upper terrace to accommodate discussion groups, with benches provided. On a lower terrace, there are chairs and tables for chess and checker players, and the entire park has been suitably landscaped.

Gleaned from Annual Reports

• College students at home for holidays are not forgotten by the recreation department in Lewiston, Maine, which set up a special Christmas vacation program for them.

DAYTON STEEL RACQUETS

Last Years Longer approved for tournament play!



Dayton steel tennis, badminton and paddle tennis racquets are ideal for any school or playground program. Their "extra whip" improves every youngster's game—gives a speed and accuracy that cannot be matched by any other type of racquet.

What's more, Dayton racquets are practically indestructible. Their steel strings and tubular steel frames are not affected by climatic changes. No covers or presses are needed to protect them. They won't warp, splinter, rot or sag.

Investigate them now. Ask your local dealer about them—or write today for complete information.

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MARKET NEWS

• GENIERATED. You can eliminate ladder climbing and the carrying of ladder, boxes, and tools by using a *Genie*, a self-propelled hydraulic work platform. Steering, elevation, and braking are controlled by foot pedals conveniently located on the floor of the platform, leaving the operator's hands free for working up to a height of twenty feet. Forward and reverse lever is located on the handrail of the platform and, for long-distance moving, the *Genie* is easily towed behind any passenger car or pickup truck with a tow bar. A hydraulic outlet for accessories is conveniently located on the platform railing. For complete information, write to Besler Corporation, 4053 Harlan Street, Emeryville 8, California.

• UNDER PRESSURE. Expand your facilities with inflatable nylon all-purpose marquees, portable shelters, classrooms, institutional annexes, aircraft hangars, truck fleet garages, and temporary warehouses. The portable shelters roll up for easy storage. Their basic structure is a series of flexible ribs arranged like hoops and inflated to a hundred pounds per square inch to support a translucent skin of tough nylon fabric coated with weatherproof synthetic rubber. A pair of bonnet-shaped end covers are attached to either end of the building. Since the entire load is sustained by the inflated ribs, high pressure is not maintained in the building itself. Doors can be left open as desired or end walls can be removed to facilitate traffic circulation at exhibits or entertainments.

To date, three span widths are in production with the following specifications: span 15 feet, height 8 feet, length 55 feet, weight 300 pounds; span 30 feet, height 16 feet, length 70 feet, weight 850 pounds; span 60 feet, height 35 feet, length 120 feet, weight 2,800 pounds. The company hopes eventually to produce buildings of this type with spans well over 100 feet.

A chief advantage of the buildings is their maneuverability—a 60-footer can be erected in three to four hours by a team of eight men. The high pressure tubing which provides the skeleton of the inflatable buildings is completely separate from the translucent nylon skin and fits into pockets equipped with zippers. Normally, the tubing stays permanently with the rest of the rig, but a tube can be removed for replacement while the building is still up.

Inflation can be accomplished by a portable compressed air cylinder, an air compressor, or vehicle sparkplug adapter. Pressure losses from temperature changes are small and tubes require topping up only about once a year. Further information may be obtained from Walter Kidde & Company, Inc., Belleville, New Jersey, 07109.

• LEO LICKS LITTER. Leo the Paper Eater is his full name, and he does just that—eats paper! According to the *Louis Post-Dispatch*, when Leo the litter-eating lion first introduced at the St. Louis Zoo, fascinated child flocked around and fed him paper, cans, bottles, or litter they could find. Leo is a fiberglass clean-up de fitted with an air-suction "mouth" which draws in the pa and a large rear door which makes removal of the li a simple task.

Leo weighs 1,270 pounds (crated), he has a record roar that plays continually and is designed to enroll recreation and park area visitors on the "clean-up crew For further details, write to Harry J. Batt Associates, Po chartrain Beach, New Orleans 22, Louisiana. (They al have "Porky", the paper-eating pig and "Pepe" the clown

• LIQUID SAVINGS. A special "case history report" deta ing the dollar-saving and equipment-safeguarding qualiti of *WD-40* on the golf course is available without char from the manufacturer. The pictorial report, in brochu format, describes how the liquid chemical compound used at various Southern California area courses to mai tain sprinkler systems at a lower cost and to keep golf ca and other mobile equipment in prime condition.

WD-40, originally developed for use in the aircraft a missile industry, prevents rust and corrosion, displac moisture, unlocks "frozen" parts, and lubricates delica mechanisms. It will not harm rubber, paints and paint surfaces, plastics, or fabrics; does not conduct or conge For the report, write to the Rocket Chemical Compan 4674 Alvarado Canyon Road, San Diego, Californ (*Specify PR-40*).

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazin

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Out of the kitchen. An eight page-leaflet describes eighteen interesting projects using wire-mesh pot cleaners. It includes holiday decorations (Easter, Valentine Day, and Christmas), table centerpieces, ornaments, et cetera. Write to Kurly Kate Corporation, 2215 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 16.

Adventure in Pariscraft. Simple enough for the elementary-age child, satisfying enough for the creative professional artist, **Pariscraft**, a new and interesting art material, is an open-weave fabric impregnated with plaster of Paris. The imaginative use of any material as a base (chicken wire, inflated balloons, tin cans, rubber balls) can result in a variety of interesting **Pariscraft** objects. **Pariscraft** comes in individual rolls ranging from two to six inches in width, up to five yards long. Easy to use. Just cut, wet, mold onto base, and paint. Write to the Pariscraft Company, P.O. Box 31, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for a colorful illustrated brochure and a listing of distributors in the U.S. and Canada.

Row by row. Approximately a pound of material makes a square foot of a braided rug! A leaflet, **How to Braid Rugs that Look Professional**, gives clear, detailed row-by-row instruction on making three different rugs, "The Fireside," "Early American," and "The Provincial." For leaflet, woolen samples, color suggestions, and additional information on rug making, write to Bloomfield Woolen Company, Bloomfield, Indiana.

Craft table. A versatile new inexpensive table-top stand for modeling and hobbycraft, the **No. 600 Claywood**, has a twelve-inch-square rotating top, with a water-repellent finish, is well suited to clay modeling, decorating, jewelry making, scale model building, leathercraft, and many other crafts. The cabinet, containing a convenient tool drawer, is finished with dirt- and moisture-resistant natural lacquer. More information available from Anco Wood Specialties, Inc., Glendale, New York.

EQUIPMENT

Couldn't be easier! A new, low-cost automatic-threading 16mm sound projector, the Specialist Autoload Filmosound Model 545 projector, threads itself automatically in just three seconds after the tip of a piece of film is inserted in a slot above the lens. Model 545 is constructed of lightweight magnesium, aluminum, and fiberglass, weighing only thirty-one pounds. The projector's controls are arranged conveniently on a vertical panel. The upper knob activates forward, reverse, and on-and-off controls, and two lower, concentric knobs adjust volume and tone of the sound. Model 545 has a two-inch, f/1.6 lens and a 750-watt projection lamp. This projector is sold exclusively by franchised Bell & Howell audio-visual representatives. For further information, write to Bell & Howell, Public Relations Department, 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago 60645.

With a 1965 look. A new line of outdoor picnic tables, benches, and pool furniture have combined the maintenance-free durability of honeycomb with a lighter weight top and seat construction with the beauty of and color of Declarlite high-pressure plastic surface. Picnic tables come round or rectangular with attached walk-in seats. A brochure on this new line of outdoor furniture may be obtained from Executive Offices, Dentin Manufacturing Company, 2309 North Mannheim Road, Melrose Park, Illinois.

Faster than two men and tape measure. "Trackmaster" measuring wheel can be used to measure distances on smooth or rough terrain around track, gym, stadium, and also for cross-country events. Measures up to 99,999 linear feet and counter resets to zero quickly. Tubular handle has rubber grip for comfort. Weighs only six pounds and cast aluminum wheel is thirty-six inches in diameter. For complete information, write to B. G. Reilly Company, P.O. Box 231, North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857.

Of barbecue spit motors and worm-fish shockers. Two 92-page catalogues list government surplus items, excess inventory, factory closeouts, carload purchases, and bankrupt stock items. They cover supplies and equipment ranging from entire compressed-air systems to aircraft-wing lights, from boat hoisting units to suntan lamps, as well as a full section on electronic and optical imported items. Write to Surplus Center, 900 West "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501 (Ask for Catalogues #1 and #2).

Fast priming. A new sturdy, lightweight, gasoline-driven, inch-and-a-half self-priming pump, **Model XL-S1½**, delivers up to forty-two hundred gallons an hour. The pump can be used in hundreds of ways, including dewatering boats, floats, manholes, and excavations; vacuum-cleaning pools; emergency fire fighting; clearing out flooded basements; and washing down trucks and equipment.

The pump weighs only twenty-two pounds. It can prime itself at twenty-five feet in a little over a minute, and the shutoff pressure is sixty-one PSI, more than many larger pumps. For further information, write to Homelite, Riverdale Avenue, Port Chester, New York.

Time for tee. Translucent fiberglass-reinforced paneling, used as a covering on the **Golfers' Rest**, provides shade for golfers awaiting their turn to tee off. The paneling, attractive, highly durable, does not retain heat and provides all-weather cover for year-round use. The Golfers' Rest, also features a ball washer, tee plaque, and a small view stand. For information, write to D & W Equipment Company, 500 West 8th Street, Muncie, Indiana.

MAINTENANCE, STORAGE, UPKEEP

Steri-tized. Athletic clothing and accessories are susceptible to odor, mildew, bacteria, mold, fungi (including Athlete's Foot). Now Steri-tized chemicals eliminate all this. The chemicals will resist washing and dry cleaning and can be used for uniforms, sweat suits, sweat socks, athletic supporters, shoulder pads, baseball mitts, et cetera. For further information, write to Steri-tized, Inc., 640 Central Avenue, Peekskill, New York.

When winter ends it is time to begin conditioning unpaved roads. A four-page pamphlet, **The Importance of Timely Spring Maintenance**, tells how to condition roads following cold weather. It outlines procedures for shaping to proper crown, adding binder soil or aggregate and applying calcium chloride. Included are two charts for estimating the amount of calcium chloride needed for different rates of application and road widths. For your copy, write to the Calcium Chloride Institute, 909 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. 20036.

Once upon a time hardboard paneling was a plain and homely brown board. Today, it is an "engineered wood" panel product with a wide variety of textures, patterns, and handsome facades. A twenty-eight-page brochure, **The Wonderful World of Hardboard**, describes the numerous applications of the product for toys, games, cabinets, signs and displays, boats, reception rooms, fencing, patios, cabanas, tool and equipment sheds, workshops, utility rooms, et cetera. Some embossed hardboards look and feel like burlap or travertine marble. For your brochure, write to the American Hardboard Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 60606.

Phosphatic. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has developed a foamed ceramic material which effectively insulates enclosed objects at temperatures up to three thousand degrees Fahrenheit. Described in an illustrated NASA Tech Brief (No. 65-10058), the aluminum phosphate mixture provides good thermal insulation, mechanical support, and vibrational shielding.

Suggested applications for the new material include home and factory insulation, building material, furnace insulation, potting material for electronic modules, steampipe insulation, fireproof acoustic tile, thermally insulated containers, and fire-protection barriers.

The Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, which developed the process, reports the new material successfully pa rigorous tests for density, thermal sh thermal conductivity, water solubility, chinability, adherence, and colorability. Co of the brief may be obtained by writing to Office of Technology Utilization, Headquar NASA, Washington, D. C.

Protecting potable water. A comprehen thirty-six page publication deals with the present problem of protecting potable w lines from contamination when interconne with potential pollution sources such as toilets, process tanks, and other fixtures. Li are dozens of installations where cross-con tions could endanger public health, preve measures required in each case, and schem piping layouts for typical systems.

The book, now in its eleventh printing, been updated by author Edwin Reinecke to flect current practices. It is priced at one d per copy, but is available free to governm officials, health officers, and qualified plu ing contractors if requested on letterhe Write for **Handbook of Cross Connection C** trol to Febco, Incorporated, 9121 Glenc Boulevard, Sun Valley, California.

Well trimmed. To keep grass cut next buildings, trees, walls, and curbs, three mo of Ott Edgers (different weights) "edges fast as you can walk." Of rugged, heavy-d aluminum construction and hardened steel self-sharpening blades. All models h traction-tread rubber-tire wheels and v "finger-grip" handles. Address inquiries Premium Products, Inc., P. O. Box 2380, N folk, Virginia.

Signs of the times! No paints, no inks, brushes, no art fees, no special skills, and waiting—the Webway signmaker consists fifty-three hundred colorful large, medium, small letters and numbers which are easily quickly stuck down like postage stamps. Th units are arranged in "quick-pick" trays and trays are encosed in a cabinet. Guide-line ca are included. Further information and samp are available from the Holes-Webway Compa St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Sprinkling economics. Turf managers interes in reducing labor and water costs will be terested in a ten-page booklet on the econom of automatic underground sprinkling syste For a copy, write to Toro Manufacturing Co oration, 8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Min apolis.

PERSONNEL

Manpower. The report of an independent search organization into the effects of automati on employment contains the results of a poll over two hundred personnel and industrial re tions directors, representing corporations empl ing a total of 824,772 persons in a cross-secti of the U.S. industry. All firms in the study lab duced or extended automation within the p year.

The report covers the outlook for automati and employment, areas of current and futu automation activity, jobs created by automatio jobs related to automation where personnel sho ages exist, and factors limiting future expansi of automation. Copies of the booklet may obtained free of charge from Manpower In 820 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee, W consin.

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RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

HELP WANTED

Patient Activities Leader II, $487-$592 per month plus good fringe benefits. Supervise patient recreation in a hospital for the mentally ill or retarded. BA in hospital recreation plus two years experience or MA in hospital recreation required. Vacancies at Brainerd, Fergus Falls, and Rochester, Minnesota. Contact Ardo Wrobel, Chief, Rehabilitation Therapy Programs, Department of Public Welfare, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 or Minnesota Civil Service Department, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Recreation Director — FEDHAVEN — a new $5,000,000 nonprofit, retirement community, located in East Lake Wales, Central Florida, is accepting applications for a Recreation Director to work with and plan diversified and creative community activities for approximately 1,000 retired persons. Experience should include background work with retired persons. Will consider retired applicants who wish this position on a part-time basis. Salary to be negotiated, with housing included. If interested, please send background resume and include minimum salary requirement, to Mr. James Reilly, Resident Manager, FEDHAVEN, East Lake Wales, Florida.

Position opening in August for **Recreation Therapist** or **Occupational Therapist** interested in recreation. For further information contact: Miss Geraldine Shevlin, OTR, Head, Division of Occupational Therapy, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Seattle, Washington 98105.

Recreational Director. The City of Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida, population 15,000, is seeking applications for the position of recreation director—Salary Open. Desire man with five years or more experience as a municipal director of recreation for a city of not less than 10,000 population. Send resume, including background, qualifications, ability, experience, and age to: R. D. Worthing, City Clerk, City of Delray Beach, P.O. Box 2469, Delray Beach, Florida.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Recreation Worker. Residential center for 92 educable, orthopedically handicapped children aged 5-20. Opportunity to plan, design and lead varied activities in growing recreational program under professional guidance. Move to new, staff-planned building in Chicago Medical Center scheduled for late summer. June opening for college graduate with major in recreation or allied field. Salary range $440-$595 month. Write Richard Eddy, Superintendent, Illinois Children's Hospital-School, 2551 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

well-written text has been devel- by Stella Stillson Slaughter to e the teacher of the educable re- tes as well as others interested in ducation procedures to be employ- their training. In *The Educable ally Retarded Child and His her*, the author also discusses ching the Mentally Retarded Child se of Leisure" and "Health and ical Training." The book is well en and highlights the most impor- spects of each topic. Actual activ- are listed in a number of instances ng valuable resource information sible for the teacher without fur- research necessary. The 191-page is available for $4.50 from the F. vis Company, 1914 Cherry Street, delphia 3.

ental Recovery, Inc. is a club d for newly discharged mental pa- in Seattle, Washington. The club's goal is a half-way house. Recreation ocial integration into the commu- re two of the club's major goals.

raduate internships and pre-doc- internships and post-doctoral fel- ips in psychological services are offered by the Devereux Foun- Institute for Research and Train- raining stipends range from $2400 ,000, with $3600 of the stipend tax free. Traineeships are also led in therapeutic camping, child- ervices, and in special education. oundation is located in Devon, sylvania 19333.

unior Leagues in a number of cities been busy compiling guidebooks e handicapped which alert handi- d citizens to the facilities—and stacles—they may encounter in , stores, restaurants, theaters, mes, and other points of interest. oston Junior League reports that *ide for the Handicapped* is being in Denmark.

P, a three-and-a-half-year Com- Organization Project, was con- by Comeback, Inc., at selected urban, and metropolitan demon- n sites. The project was partially supported by the research and grants program of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

COP's purpose was to develop methods of identifying community resources for recreation service to the chronically ill and disabled and to demonstrate methods of activating such resources so that more handicapped persons in this country can have the benefit of therapeutic recreation services.

Some results of the project are:

- Approximately eight hundred chronically ill and disabled persons have participated in COP service demonstrations in three selected communities.
- A group of thirty-eight retired persons, who graduated from COP's pilot training program at the University of Scranton, now serve as volunteer recreation-aides in four nursing homes in Scranton, Pennsylvania.
- A total of fifty-two teenagers have been trained to serve some social and recreation needs of their physically or mentally handicapped peers in Warren County, New Jersey.
- Special programs are now available to physically and mentally handicapped children, adolescents, young adults, and aging persons in these communities.
- A preliminary exploration of the potential of ultra-high frequency TV as a medium for extending recreation-rehabilitation services to the chronically ill in metropolitan areas was completed in New York City.
- A total of seventeen pamphlets, articles, teaching packets, and other information materials has been developed as a result of COP demonstrations.

The final report, *Activating Community Resources for Therapeutic Recreation Services*, is not yet available for general distribution. Persons interested in obtaining this report may write to Marjorie E. Moore, Research Program Analyst, Division of Research Grants and Demonstrations, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C. Single copies of other COP materials are available from Comeback's Professional Information Service, 16 West 46th Street, New York 10036. These items include free bibliographies, and teaching packets, and several "how-to" manuals at minimal charges to cover costs of production and mailing.

HOMPSON *is director of the Na- Recreation Association Consult- ervice on Recreation for the Ill and capped.*

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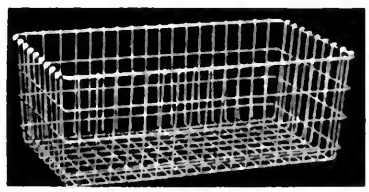

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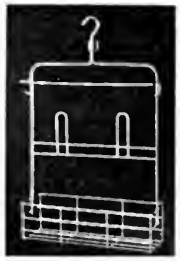

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Trojan Horse Tactics

Continued from Page 235

points, and of developing wider horizons for the cosponsors. At the same time, it brings new interests and services to the community. As the corelationship grows, support for public recreation grows. Lay leaders assist as standard bearers and ambassadors of good will. It is an old truism that "a person who helps you, likes you." In the long perspective, our purpose is achieved, if we, in some manner, have broadened recreation interests and made leisure more meaningful to the people of the community.

Broader community services through cosponsorship can develop in many directions. Will the little theater perhaps cosponsor a summer show, engaging the talents of teenagers? Will the department of employment security cosonsor a work-recreation project for youth? Will the art club cosponsor a free class for underprivileged talented children? Will the racquet club cosponsor a coaching clinic for promising junior tennis players? Will a women's service club cosponsor a week of camping for the aged, or retarded? Will the Junior Chamber of Commerce cosponsor a Junior Olympics? Will the symphony orchestra cosponsor a free concert for talented school children? If so, our Trojan Horse is within gates!

THE FINANCIAL REWARDS in cosponsorship should be noted. Cosponsors share the immediate costs of projects. Contributing prizes and awards, assisting with transportation or donation of material, acting as volunteer leaders are all budget assists. It is worth noting also, the cosponsored programs tend to be basic to the interests of the people. Successful projects are not superficial or superimposed. By its very nature, cosponsorship taps existing interests and potentials.

Cosponsorship of activities is not a substitute for trained staff, adequate facilities, and a good bread-and-butter daily program. It is no panacea. However, if we are to serve an important function in our burgeoning space-age society, we must tap every resource to strengthen and broaden our program. Public recreation must grow with the times. #

PERSONNEL

Creative Problem Solving for Executives

W. C. Sutherland

PACK UP your problems in your worry bag and tote them to Minneapolis for a two-day institute on creative problem solving. The Tenth National Institute for Recreation and Park Administrators will be held, October 2-3, 1965, prior to the opening of the 47th National Recreation Congress. All sessions will be held in the East Room of the Curtis Hotel, across the street from the Congress Headquarters.

The Institute will deal with the subject, "Creative Problem Solving." This is a practical, "action-oriented, how-to-do-it" course, with executives learning the methods by taking problems through the complete "problem-solving cycle," with the aid of a workbook containing the formulas. Problems are not solved permanently without sound decisions, which is a fact increasingly important in today's world. The secrets and methods of creating ideas, decision making, and how to find better solutions to problems will be fully explored and revealed to the delegates.

The creative education movement is cited as one of the most recent significant developments in education. The movement has been spearheaded by the Creative Education Foundation, Inc., and its founder, Dr. Alex F. Osborn of the well-known advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. The State University of New York at Buffalo, in cooperation with the Creative Education Foundation, holds its 11th Annual Creative Problem Solving Institute in June. Over two thousand delegates from leading business and industrial concerns have attended these institutes, together with leaders in education, military, and government agencies.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Mr. Mason

THE Minnea Institute w directed by Jo G. Mason, an ecutive in the neapolis office Batten, Ba Durstine and born. Mr. Mason has structured course and designed a special w book which he and Mrs. Mason wil as a teaching guide and which wil come the delegate's permanent se notes.

Mr. Mason is the author of n articles on management method such publications as *The Nation's I ness* and *Business Management.* H the author of the well-known book, *to Be a More Creative Executive.* latest book, *How to Build Your M agement Skills*, has just been publi by McGraw-Hill.

Mr. Mason is a member of the "I orary faculty" of the U.S. Army M agement School, and a member of industrial faculty of the Universit Wisconsin Management Institute. 1963, he received an official commer tion from the U.S. Department of Army for his work in introducing vanced management concepts and t niques to Army personnel.

Mrs. Mason, who assists her h band, combines the career of housew and mother with that of a member education staff of the Minneapolis Institute. A graduate of the Phila phia Museum School, she has been p fessionally engaged in creative act ties with a major national advertis agency, advertising and sales pro tion manager for a large retail cha and free-lance writer specializing retail training programs.

The Institute is strictly limited t quota of one hundred executives. I information, write to the Recreati Personnel Service, National Recre Association, 8 West 8th Street, N York 10011. #

irement to Leisure

Continued from Page 240

l adjustment.
an is an active animal. People who othing do not *choose* idleness. They lack the money, the ideas, the opnity, or the energy to do some-g, and they can be afraid of trying, d of failure, of ridicule. Fear ins initiative.
is true that stimulating, *adult* ac- programs are not always easy to in every community. Sometimes are not there; sometimes they are promoted. Dr. Anderson, formerly tor of the Institute of Child Wel- at the University of Michigan, s a point that should be followed y agency working with retired and adults. He points out that *work* activity done under conditions in h there are demands on time, and . and production, and which pos- complexity and continuing rela- to give it interest and zest. Any itute must also be complex. The itute must be capable of change, offer progression in the level of rmance. A leisure activity must ide a continuity of time and be lex enough to satisfy the tremenemphasis formerly put on work. e New School for Social Research ew York City has sponsored a spe- program for retired professionals miss the intellectual stimulation had enjoyed in their work. The ute for Retired Professionals was nized in 1962. It accomplishes two s: it encourages older people to new subjects outside their own of knowledge and it gives these d professionals their own pro-. From the 180 who registered for irst semester, over five hundred sign up annually, and there is a ing list.
bor unions recognize the impor- of leisure activities for their re- workers. The United Automobile kers has active centers for its re- workers and their wives, over thousand workers in more than communities. Programs in these rs start with simple activities like ng cards, watching TV, and then d to hobbies, educational and cul- activities, counseling on personal problems, interpersonal relationships, discussion groups, et cetera. These centers in many cases represent cooperative community effort. For example, a drop-in center in Waterbury, Connecticut, is housed in a school building and staffed by leaders from the park and recreation department.

Education for leisure is not bound by age. It can continue throughout life as these previous examples show. For those who have not had opportunities for leisure in their earlier years, such education can be focused upon *preparation for retirement.* Here is a relatively new field, in which a few programs have been conducted under a number of different sponsorships. It has tremendous potentials which have not yet been explored. It can be as simple or as elaborate a program as the local situation demands. And it can be adapted to the degree of education for leisure that each participant most needs. #

Tomorrow Started Yesterday

Continued from Page 223

ing and Christmas are some of the special programs the band has done.

As it was suggested that the band wear some type of uniform, the ladies made their own aprons and hats. The aprons have a large pocket shaped like an oak leaf (the county park system emblem). Hats were made from paper plates, egg cartons, pie pans, with novelty gadgets, spatulas, funnels, cake slicers, measuring spoons, et cetera—very imaginative masterpieces.

The ladies eagerly look forward to each week's rehearsals, and spend much time planning future programs. The band has received many invitations from organizations in the community, and has happily filled some of these engagements. Appearing before groups in nursing homes is another service.

The band has contributed much to the senior-center program. It has given many an opportunity to participate actively, and to be creative, besides being a very satisfying experience to the members.—Ed Berry, *Recreation Supervisor, Milwaukee County Park Commission, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

WHAT GIVES?

Who goes all over New Orleans? Who bowls, dances, has carnival balls, luncheons, and parties? The Jefferson Parish Golden Agers, that's who! Under the supervision of Mrs. John Marquez, the senior citizens of the parish have really been on the move in programs offered by Jefferson Parish Recreation Department.

Bowling and putt-putt seem to be the favorite sports of the golden-agers, for just about every week they visit bowling alleys and putt-putt courses. However, the main athletic event of 1964 was an Olympic meet. Metairie Playground was the scene of the event as the golden-agers competed in such things as the shot-put—throwing of balloons painted black—and weight-lifting — determining which person weighed the most.

Other events the senior citizens enjoyed in 1964 were tours of a wax museum, a visit to an ice show, ceramic show, the Keesler Air Force Base, and a bayou tour on the *Mark Twain.*

Three times during the year the golden-agers appeared on day-time TV programs, and for an entire day Jefferson Downs Race Track was host to senior citizens, even offering them a special handicap. To add to their already busy social schedule, the golden-agers had several parties and luncheons, such as seafood suppers and a Christmas luncheon.

Variety is the spice of life and the golden-agers proved it by having an all-day party at the Falstaff Brewery at the beginning of July, closing the month with a watermelon party. They thoroughly enjoy all that they do—especially making trips. Last year thirty-nine members really enjoyed a six-day, five-night trip to the Great Smoky Mountains.

Even the golden-agers, themselves, are surprised that they can do so many things so late in life. One of the best things that ever happened to them was to join the Jefferson Parish Golden Agers Club.—David Scheuermann, *Director of Recreation, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.*

'Voluntarism' in Retirement

Continued from Page 219

person moving from the one who is served to the one who does the serving. Their talents, skills, and certainly many hours of their free time are being put to excellent voluntary use. More leisure time may become a problem for some, but it has definitely opened golden opportunities for many others. The challenge for voluntary service is being met and accepted by more and more retirees. With plenty of time—indeed, a new freedom—and with a variety of skills ranging from the stuffing of envelopes to the executive ability of a retired chairman of the board of a multimillion dollar corporation, from a pleasant receptionist who always had trouble adding a two-digit column of figures to a retired comptroller of a successful auditing firm, from a "whittler" to a skilled cabinet worker, from a gossipy secretary to a retired public-relations executive—from this kaleidoscope of occupations come a host of retirees adding new dimensions to voluntarism.

On one of the pages of the *Rochester Directory for Senior Citizens* there is this attention-getting caption:

"Help Wanted—Male and Female. Terrific Retirement Benefits! Older People Specially Needed."

This is followed by this explanatory paragraph: "There is a very special employment agency in Rochester that's looking for older people with time and inclination for community service. There is one little catch. There is no paycheck at the end of the week . . . except the feeling that you have used some of your extra time doing something important for someone else, and that some task even more useful is waiting for you next week." Through the programs at a center the individual has the opportunity to combine his efforts with those of others so that a *synergistic* effect is developed.

That word *synergism*, a term that is more familiar to chemists, describes what happens when you combine a number of elements whose interaction produces something quite different from the mere sum of all its parts. It is like adding two and two to get a sum, not of four, but of five, six, or seven. While a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, it is also true that there are things you can do with a chain that you could never accomplish with a truckload of separate links *not* joined together. That's *synergism*. The same thing De Tocqueville had in mind when he commented on the mutual assistance he observed in our country, that makes us no longer "isolated men."

In addition to the willingness of the individual to volunteer his service, the *agency* must be able to attract and retain the interest of its citizen volunteers. Health and welfare agencies, both public and private, must regard volunteers not as watered-down professionals or as necessary evils that have to be given token endurance, but as people who have something specific to add that we cannot get from anyone else no matter how much we pay them. With this goes a careful and discriminating selection and utilization of volunteers for their special abilities and preferences. This is where we make or break citizen interest and involv

The challenge in utilizing the special skills of old unteers is in picking the right man or the right wom those important spots where we need strong lay lead or where we need envelope stuffing. Earl Lippincott, tor of the National Budget Consultation Committee has very forcibly enunciated the importance and ne of marshaling our volunteer leadership lest it withe disappear, said recently. "This greatest gift (vol service) of our greatest leadership requires a corres ing capacity to receive it."

The professionals must realize that laymen can cont new values and judgments which, not infrequently, professional attitudes and stimulate the professiona greater achievements. Of course, there is also an a priate use of the "service" volunteer who may require guidance and supervision—lay people who are happy willing to fill the gaps that our limited supply of profes staff cannot be stretched to cover. Once, however, a p has volunteered for a task, the program can best retai when the volunteer is convinced that the iob is necess that he is making a real contribution; in short, when h an enriched inner personal feeling that he has be service.

We tend to think of volunteer service as something does for an agency, usually a specific job or membe on a committee or board. However, the volunteer ha other value that must not be overlooked. He has a c to see the problems and limitations of the agency fro "inside," he becomes more keenly aware of what ma causing adverse criticism in the community, and he interpret such situations with greater knowledge and viction to the community and to the agency. Volun have been referred to as public-relations ambassadors. are, indeed, not only as interpreters, but also as con reminders of a simple truth that an agency belongs n itself but to the whole community. #

• The term "voluntarism" as used by Mr. Meyer seem be a generally accepted term in social work and wel circles. There is, on the other hand, "voluntaryism," w is used by the National Health Council (1790 Broad New York 10019) in a new pamphlet, **Voluntaryism Health.** The council describes this term as meaning " porting or doing anything by voluntary action"—the "voluntary" being used in its sense of "free" action. pamphlet goes on to state, "Freedom of the indivi freedom of association, freedom of enterprise are a roots of voluntaryism in a democratic society. One o deepest meanings of voluntaryism is perhaps best pressed in terms of its significance to the individual [who] persists in his desire to . . . make some contribu to society."

R. Roy Rusk, new associate executive director of National Recreation Association, in charge of working volunteers, on the other hand, refers to this participati the same kind of service, as "volunteership" (see 212), while some recreation leaders have been using unteerism." As for Mr. Webster, he lists "voluntari "voluntaryism," and even carries the word on into "vo taryist" for the individual.—Ed.

RTS & CRAFTS CORNER

PAINTING WITH FABRICS

OU DON'T have to be a genius with a paintbrush to create handsome pictures. You don't even need a paintbrush! interesting new craft and one that should satisfy creative nts is making pictures with cotton fabrics.

TERIALS NEEDED:

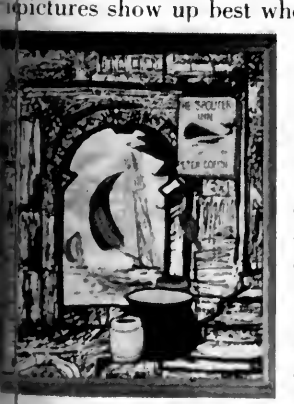
Cotton fabric—with design
Cotton quilting and filler
Tarlatan (medium-weight) or crinoline
Corrugated cardboard
Picture frame

PROCEDURE:

Select an attractive print, stitch around the design, quilt, mount, and frame. The result: a distinctive three-dimensional picture that resembles an oil painting. The best place to find fabric suitable for "painting" is in a home furnishings fabric department. Cotton drapery material lends itself well to this craft since it has an interesting texture and will "give" when stuffed. It also offers the widest range of rich colors and igns. For the traditionalist, there are scenic prints like randma Moses or a Currier and Ives design. For the dern art enthusiast, Picasso designs are now available in dsome decorator cottons.

n selecting the fabric, look for a material with a design e enough to be cut for quilting without overlapping the ated motif. Cut the desired picture from the fabric. it *face down* and cover with a thin layer of quilting cot- and a piece of medium-weight tarlatan or crinoline cut ne same size. Pin or baste together and quilt on the right with a sewing machine. Stitch around objects in the pic- over and make *small* slits in the crinoline behind the hed objects. Using a knitting needle, stuff additional on filler in these areas for a raised or three-dimensional ct. Larger objects in the picture can be stuffed to stand as much as a half inch.

taple the quilted picture along the edges to a piece of ugated cardboard, and frame in an appropriately sized ne. Simple, wide frames are the most effective. The fab- pictures show up best when *not* under glass.



Two other techniques can be used to create a slightly different art form. One is a collage effect, made by combining designs from several prints into one interesting picture. For example, cut out animals, flowers, or a landscape scene from different fabrics. Arrange these cutouts in an artistic collage on a background fabric which can be either a solid color or a coordinated print. Follow the same quilting and pad- steps as already outlined. Use a narrow satin stitch nd each cutout to prevent fraying.

Whether you prefer modern, traditional, or a little bit oth, you can find almost any type of design you desire oday's lines of cotton fabrics. These colorful and dec- ive "paintings", which should appeal to adults and old- dults in particular, are suitable for decorating most any room, gifts, fund-raising items for bazaars, et cetera.

POMPS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

A NEW COLORED TISSUE, especially designed to simplify, speed up, and eliminate waste in the decoration of parade floats and displays, parties, proms, and similar activities, is called *Pomps*. It represents an entirely new concept in the marketing of colored tissue for nearly all decorative purposes. *Pomps* come in packages of three hundred 6″-by-6″ sheets of a single color, and are available in seventeen colors. When used to decorate one-inch chicken wire as the supporting structure in making a float, each package of Pomps will cover a total of four square feet if you insert one tissue in every other hole. For denser coverage, one tissue per hole, one package will cover two square feet of wire. For further information write to Donald A. Grenley, Crystal Tissue Company, Middletown, Ohio.

BATIK-PRINTING

TRY THE ancient craft of batik-printing with your groups. This method of putting designs on fabrics, using wax and dye, is an ideal craft for all ages, but we feel it might have special significance for the older adult. All you need is a piece of fabric, home dyes*, paraffin, and a brush.

Batik designs are made by brushing melted paraffin or wax on portions of the fabric and dipping it into dye. The dye colors only the unwaxed areas. After the fabric dries apply wax to the dyed portion. Dip the fabric into a second dye. Repeat the process for each color in the design. The intricate, marbleized effect, typical of batik prints, is created when the wax cracks and dyes seep in.

Choose a cotton fabric like batiste or muslin as they produce the most effective batiks because they absorb and retain dyes best. Start with a simple design, making a sketch using simple lines and just three colors. Your group can move on to more complex compositions later.

PROCEDURE:

- Sketch design on paper the same size as fabric.
- Trace design on fabric, stretch fabric taut on wax paper, weighing down the corners.
- Melt paraffin in double boiler and apply with brush to areas *not* to be dyed. Wax must penetrate fabric thoroughly. *(The heated wax must be handled with great care.)*
- Dissolve one package of *low-heat home dye* in two quarts of *lukewarm water*. Use enamel pan.
- Dip fabric in the dye for twenty minutes. Rinse thoroughly and dry.
- Remove wax by placing dry batik between layers of paper toweling. Iron, using medium heat. Toweling absorbs wax.
- Repeat waxing and dyeing process for each color in the design, beginning with light colors and progressing to darker ones. Each new dye will take over the previous one. Go from the primary colors to secondary colors in the process. Blue dyed over yellow produces green, blue over red produces violet, and red over yellow makes orange. The combination of all three primary colors gives brown. *(All areas covered with wax throughout the processes will remain white.)* To add depth to designs and get more of a "crackled" effect, roll fabric and gently twist after wax has set, causing the wax to crack and let in small amounts of dye.

Attach completed batiks to wooden dowels for wall hangings, frame them, or use for scarves, dresses, or skirts.

* Rit dye works well.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW DIMENSIONS IN THEATERS

Theater technology is opening new doors and breaking through barriers to give us flexible theaters, auditoriums and arenas to serve the needs and demands of modern drama. Whether the new theater is on Broadway, off-Broadway, on a college campus, or in a highway shopping center, its shape and audience-stage relationship is dictated by its specified function (See also Page 229). The following books are reviewed by Siebolt Frieswyk, National Recreation Association Consultant on the Performing Arts.

Theatres and Auditoriums (second edition), Harold Burris-Meyer and Edward C. Cole. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 376, illustrated. $20.00.

THE FIRST EDITION of *Theatres and Auditoriums* was published in 1949, and it has been recognized as the standard authority in this field. However, the spectacular upsurge of construction of theaters and auditoriums recently, the creation of new materials, equipment, theater techniques and designs since 1949 fully justified a revision of the first edition.

Messrs. Burris-Meyer and Cole have succeeded handsomely in presenting the many exciting and daring innovations which have taken place during the intervening years. The second edition not only brings concepts up to date, it also supplies a lavish and expertly selected collection of photos and diagrams to illustrate the new concepts. Every possible item of theater construction, equipment and operation is presented with clarity, thoroughness, and èclat. It is a splendid book for technicians and the public interested in getting a real sense of the dynamics of modern theater and auditorium practices.

The Ideal Theater: Eight Concepts. American Federation of Arts and October House Inc., 55 West 13th Street, New York 10011. Pp. 137, illustrated. $7.50.

THE EIGHT DESIGN CONCEPTS illustrated and explained in this volume include a theater using new film projection techniques and live stage simultaneously, a 2000-seat outdoor theater with movable roof, a dance theater with adjustable stage levels, an open-stage theater, adaptable theater for college and university drama use, an urban theater center complex, an intimate music-drama theater, and comparative studies of vision and acoustics in proscenium and other theater types. These design projects originated under the Ford Foundation Programs in Humanities and the Arts, W. McNeil Lowry, director. Participants and contributors to the projects include the names of some of the most famous contemporary figures in theater and theater architecture. The projects were exhibited nationally in 1962, and a smaller version will be circulated for exhibition until September 1965.

Futuristic designs explored in these projects serve the same purpose as those done in the fields of automotive, aero-space, and other fields of creative design. They open the doors to the new era of technology and art. The price bears little relation to the content or the quality of this publication. It will be a prized possession among those who are especially interested in projecting themselves into the theater of tomorrow—in thought if not in actuality.

A New Theatre. Tyrone Guthrie. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 10036. Pp. 188, illustrated. $5.00.

TYRONE Guthrie tells us in *A New Theatre* how his dreams for a repertory theater came true in Minneapolis. Their realization in the beautiful theater bearing his name is a moving story of inspired leadership and community support. *(Delegates to the 47th Recreation Congress must be sure to see this.)* Mr. Guthrie tells why he built his theater, and this brings forth an orchestral tutti of criticism of Broadway. Right or wrong, the trumpets of condemnation blare forth from the pages of *A New Theatre*. He also turns the horns of criticism upon community theater, and it should be said that this sounds pretty sour.

His comments on acting and directing reflect his experiences in directing opera performances as well as plays. Like Toscanini, Mr. Guthrie knows how to make an instrument speak. Performers and playgoers will gain a great deal of insight into the art of dramatic performances from this section of the book.

How to Build Your Manage... Skills, Joseph G. Mason, McGraw... 330 West 42nd Street, New ... 10036. Pp. 239. $6.95.

THIS good, down-to-earth, com... sense publication on the impo... subject of how to build your ... agement skills contains a numbe... examples, opinions, quotes from ... ness leaders, workable methods ... techniques for developing the qu... needed for executive success. Ho... realize one's maximum manageria... tential is one of the objectives o... author. Although there are no ... formulas, there are a number of ... eralized areas where experience ... cates that a manager should make ... self skillful. In this respect, we lik... principle that every potential man ... must start with what he has, na... "himself." He must build on "self" ... he must do it *himself*. Even thoug... may have the title of "manager" ... "executive," only he can make hin... into one.

Mr. Mason has some good tip... how to collect and organize infor... tion quickly and some good pointer ... delegation. Also, he has a good ... to say about motivating others, and ... senses that he would agree that if ... executive would think less about ... own future and more about the fu... of his workers that his own suc... would be assured through the achi... ments of others. He recognizes, a... the terrible waste in time. He po... out that "time" is a tool, along ... money, manpower, and other resou... but unlike other resources cannot ... replaced when wasted. Closely rel... to this is the matter of decision mak... *(For more on Mr. Mason, see P... 254).*—W. C. SUTHERLAND, *Nati... Recreation Association Recreation ... sonnel Service.*

IN BRIEF

A STORYTELLER'S CHOICE, *Eileen ... well, Henry Z. Walck, 19 Union Sq... West, New York 10003. Pp. 223, il... trated. $4.50.* The author, a Lon... librarian and a storyteller wi... known around the world, has put ... gether a truly charming collectio... stories, with her comments and sug... tions for the storyteller using them. ... story of Elsie Piddock who could ... "as never so" is a delight, and little ... or boys who have skipped rope w... thrilled when Elsie takes the Str... Skip and foils the Lawyer who plan... take away the skipping place.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

G

e and the Senior Citizens, Phyllis M. Ford. ot. of Recreation, School of Health, Physical ucation and Recreation, Indiana University, omington, Indiana. Pp. 33. Paper, $.10.

People on the Lower East Side (Report), on Rosenblatt. Community Service Society New York, 105 E. 22 St., New York 10010. 113. Paper, (free-of-charge).

Best Places To Live When You Retire, en Heusinkveld and Noverre Musson. Dart- Corp., 4660 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40. 160. $5.95 (Paper $3.95).

rotion for Retirement, Helmer M. Martin- . Public Personnel Ass'n., 1313 E. 60th St., cago 37. Unpaged, $2.00.

RICANA

of the Presidents, Donald E. Cooke. C. S. mmond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 93. $3.50.

We Go! Michaela M. Mole, Editor. Rutgers v. Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, J. Pp. 187. $5.00 (Paper, $1.95).

in Book of Quotations, The, Golden Press, 0 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 176. 95.

Book of Bells, The, Eric Hatch. Duell, an & Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 017. Pp. 82. $3.50.

rial History of the Carousel, A, Frederick ed. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 016. Pp. 231. $15.00.

and Stripes, Mae Blacker Freeman. Random use, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. 57. $1.95.

ury of Great American Quotations, A, rles Hurd, Hawthorn Book, 70 5th Ave., w York 10011. Pp. 319. $5.95.

AND CRAFTS

Techniques for Children, Gottfried Tritten. nhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 022. Pp. 174. $7.50.

ours & Detours in New York State, B. Lane son, Jr. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., w York 10022. Pp. 303. $4.95.

mas Magic, Margaret Perry. Doubleday, Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 193. 95.

and Hobbies, Garry Winter. Arco Publ., Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 156. 95.

for Fun & Fairs, Emily R. Dow. M. Bar- s, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. . $3.95.

for Retirement, Amer. Craftsmen's Coun- 29 W. 53rd St., New York. Pp. 134. Paper, 95.

ive Pencil Drawing, Paul Hogarth. Watson- Guptill, 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. 157. $8.50.

ive Textile Design, Rolf Hartung. Reinhold ol., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. $4.95.

lants and Dyeing, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 00 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, New York 225. Pp. 100. Paper, $1.25.

and-Paste Origami Storybook, Florence Sa- kie and Kazuhiko Sono. Chas. Tuttle, Rut- d, Vt. Pp. 31. $1.95.

ng Free Expression in Children's Art, Helen rritt. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madi- Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 88. Paper, 50.

weaving, Iona Plath. Charles Scribner's s, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 163. 95.

To Make Useful Articles for the Home From ss Bottles, Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New helle, N. Y. Pp. 31. $.25.

to Draw Costumes and Clothes, Arthur denberg. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., w York 10019. Pp. 64. $3.00.

to Make Flibbers, Etc., Robert Lopshire. ndom House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 61. $1.95.

to Make Pottery & Ceramic Sculpture, bert H. Sanders. Lane Books, Menlo Park, lif. Pp. 111. Paper, $2.50.

un to Make Things from Scrap Materials, lyn Glantz Hershoff. Dover Publ., 180 ick St., New York 10014. Pp. 373. Paper, 50.

wn Pottery, Jean Crawford. John F. Blair, North Carolina National Bank Building, nston-Salem, N.C. Pp. 127. $8.00.

of Color, The, Thomas H. Wolf and Ned Seidler. Odyssey Press, 55 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 45. $.95.

Making Mosaics, Edmond Arvois, Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 88. $3.95.

Make-It-Yourself Games Book, Robert Reeves. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 10011. Pp. 108. $3.95.

Meaning and Wonder of Art, The, Fred Gettings. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 91. $3.95.

Metalwork and Its Decoration By Etching, O. Almeida. Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 126. $5.00.

101 Things to Make for Fun or Money, Miriam Morrison Peake. Scholastic Book Services, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 95. $.45.

Oriental Brushwork, Wang Chi-Yuan. Pitman Publ., 20 E. 46th St., New York 10017. Pp. 47. Paper, $1.00.

Painting and Understanding Abstract Art, Leonard Brooks. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 144. $15.00.

Painting the American Scene in Watercolor, Fredric Sweney. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 160. $12.50.

Pennsylvania Dutch American Folk Art, Henry J. Kauffman. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 146. Paper, $2.00.

Perspective for Sketchers, Ernest W. Watson. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 48. $3.50.

Plastics as an Art Form, Thelma R. Newman. Chilton Books, 525 Locust St., Philadelphia 19106. Pp. 338. $11.00.

Sculpting Made Easy, Catherine Barjansky. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 95. $4.95.

Story of Art for Young People, Ariane Ruskin. Pantheon Books, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 157. $6.95.

Story of Printing, The, Irving B. Simon. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Pp. 128. $3.50.

CARTOONS AND RIDDLES

Best Cartoons of the Year 1964, Lawrence Lariar, Editor. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Unpaged. $2.95.

Grooning Board, The, Chas. Addams. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 88. $3.95.

Tongue Twisters and Double Talk, Arnold Arnold. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 62. $1.95.

CHURCH

Two-by-Fours, Charles M. Schulz and Kenneth F. Hall. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 40. $1.00.

Bible and Your Child, The, Mildred M. Hatch. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

Christian Education for Socially Handicapped Children and Youth, Eleanor Ebersole. United Church Press, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.25.

Egermeier's Favorite Bible Stories, Dorothy Nicholson. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 127. $2.95.

CULINARY ARTS

Art of Oriental Cooking, The, Mrs. Jung-Suck Choy. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 156. $4.95.

Bel Canto Cook Book, The, Peter Gravina. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 219. $4.50.

Clean Plates: Cooking for Young Children, Mitzi Perry-Miller, Elizabeth Crossmon and Margaret Nicol. Scribner's, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 159. $4.50.

Complete Round the World Hors d'Oeuvre Book, Myra Waldo. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 273. $4.95.

Delectable Desserts, Warren E. Crane, Hayden Publ., 850 3rd Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 122. $3.95.

Famous Foods from Famous Places. Meredith, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines 3. Pp. 224. $6.95.

Favorite Recipes from America's Dairyland. Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Consumer Recipe Service, Madison, Wisc. Pp. 63. Spiralbound, $1.00.

Mary Makes a Cake, Emma L. Brock. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 83. $2.95.

Perfect Endings. Nestle Company, Box DD, Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 192. Spiralbound, $1.00.

Sandwich Book, The, Ann Seranne and Eileen Gaden. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 151. $3.95.

They All Love the Cook, Elizabeth D. Wilson.

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KWIK-BILT, INC. Box 6834, Dallas 19, Tex.

Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 55415. Pp. 61. Spiralbound, $2.95.

Wonderful World of Cooking, The, William I. Kaufman. Dell Publ., 750 3rd Ave., New York 10017. Four volumes (boxed), pp. 288 each. Combined price, $2.95.

GARDENING, FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS

America's Gardens, Better Homes and Gardens. Meredith Press, Des Moines 3, Iowa. Pp. 208. $9.95.

Handbook of Dried Arrangements & Decorations, A, Mabel Squires. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 95. $3.25.

Herb Gardening in Five Seasons, Adelma Grenier Simmons. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 253. $6.95.

House Plants for City Dwellers, Alys Sutcliffe. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 159. $3.95.

Ilford Color Book of Flower Decoration, The, Joan Groves. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 112. $3.95.

Roses, Wilhelm Kordes. Reinhold Publ. Co., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 240. $6.95.

PETS

Fifty Years in The Doghouse (ASPCA), Lloyd Alexander. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 256. $4.95.

Dog Lovers' Dog Book, Arthur Frederick Jones. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 112. $2.50.

I'll Show You Cats, Ylla and Crosby Bonsall. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Unpaged. $2.95.

Pets, C. B. Colby. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 160. $3.95.

SCIENCE

All about Biology, Bernard Glemser. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 141. $1.95.

Astronomy and Beginning Astrophysics, Kenneth Hugh Fea. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 192. $4.95.

Beyond the Solar System, Chesley Bonestell and Willy Ley. Viking, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 108. $6.50.

Cryogenics, Richard J. Allen. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 160. $3.95.

Educators Guide to Free Science Materials, (5th ed.). Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisc. Pp. 340. Paper, $7.25.

Glass Through the Ages, E. Barrington Haynes. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. Pp. 309. Paper, $2.25.

Mammals of the World, Ernest P. Walker and Associates. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218. Vols. I and II, boxed, pp. 1568. $25.00.

Matter, Ralp E. Lapp & Eds. Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 200. $3.95.

Moon, The, Angelo Rocca. Duell, Sloan, Pearce, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 62. $2.95.

Satellites in Outer Space, Isaac Asimov. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 61. $1.95.

Science for the Eight-to-Twelves. Assn. for Childhood Education Internatl., 3615 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. Pp. 55. Paper, $1.25.

Search for Early Man, The, John E. Pfeiffer. American Heritage Publ., 551 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 153. $3.95.

Space Around Us, The, A. Edward Tyler. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 239. $4.95.

Star Watchman, Ben Bova. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 224. $3.50.

Veterinarians and What They Do, John and Jane G. Perry. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 214. $3.95.

Young Children and Science, Assn. for Childhood Education Internatl., 3615 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. Pp. 56. Paper, $1.25.

SOCIOLOGY

Beyond the Melting Pot, Nathan Glazer and Daniel Patrick Moynihan. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass. Pp. 360. Paper, $1.95.

Culture Consumers, The, Alvin Toffler. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10010. Pp. 263. $5.00.

Equal Justice for the Poor Man, Monrad G. Paulsen. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 20. $.25.

Family Income and Related Characteristics among Low-Income Counties and State Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Pp. 85. $.55.

New Improved American, The, Bernard McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New 10036. Pp. 222. $4.95.

Poor Among Us, The, Maxwell S. Stewart. Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., Ne 11016. Pp. 20. $.25.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL FITNESS

Ammunition Handbook. Pocket Books, 6 Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 185. Paper

Association Football, Frank Taylor. Spo P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. $1.50.

Basketball, (4th ed.), W. Browning. Spo P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp $3.75.

Basketball's Rotation Offense, Wm. A. Interstate Publ., 19-27 N. Jackson St., ville, Ill. Pp. 253. $5.95.

Beginning Skin and Scuba Diving, James C man and Barbara Drinkwater. Wad Publ., Belmont, Calif. Pp. 52. Paper, $1.

Best Sports Stories 1964, Irving T. Mars Edward Ehre. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., 10003. Pp. 336. $4.95.

Better Water Skiing for Boys, James J Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave. S., New 10016. Pp. 64. $2.75.

Boating Almanac: Long Island, Conn., Mass., Bill Robinson. G. W. Bromley Spring St., New York 10013. Pp. 274. $1.00 (plus 30c postage).

Boating Ideas, Hank Bowman. Fawcett Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 112. Paper, $.75.

Body Control and Physical Fitness, Herman and Herbert Michelman. Crown, 419 Park S., New York 10016. $3.95.

Coaching for Gymnastics, J. G. Garstang. shelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y 144. $4.25.

Cruising Fun for the Family, John B. Owens. per and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 1 Pp. 308. $5.95.

Cruising New Jersey Tidewater, Fred Van D ter. Rutgers University Press, New Brun N. J. Pp. 294. $4.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

AMERICAN CITY, March 1965
Automatic Watering Pays Its Own Way, Gene C. Reid.
People Like Cul-de-Sacs, Dorothea Wiega

JOHPER, March 1965
Leadership for Leisure.
Safe Wrestling.

NEA Journal, April 1965
Saving the Trouble-Prone, Nason E. Hall,

PARENTS' Magazine, March 1965
Dawdling Is a Necessary Nuisance, Rachele Thomas.
Five Bold Ways to Attack the Dropout Problem, William Van Til.
————, April 1965
Mud Is More Than Just Dirt to Kids, Alvin Schwartz.
Teenagers Need Someone to Tell Their Troubles To, John Wakeman.
Let's Take a Family Camping Vacation, Robert Charles.
Food for a Camping Vacation, Blanche M. Stover.

PTA Magazine, February 1965
What Do They Need to Play With? Ralph H. Ojeman.
Our Hard-Pressed Teenagers, Carol and Harry Smallenburg.

SAFETY EDUCATION, February 1965
Discovering the World Safely (tips on trips), Marie E. Traufler.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, February 1, 1965
A Fat Cat Is Three Boats in One, Hugh W
A Bird Named Lady—or Lyndon (whoo crane), John O'Reilly.
————, March 22, 1965
The Most Dangerous Game (mushroom h ing), Bil Gilbert.

TODAY'S HEALTH, February 1965
Let's Take the Din Out of Living, William R. Vath.
What Do We Know About Teen-Agers? Joan Beck.

WOMAN'S DAY, April 1965
Quilts of Pioneer America, Roxa Wright.
Miniature Village (craft project).
Circus Train (craft project).
Sun Motifs for Your Favorite Handcraft.
Head Start on Home Projects.

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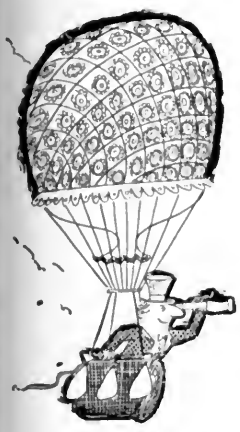

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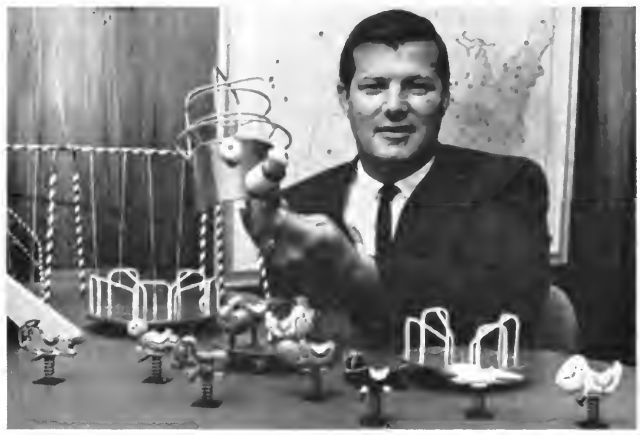

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SUSAN SPOTLESS SAYS

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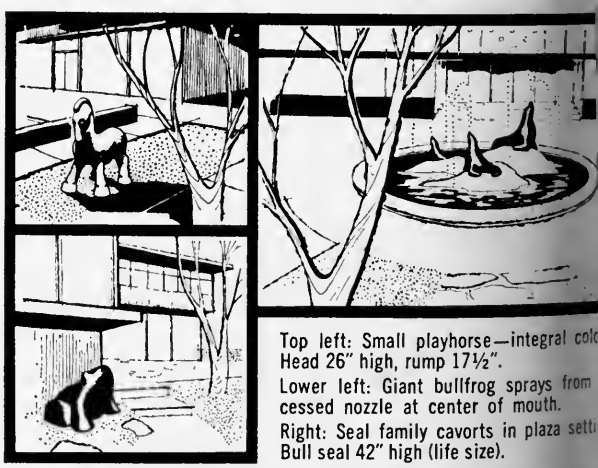

Top left: Small playhorse—integral colo Head 26" high, rump 17½".

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Right: Seal family cavorts in plaza setti Bull seal 42" high (life size).

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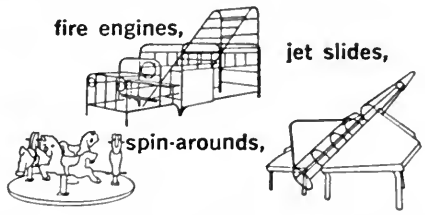

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The Mexico Forge, Inc.

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MF

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LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS

RECREATION

JUNE 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 6 PRICE 60c

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FRANK ROWE

On the Cover

SAND CASTLES. This sce the Florida coastline will be cated thousands of times thi mer as bathers flock to b across the land. Let us kee beaches and waters clean healthful! Picture courtesy ida News Bureau.

Next Issue

The September issue of RE TION will be the Congress Issu as usual, will also be given delegates at the big meeting. contain last-minute instructio formation, details, program, l of the exhibit area, listing hibitors and their booth nun Among the articles will be o Dr. Betty van der Smissen, Uncommon Professional" as a talk at the Great Lakes Di Recreation Conference); "Re raphy and the Law," by Pet Willig, in the Digest Section, formation piece giving the in outs of copyright infringen condensed from *Reproduction view;* and "How to Conduct a ing," full of know-how for C men.

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Page 266, (top) U.S. Depart of Agriculture, (center right) Soil Conservation Service, (b right) Leland J. Prater, U.S. Service; 271, P. J. Van Hu U.S. Fish and Wildlife Ser 272, (bottom) Fairchild Surveys; 274 (top), Internat Paper Company; 277, *Sun-Ga* Williamsport, Pennsylvania; (top) *Gazette-Times*, Corv Oregon; 286-87, Doug Ke Coronado, California; 305, D Graham Netting, Carnegie um; 306, Louis Darling; 307. reprinted from article by F. A ber, Jr., *Delaware Conservati* N.B. The photograph on the cover, used courtesy of the York City Housing Authority taken by Nancy Randolph.

ETTERS

ving Open Space

i:

n RECREATION I have been happy ead the many references to saving outdoors and open spaces, so the ing generations, as well as the pave-t-bound present ones, can see what look like. It is a difficult struggle nst the big money projects, plan-commissions and boards of super-rs, to name a few obstacles. I've n thankful for the Sierra Club's lic voice, as well as the excellent ks and efforts of Justice William ouglas and Secretary Stewart Udall ehalf of saving the country from for itself. Rachel Carson was a great to the cause.

RS. CLIFTON RATTENBURY, *San afael, Califonia.*

lector's Items

i:

am interested in obtaining literature t antique playing marbles as col-bles. I am particularly interested in s marbles made in the United States abroad before 1920 and would like rmation such as what *types* of mar-have been made — where, when, and by whom.

nce I am a librarian. I am familiar searching methods and have found on this subject; therefore, I would er not have information found in well-known reference sources, but I ld appreciate *any* information, bib-raphy of material, or suggestions readers can send me.

ROGER C. MILLER, *106 East King Street, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 7257.*

rnational Volunteers

ternational Voluntary Service is of a world-wide organization which pts to relieve poverty, suffering, hostility among people through the ce of its volunteers. Our work proj-range from spending a day paint-ooms in a center for Chicago slum ren to working for years on com-ity development in India.

uring the summer we hold many projects in the U.S. and Europe. year there will be over a hundred os in Europe and about ten here. will work with deprived children in ago, rebuild a burned-out camp in essee, construct needed facilities poverty-stricken town in Florida. etera. Our volunteers will come all over the world and will be different backgrounds and ages. ough most tend to be in their twen-ties, we are hoping to raise the average age of our volunteers.)

We strive to have represented in our camps as many diverse points of view as possible. We would welcome inquiries from your readers.

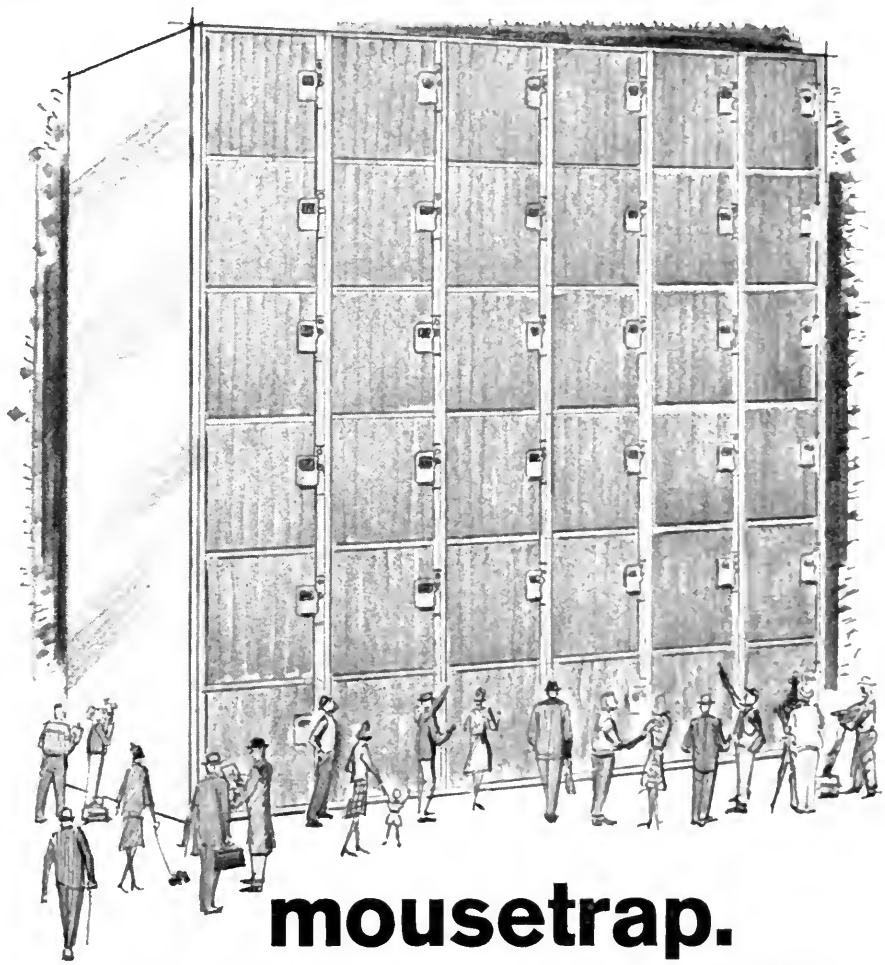
JOYCE KLEIN, *National Secretary, International Voluntary Service, 1116 East 54th Place, Chicago 60615.*

Sunday Painting

Sirs:

I would like to request permission to reproduce the contents of the article "Sunday Painting for Beginners" by Henry Gasser, N.A., which appeared in [your] February issue . . . in the Headquarters Support Activity Special Services Newsletter which is distributed to U.S. personnel stationed in Saigon, Vietnam. Since it is impossible for each combat soldier to personally receive an issue of the magazine, it is felt that information contained in this article will be most beneficial as a guide in the development of a hobby which has such high morale building values.

JACK R. EDWARDS, *Recreation Director, Hedsupport, Code 13, APO San Francisco 96243.*



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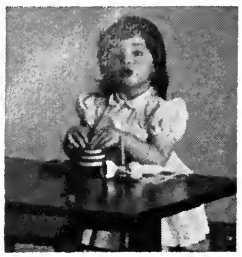

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Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Agricultural Land in Urban Areas *(S. 902):* Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and other public agencies in planning for changes in the use of agricultural land in rapidly expanding urban areas and in other nonagricultural uses.		C
Air Pollution *(H.R. 4001):* Amends the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles. Also establishes a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory.	C	
Survey in Utah Forests *(S. 951):* Provides for a survey of recreation and conservation needs in national forests along the Wasatch Front area in Utah.		C
Assistant Secretary for Forestry *(H.R. 4268):* Establishes an office in the Department of Agriculture for two additional assistant secretaries, one of whose prime responsibility shall be forest resources.		C
Pacific Southwest Project *(H.R. 2663):* Authorizes the coordinated development of water resources of the Pacific Southwest through the Pacific Southwest through the "Pacific Southwest Project Act of 1965."	C	
St. Croix National Scenic Waterway *(S. 897):* Establishes the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway on the St. Croix River which marks the boundary of Wisconsin and Minnesota for a considerable distance.		C
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore *(H.R. 3833, H.R. 4412, S. 360):* Provides for establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana. *(Bills differ in acreage.)*	C	C
Hudson Highlands Riverway *(H.R. 3918, H.R. 3012):* Establishes the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in New York.	C	
Department of Urban Affairs *(H.R. 4247, H.R. 877, H.R. 891):* Establishes a new federal Department of Urban Affairs.	C	
Water and Air Pollution *(H.R. 4233):* Amends Internal Revenue Code to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works.	C	
Resources and Conservation Act of 1965 *(H.R. 4430):* Creates a Resources and Conservation Council in the Executive Office of the President. Fosters and promotes conditions under which there will be conservation, development, and utilization of the natural resources of the nation to meet human, economic, and national defense requirements, including recreation, wildlife, scenic, and scientific values and the enhancement of the national heritage for future generations.	C	C
Bighorn Canyon Recreation Area *(S. 491):* Authorizes establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in Wyoming and Montana, around the Yellowtail Reservoir project.	P	P
Assateague Island National Seashore *(H.R. 4426, H.R. 2071):* Establishes the Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland and Virginia.	C	

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed*

Congressional Scoreboard

Bill*	House	Senate
National Humanities Foundation *(S. 111, H.R. 334):* Would provide matching grants to nonprofit groups for cultural performances in cities not otherwise able to support them.	C	C
Shoreline Preservation *(S. 98):* Authorizes studies to determine future action to be taken to preserve various shoreline areas, including Channel Islands, California; Fire Island, New York; Great Salt Lake, Utah; and the shores of Hawaii.		C
Water Resources Planning *(S. 21, H.R. 1111):* Would provide grants of $10,000,000 for ten years to states for planning, development, and management of water resources with funds to be matched by states.	C	C
Highway Scenic and Roadside Rests *(S. 362):* Authorizes $10,000,000 annually for matching grants to states for purchase of scenic easements and roadside rests along federal-aid highways.		C
Senior Citizens Act *(S. 941):* Authorizes $10,000,000 each for two years for grants to states for community planning and coordination of programs; demonstrations of programs or activities; for training of special personnel, including volunteers, needed to carry out such programs; establishment of new or expansion of existing centers providing recreation, information, counseling and referral services for older persons.		
Administration on Aging *(H.R. 3708):* Authorizes an Administration on Aging within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	C	
Flaming Gorge Recreation Area *(H.S. 4419, S. 92):* Establishes Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah and Wyoming.		
Recreation Activity Centers *(S. 992):* Amends the Social Security Act to provide assistance in the development of new or improved programs to help older persons through grants to the states for community planning and services and for training, through research, development, or training grants, through grants for construction of recreation activity centers, and through grants to stimulate employment opportunities.		
Local Public Works *(H.R. 2170):* Authorizes up to $2,000,000,000 in grants to local governments to cover 67% cost of local public works projects including recreation (75% in redevelopment areas).	C	
Community Recreation *(H.R. 4410):* Would provide public and nonprofit private agencies with information relative to community recreation services including technical and advisory services; conduct research and studies and assist in training recreation personnel; cooperate with federal agencies, states, and recreation groups in planning for recreation services. Establishes a National Advisory Board on Community Recreation Services consisting of 25 members.	C	

C: in committee R: reported P: passed

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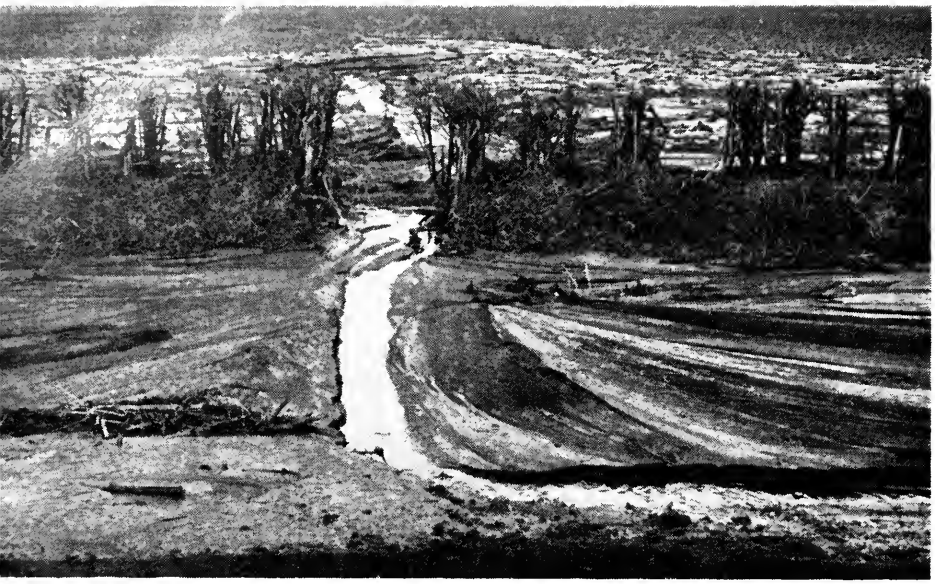

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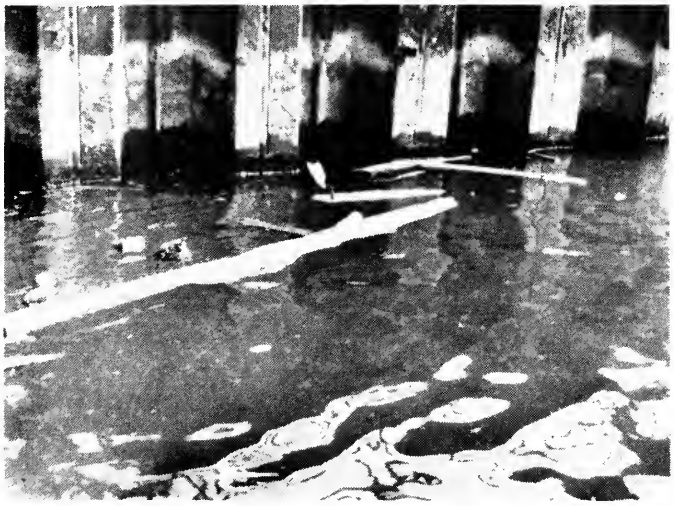
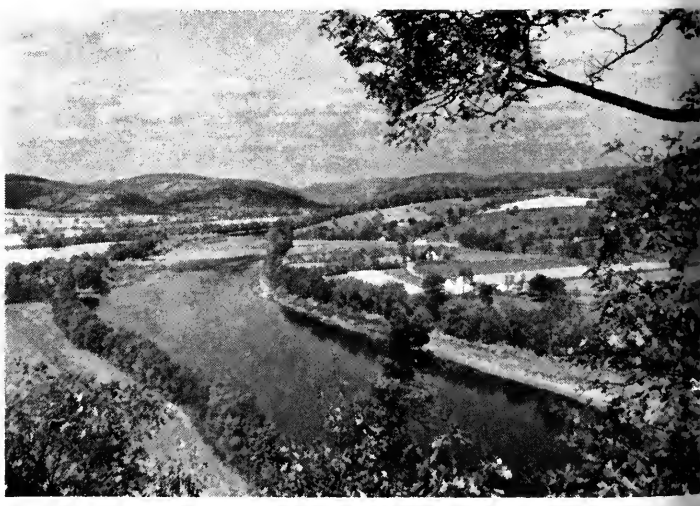
human and industrial . . .



In the last few decades entire new categories
waste have come to plague and menace
American scene. — *President Johnson in*
Message to Congress on Natural Beauty, F
ruary 8, 1965.

befoul our waters
and even
imperil human
health

. . . a fish kill is not
a pleasant sight . . .



OUR GREAT SCENIC RIVERS

time has also come to identify and
erve free flowing stretches of our
t scenic rivers. . . .

ident Johnson, February 1965

HUDSON

nger of typhoid fever still lurks
e Hudson River, according to re-
rs Knap and Klein in the April 12,
6 issue of the *New York World-*
ram and Sun. "The bacteria in
lluted Hudson River water which
eight persons last summer," they
"is considered a major hazard
lth by city and federal officials. . . .
very day the city dumps about
00,000 gallons of raw sewage into
udson and East Rivers. . . Public
s Commissioner Meyer F. Wiles
his agency asked for some $38,-
00 to build sewage control plants
Right now, we aren't treating it.'
rned that it would not be possible
luce the amount of fecal matter
1970, but added, 'The program is
g as fast as it can. . . .'" *(See*
Page 269.)

POTOMAC

May 1960, Arthur B. Hanson,
hairman of the Coordinating
nittee on the Potomac River Val-
ldressing the Senate's Select Com-
on National Water Resources
d by the late Senator Robert S.
described the Potomac as "an
cesspool." He reminded the com-
that visitors to Washington

eaceful Susquehanna Valley along
cenic river south of Athens, Penn-
ia. Can beauty like this be saved?

"might reasonably expect to find a recreational mecca. . . . They find instead a natural sewage lagoon."

The Public Health Service's Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control reported to the Kerr Committee that sewage "is discharged into the North Branch from virtually all the towns and villages on the watershed, and sewage treatment facilities are practically nonexistent."

When the Potomac reaches the Washington metropolitan area, its speed is slowed by tides and winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The water begins to move languidly to and fro, circling between the banks like a lake. The PHS found that "in effect, sewage from the Washington metropolitan area is discharged into a sluggish pond." and that "the sewage remains in the metropolitan area for many days." The PHS report was dated January 1960.

In the few years that have elapsed since the Kerr Committee hearings, the pollution of the Potomac is slowly being cleaned up.*

President Johnson in his message to Congress on Natural Beauty, February 1965, said of the Potomac:

The river rich in history and memory which flows by our nation's capital should serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country. To meet this objective I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers, and to work with the affected states and local governments, the District of Columbia and interested federal agencies to prepare a program for my consideration.

• *Teamwork on the Potomac* is a new 16MM documentary color film on conservation, announced as "thought provoking for the classroom, action provoking for a citizen meeting." The twenty-nine-minute film is priced at $225 per print. To view with intent to purchase, write Stuart Finley, 6926 Mansfield Road, Falls Church, Virginia.

THE DELAWARE

The once-proud Delaware River turns into an odious sewer between Philadelphia and Wilmington. This huge metropolitan complex pollutes the river with wastes equivalent to the output of four and a half million people. Not only is the Delaware heavily contaminated by sewage and industrial wastes, but river pollutants have been infiltrating the groundwater reservoirs that serve some of the outlying communities, steadily lowering the quality of the water supply.*

THE MISSISSIPPI

Various portions of the Mississippi have become so grossly polluted that quick remedial action is necessary if fish life in the river and the integrity of the water supply are to be maintained. The most hair-raising pollution episodes occurred recently, along the lower portion of the great waterway, when reports of major fish kills led to intensive hearings by the Public Health Service, last spring, at New Orleans. In 1963, an estimated five million fresh- and salt-water fishes were killed due to the presence of highly potent insecticides in the river. In fact, dead fish were found . . . as far north as the St. Louis area. . . .*

Many cities can do what the All America City of Green Bay, Wisconsin did to clean its polluted waters *(see Page 300)*. ±

* *Used with permission from* Crisis in Our Cities *by Lewis Herber (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1965).*

A FRIEND IN NEED . . . *and an all important part of outdoor recreation*

Ralph C. Wilson

WATER is man's oldest friend, his most valuable servant, his most precious natural resource. Often called "the key to nature's treasure house," water creates beauty in our landscapes, supports fish and wildlife, and provides much of our recreation. Fishing, boating, swimming, and water skiing give pleasure and enable us to return to our work-a-day world refreshed and renewed.

Nothing, not even the air we breathe, is more important to mankind than clean water; and yet, most of us never give it a second thought, except when there is too much of it or too little, during a flood or a drought. Except at such times, we take water for granted. We assume that there will always be water and that we can do whatever we like with it.

As a result, we are seriously neglecting—actually mistreating—this old friend and servant to such an extent that many of our uses of water are endangered or actually made impossible. We pour into our lakes, pools, streams, and harbors wastes from our bathrooms, laundries, kitchens, hotels, and hospitals along with acids, chemicals, and oils from our factories. We are making these waters unsightly, dangerous, and unfit for use. The effects of water pollution are obvious to the eye as well as the nose. Dead fish in the river, floating sewage, gas bubbles, and the unmistakable odor of decaying sewage.

Pollution destroys the economic and recreation value of riverbank and lakeshore property. Beaches are closed; fish and wildlife die; and no one wants to boat on or picnic beside smelly, sewage-laden waters. When we pollute our waterways, we deprive ourselves and those who follow us of the real joys of outdoor recreation. If we clean up our waters, we can enrich our lives manyfold.

ABUNDANT usable water is every American's birthright and responsibility. Nature's wealth is not unlimited. Shall we continue to use good clean water and return it polluted? Shall we continue to despoil our streams and rivers until they become an odorous blot on the countryside? Or shall man and nature join hands as friends and work together to keep God-created waters as He intended them to be?

Soil and water are recognized as our basic natural resources. The way we manage these resources and their products—plants and animals—is important in determ our present and future welfare. Conservation and wi of soil and moisture on croplands, grasslands, and lands are the key to keeping our land productive and tiful, our people healthy, and our nation strong.

Each of us has a share in the job to be done. Each must be aware of the importance of conservation and do his part in the total conservation movement. No need is greater than ever for more Americans to d firm convictions toward our God-given natural res and their wise use. But more important, they must pr these convictions.

The need for action is clear. The longer we wai more difficult and more expensive the job will be. fight for time, however, is not lost. Perhaps we may restore some waterways to their original state of b and cleanliness, but we *can* make them *useful* agai

Continued on Pa

Bill Mauldin's cartoon is reprinted with permission from the Chicago Sun-Times.

MR. WILSON *is a recreation specialist with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D.C.*

AS WE GO TO PRESS

THE PRESIDENT'S Conference on Natal Beauty May 24-25 in Washington volves eight hundred guests present special invitation of the President. e President is taking a direct, perhal interest in plans for the special eting. Concluding sessions of the nference will be held at the White use Rose Garden with the President d First Lady participating. The adce program indicated coverage of subjects concerning parks and rection people most—among them: the deral-State-Local Partnership, The wnscape, City Parks and Open aces, The Rehabilitation of Landpes, The Interstate Highway Proam, Water and Waterfronts, Billboard ntrol, Landscape Action Program, izen Action, The Junk Problem, The xt Suburbia. The conference also nned an open meeting of the Recreon Advisory Council with questions conferees. Among the invited guests sent from the National Recreation sociation: Mrs. Paul Gallagher, haha, Nebraska, board member; bert Crawford, Philadelphia, vicesident of the board; and Joseph ndergast, executive director and secry of the board.

AFTER COMPLETING her leave-of-abce from the University of Iowa, and year of service with the National reation Association, Dr. Betty van Smissen has accepted an associate fessorship at Pennsylvania State iversity. The Association greatly appciates the contribution she has made the work of the Association and rets that she will not be able to remain ger. Dr. van der Smissen will be king primarily in the area of reerch and graduate teaching. Besides ising student theses, dissertations projects, she will also be developing conducting research of her own in field of recreation. She will be conning especially with her interests in door recreation and recreation proning and leadership.

TATES TAKING STEPS. "Jersey Maps on Road Ugliness" reads a headof the *New York Times* of March 3, 5. The state highway department is piling recommendations for hiding eyesore of junkyards and auto eyards. The study was suggested he Federal Bureau of Public Roads, ine with President Johnson's proon for making America more beauti-

ew York is considering a comprehsive six-year program to end water poution in the state, proposed by Governor Rockefeller. The $1,700,000,000 program would be financed jointly by the federal, state, and local governments with the federal government and the state each contributing thirty percent of the total.

RESEARCH ANNUAL. *Research in Recreation—1965*, Part I: Theses and Dissertations 1962-1965, is now available from the National Recreation Association Book Center for $2.50. It has partially annotated listings for 431 studies and fifty additional abstracts for studies cited in the 1962 edition. The citations are verified by the librarians of the seventy institutions contributing studies. The topics cover in general the whole field of recreation with a considerable number of studies relating to physical recreation activities, community centers, activity preferences and surveys, the ill and handicapped, and personality. The publication also includes a summary of the status of recreation research in the colleges.

THE CONTROVERSY on the pros and cons of allowing the Consolidated Edison Company to build a "pumped storage" plant on Storm King Mountain above the Hudson River rages unabated. Even though the Federal Power Commission's "National Power Survey," and President Johnson's mention of preserving the Hudson, in his Special Message to Congress on Natural Beauty, turned it into a national issue, Governor Rockefeller of New York has startled the state by coming out in suppor of Con Ed and its Hudson River project.

This action is in opposition to the government's campaign for pollution control to restore and/or preserve our great scenic rivers, and also in spite of the fact that the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources stated in February 1965 that it would regard authorization of the plant "as contrary to the best interests of the people of New York State." Senator R. Watson Pomeroy, chairman of the bipartisan committee, who had been directing a study of possible effects of the plant on natural resources, stated at that time, that the committee decision reflected "the unanimous opinion of committee members."

A bipartisan campaign to establish "a federally protected scenic and recreational preserve on the lower Hudson," supported by Senators Javits and Kennedy, was begun in Washington in March according to *The New York Times* of March 3, 1965. The cosponsored bill would restrain power plant and flood control projects along the river, but it is not expected that it could become law before the Federal Power Commission has acted on a license for the controversial plant. President Johnson called for federal power to end pollution of water and of air at its source.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

INDIVIDUAL PERMITS to visit a single national park, forest, or other federal recreation area numerous times for the remainder of 1965 may now be obtained, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. A permit will be priced at no more than five times the daily entrance rate, usually twenty-five cents or fifty cents for an individual. In affect, it will be a season ticket to that particular area. In contrast, the $7 Recreation/Conservation Sticker now being sold to admit the holder and *all* passengers to *all* designated federal areas is the greatest bargain—unless you want to stick to one area all season!

NEW TITLES: *Planning and Civic Comment* (successor to *City Planning, Civic Comment, State Recreation*), official organ of American Planning and Civic Association and National Conference on State Parks, was discontinued as of the March 1965 issue. *Architectural Forum* and a newsletter will replace it.

The American Planning and Civic Association has changed its name to Urban America, Inc., at 1413 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005.

• The publication *National Municipal Review*, published by National Municipal League monthly except August, is now the *National Civic Review*.

WATER POLLUTION is the emphasis of a special issue of *The County Officer* (recently retitled *American County Government*), official publication of The National Association of Counties, for March 1965. In addition to articles on the subject, it carries an insert: *Community Action Guide No. 1 for Water Pollution Control* (for copies, $1.00 each, write to the association's Research Foundation, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036).

NEW Social Security Laws may change your status in the system. You should be aware of your earlier retirement benefits, your privileges, your cash balance under the new rules. You can bring yourself up to date on your status with a new Social Security Kit now available. The kit contains a fact-filled

leaflet covering every aspect of the Social Security Program and your place in it; a handsome Social Security Card in lifetime vinyl plastic embossed with your name and number, with a signature panel which guarantees instant identification; and a U. S. Government-approved postcard request form for you to mail to Social Security, which brings you an official, electronically prepared report of your exact account status, including the amount of your dollar deposits for every year of your working life. Send name, address, Social Security Number and $1.00 for each kit (for every member of the family) to Republic Industries, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10036.

▶ AN ESTIMATED 150,000 participants make surfing the nation's fastest growing aquatic sport, states an article in the spring issue of *PPG Products* (Pittsburgh Plate Glass), which calls it "America's newest aquatic craze." No less a phenomenon than the rapid growth of the sport itself is the "Runyon-esque" vocabulary that has developed among devotees. In surfing parlance you "wipe out" (take a spill), are a "gremmie" (beginner), a "hot dogger" (advanced surfer), a "goofy footer" (unconventional stance), "belly out in the soup" (final maneuver after the wave breaks), "hang five" (place the toes over the front of the board to counterbalance a wave breaking over the stern), and "pearl" (allow the nose of the board to dig in). When "hot curl" guys and their surfboards invaded the staid community of Coronado, California, recently, the recreation director did not "wipe out" but developed a "hot dogger" program *(see Page 286)*.

▶ A SERIES of filmstrips with a manual on playgrounds, may be an outgrowth of the survey of playgrounds done for the National Recreation Association by Dr. Donald Bridgeman this spring *(see April 1965 issue of* RECREATION *for details of the Bridgeman project)*. Covered will be types of equipment as they relate to child development, layouts, supervision required for different types of equipment, construction and maintenance features to look for, et cetera.

▶ A NEW RESEARCH study aimed at helping the mildly retarded mentally has been undertaken by the Institute fo Crippled and Disabled of New City. Chief investigator for the s will be David Linn Hall, Sr., wh the past six years has been a work uation specialist with the West Vir Division of Vocational Rehabilita

▶ A CHECK for $5,000,000 consti the Ford Foundation's grant to the J F. Kennedy Center for the Perfor Arts, Washington, D.C. The center established by Act of Congress and struction will begin this summer. pletion is expected by 1968. The ce has now complied with the two-to matching terms set out in the Foundation grant made in April 1 Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has just named chairman of the center's gram committee. The center, w will be located on the banks of the tomac, will include a theater, a co hall, a hall for opera, ballet, and m cal theater, and a film theater.

▶ TAX-EXEMPT organizations may to pay income tax on advertising r nue collected by their publication the U.S. Internal Revenue Service its way. The IRS plans will be nounced this spring. Public hear will then be held. It is said that the posals may be put into operation summer. Among those affected wil nonprofit, service organizations, as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YM YWCA's, the American Medical A ciation—for its *Journal*, and the tional Geographic Society. The named, which distributes its maga to four million members, took in ab $6,000,000 in advertising revenue year, according to an item in the *York World Telegram*, February 1965.

▶ MEMORIAL: The family of Samue Fishzohn and many of his friends w to do something that will express th affection and respect for Sam who d last year. Sam had been director youth services of the American Jew Committee for nearly twenty years a veteran of forty years in the so welfare field. Sam was a unique p sonality and had many friends in social work and recreation field. Th who wish to contribute to a memo fund should make checks payable to "Trustees of Trinity College," and the check make the notation: "For Samuel S. Fishzohn Memorial Fun Send to: Mrs. Ann G. Wolfe, 524 E 20th Street, New York 10009, or Ar Fishzohn, 180 West End Avenue, N York 10023. An official receipt will returned by the college.

COMING EVENTS

National Town Affiliation Conference, *June 29–30, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.* For further information, write to American Municipal Association, 1612 K Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

65th Annual Meeting, American Society of Landscape Architects, *June 27-30, Hotel Statler-Hilton, Hartford, Connecticut.* THEME: SPACE FOR SURVIVAL. For more information write ASLA, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

All America Youth Bowl, National Senior Finals, *June 29-30, Flushing, New York.* For further information, write to Steve Davis, Barkas & Shalit, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

13th Annual National Conference of State and Federal Interagency Committees for Recreation, *July 13-16, University of Wyoming Recreation Camp, Medicine Bow National Forest.* For further information, write to Michigan Interagency Council for Recreation, 130 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

Music and Dance Camp Workshops, *Pinewoods Camps, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, Chamber Music Week August 1-8; First Dance Week, August 8-15; Second Dance Week, August 15-22; Folk Music Week August 22-29.* For further information, write to the Country Dance Society, 55 Christopher Street, New York 10014.

National Square and Round Dance Leadership Training Program, *August 25-27, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.* For brochure, write to Arden Johnson, Seminar Director, American Squares Magazine, 6400 North Leoti Avenue, Chicago 60646.

National Conference on Health Services and 1965 National Health Forum. Four consecutive forums: *San Francisco, Sept. 8-10; Chicago, Sept. 15-18; Atlanta, Sept. 22-25; Philadelphia, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.* For further information, write to the National Commission on Community Health Services and National Health Council, 7815 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

Second Annual Convention, International Senior Citizens Association, *October 4-5, First Methodist Church, 813 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.* For further information, write to Mrs. Marjorie Borchardt, the Association, 222 North Carmelina Avenue, Los Angeles 90049.

The EBBTIDE of Our SALT MARSHES

Nature's Ways

New Englander's eventually will add atoes to clam chowder. The missing redient, clams, will be absent be- se of what we, in this decade, did to ssachusetts salt marshes. Tomatoes d add the zest to the other ingredi- , which will consist largely of salt k, potatoes, onions, and milk.

HOSE WHO DETECT some exaggera- tion in the above forecast are cor- . to a limited extent. There will be w soft-shelled clams, an occasional hog, and maybe a sparse setting of scallops here and there. But the ent wastrel's attitude toward salt rshes will reduce shellfish to rarities. few oysters still huddle together in sachusetts saltwater. But the great s that kept steam trawlers busy ugh the harvest months at the turn he century are gone. Although the ersity that overtook the oyster dif- from that afflicting more common lfish, the separate roads to oblivion one thing in common: the adver- is man-made.

he salt marsh—even in this era in ch men have discovered that outer e contains more than a vast void- ill impresses the citizen as a waste- l. The explanation that the salt- s community generates colossal or- ic energy and that this energy is re- ed into the salt water that ebbs and ds in the marsh is too complex becomes a bit difficult to dramatize fact that salt marshes are fertilizer ories that release into bays nutri- that fatten shellfish. It seldom oc- curs to most people that shellfish essentially are efficient sieves that strain these nutrients from the water and convert them into edible protein.

We are breaking down this fertilizer factory, destroying sections of it daily. The marshes are disappearing beneath housing developments. They are being smothered by dumps. They are being gutted by marinas. They are being killed by pollution.

Some forty-five thousand acres of salt marsh still exist along the Massachusetts coast. In a recent report in which the Massachusetts Marine Fisheries Division discussed an annual destruction rate of one percent in salt marshes, the division noted, "The constant increase in number of permit applications to dredge and fill indicates that this rate is on the brink of explosive acceleration."

One wonders whether this destruction would continue if Massachusetts residents realized that a salt-marsh acre produces nutrients that are harvested each year as $300 worth of seafood? The best cattlelands of the West produce far less. Scientists have described the salt marsh as the richest producer of meat in America. By what epitaph will hungry generations honor this generation?

To halt this erosion of natural wealth, the Massachusetts Conservation Council has named a committee headed by Allen H. Morgan, executive vice-president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The committee's task centers upon devising means of saving the salt marshes and placing them under continuing protection. It is a tough task—so tough, that there is little chance of success without the cooperation of town conservation commissions, town salt-marsh committees, and all the public and private agencies concerned with conservation.—WAYNE HANLEY, *Massachusetts Audubon Society*.

Tidemarshes: A Vanishing Resource

A TIDAL MARSH means different things to different people. To some it is an evil smelling eyesore, a treacherous bog infested with mosquitoes. To others it represents a piece of real estate of great potential value, or an unnecessary obstacle to boating. To many others, hunters and naturalists, it is a haven for a variety of wildlife. And recently, to a growing body of scientists, it represents a dynamic ecosystem of unique biological, geological, and ecological interest and importance.

Tidemarshes are therefore the subject of two basically conflicting points of view: one demands their "improvement"—a polite word for destruction or permanent alteration—while the other urges their preservation. These two opposing concepts are not easily reconciled. Efforts to improve shoreline areas for industrial or recreational purposes—factory sites, housing developments, navigable channels, and boating facilities—can only increase, not decrease, as coastal population centers expand. *Continued on Page 303*

Reclamation clears pollution, protects clams, water skiers, and swimmers in a snug harbor

View at head of Huntington Harbor shows marina and boat launching ramps instal the town. About five hundred boats are launched every weekend in the dredged h

HARBOR RECREATION

Aerial view outlines Huntington's pr tected harbor. A pollution and silt pro lem once made this valuable chann virtually impossible to enjoy safel

Frederick Bickman

WHETHER we swim, sail, fish, bo or water ski, we look for s and unpolluted waterways. In addit to the many well-known and famil attributes which enable us to enj our lakes, rivers, and beaches, th is a little-known component wh makes so much of this possible—t harbor builders. A prize example the harbor at Huntington, Long Isla New York.

About a decade ago the overall vi

MR. BICKMAN, *an admiralty attorn was chairman of the Huntington, N York Chamber of Commerce Harb and Beach Committee and commodo of the Huntington Yacht Club when t harbor dredging project was first pr posed.*

he harbor was distressing. Mudflats ered a large portion of the area and e as high as several feet at low tide. idents and businessmen whose prop- was near the harbor constantly plained during the warm months of odor given off by the flats. In addi- , these islands always appeared to overed with gnats. Here was an ideal tion for recreation, but so problem d as to make enjoyment impossible. he part of the harbor which was r offered an average depth of seven : boats could only moor in a narrow p of channel running along the east re, and the water in the rest of the bor was completely unusable be- se of its shallow depth.

t the confluence of Lloyd Harbor Huntington Bay, a narrow inlet wed passage for boats into Hunting- Harbor. This entrance was approxi- ely a hundred feet wide and had a rent of a dangerous six miles an r. The channel itself was about en feet deep. It was far from un- l to see experienced boatsmen run ound during the intricate maneu- s required because of the narrow- , current, and traffic problems. A ution problem also existed in Hunt- on Harbor—in an area which had ays been known for its shellfish. The found it necessary to "post" wide ions from which clams could not be n.

aced with a situation which was ly alarming—injurious to the full yment of the waters around Hunt- on, and equally disadvantageous business in the area—public offi- and private citizens both agreed ttempt should be made to rectify situation.

HE ORIGINAL SURVEY and contact with dredging companies brought a figure of upwards of $1,500,000 lfill a complete dredging program Huntington Harbor. This figure, one for an even partial job would stretched the town's budget far nd the breaking point. As probing he situation continued, the town d of the United States Dredging oration. Instead of the usual meth- f dredging out a harbor and dump- he material at sea, U. S. Dredging removes the material from the bottom, processes it to separate the sand and gravel, and supplies these to construction interests in metropolitan areas for use in building. At the time, U. S. Dredging was completing a job in Port Jefferson Harbor, also on the north shore of Long Island.

The dredging company made preliminary studies and tests and found that it would be worthwhile to undertake the dredging in Huntington. Not only was it willing to clear the harbor without charge, it agreed to make regular payments to the town while it operated in the surrounding waters.

At the outset, the company removed a jutting piece of land on the east side of Wincoma Point, thus sharply reducing the current at the entrance to the harbor. This was accomplished by utilizing the company's dredge (called the "Magic City") which is one of the largest in the country. It can cut a channel of some three hundred feet in width. An endless chain of buckets brings the material up from the bottom. When this reaches the dredge, it is dumped into screens which grade the gravel and sand, wash it, and then load separate barges with the sand and gravel. The barges are then sent to the New York City area where building concerns use the materials for the ever-expanding needs of the city.

AT THE COMPLETION of the program, the changes in Huntington Harbor were evident to the entire community. Even those residents who had some question about the operation at the beginning now laud the results.

The mudflats have been removed and the water lowered to an average depth of sixteen feet: the mooring area was increased from twenty-eight acres to seventy-eight acres: approximately two miles of channel were improved and deepened: two thousand feet of new channel were dredged: current at the inlet was reduced from 6 MPH to 2 MPH. Sand from the dredging operation was placed on beaches by the company, which resulted in the construction of over a mile of new beaches, mostly public. Among these are the town beach and Gold Star Beach. Boats have sufficient room to sail the waters without interfering with swimmers.

In addition, pollution was cleared to the extent that the state was able to move its "posted" area a half-mile south. Incidents of hepatitis resulting from eating clams taken from the water were greatly reduced. The gnats disappeared.

Perhaps the most pleasant aspect of the entire program was that by the time U.S. Dredging had completed its task at Huntington, the company made more than $475,000 in payments to the town. Therefore, not only did the town gain a beautiful harbor, but the citizens had improved schools, roads, and other services without suffering any increased tax costs.

An odd operation for the improvement of our recreation facilities? No, just one of many lesser known ways in which our leisure-time enjoyment is aided—one of the many factors which combine to enhance the pleasure of recreation in this country. =

every litter bit hurts

Susan Spotless says:

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

DON'T BE A "WRECKREATOR

Margaret Robarge

Unspoiled beauty of Second Musquacook Lake in northern Maine provides ideal setting for this family picnic. Will the area be just as lovely when they go? Note the handy litterbag!

The morning after a convention picnic at Point Lookout in Charles County, Maryland. This messy trail is costly to clean up and also dangerous to both human beings and animals.

LAST SUMMER, four grown men w on a wild rampage of destruct in and out of state parks, U Forest camps, and private prope along twenty miles of Oregon's sce coast. With car bumper, fists, roc and bottles, they smashed and batte boat launching ramps, recreati structures, restrooms, plumbing, trance signs, windows, fences, and m boxes. Unfortunately, this is not isolated instance. As more of t traveling public continues to disco its outdoor recreation resources with vengeance, damage to structural fac ties and natural features soar alo with the accompanying dangers to l man safety.

Whether intentionally or throu thoughtlessness, the American "wre reationist" has become his own wo enemy. The U.S. public now is payi millions of dollars annually for rep and cleanup bills that should not be n essary. Thankfully, structural dama *can* be repaired and litter remove There is no way to repair, or even asse the increasing loss of natural wonde spiritual and aesthetic values.

Commenting on the problem that a growing national disgrace, Willia W. Huber, regional forester for the U. Forest Service in Atlanta, Georgia, sa that five percent of all outdoor use are "maliciously destructive." Anoth twenty percent are "consistently car less." The individuals included in the percentages grow apace with the fa swelling numbers of all outdoor enth siasts and, while most outdoorsmen a conscientious, few can claim absolu perfection in avoiding an occasional u intentional "goof."

For pure malicious deviltry, few the increasing vandalism reports are shocking as those concerning the da age inflicted upon the historical shrin in our National Capital Parks in Was ington, D.C. Repair and replaceme of broken, defaced, or stolen parts

MRS. ROBARGE *is publicity chairman the Good Outdoor Manner Associatio Seattle.*

e must promote good outdoor manners to counteract alicious and unthinking damage to our natural areas

Lincoln Memorial statue, the Peace nument, the DuPont Circle fountain, the bronze flower wreath at the mas Circle recently cost the taxpay- $8,245. An additional $500,000 an- lly goes for steamcleaning inscrip- s from statues and monuments and oving litter. However, it is the little ghtless acts, repeated over and over ultitudes of people, that really cost. example: In Mount Rainier Na- al Park, last fall, a project was be- to fill in the "human erosion" that tting the world-famed alpine floral dows to pieces. Growing in loose anic ash, on steep slopes, this ma- c wildflower display is extremely erable to trampling. Visitors wan- ng off trail rapidly cut a network ew trails, and the erosion problem rther complicated when the water melting snows—that commonly h depths of twenty feet, often more rains into the eroded spots and ges its way through the meadows. airing the damage—often kneedeep nd covering the area with netting l regrowth is established will take ral years to accomplish. Weather e five thousand-foot level limits the k season to two or three months of year. Park officials estimate that final cost may be as much as a ter of a million dollars. No appro- ions have ever been made for such ir and cleanup. Agency officials squeeze the money out of general tenance or new improvement s, leaving the visitors to get by fewer facilities and services.

ardest hit, for they must pay their repair bills and usually lack pro- ve staffs. are the private citizens permit recreation use of their s. It is small wonder that more and of them are posting "Keep Out" s when their fences are used for fire fuel: their summer homes en into, rifled and set afire; live- k, pets, and buildings are used as ets; crops trampled; water sources ted; costly equipment damaged or n; and litter and garbage strewn t. Nor is it surprising that more conservationists, concerned with keeping some public lands in their God-given natural state. are advocating stricter visitor regulations; more users' fees; even closing, until they recover, over-used areas such as Yosemite and Yellowstone.

Yet our exploding population is ever more urgently seeking recreational release from the tensions of modern city life, even while the available lands are shrinking under the housing and commercial needs of that same population. Crowding and overuse are definitely contributing factors to the rising damage. However, the greatest cause, by far, is the lack of knowledge and understanding—of nature, its processes and hairline balance; and of the purposes for which certain public lands were expressly reserved, and which regulate their visitor rules. Those who know the problem best—embattled rangers and management personnel—agree that the solution lies in public education coupled with law enforcement.

Most folks will listen to reason when a problem is explained to them. There is only one way to handle the adamant, malicious smart aleck: Report him, as rapidly as possible, to the nearest authority. With rangers and enforcement staffs increasingly outnumbered, this is the *individual's* responsibility. The vandal's hand is in your wallet. and his foolish acts are reducing your outdoor privileges. He may even endanger your life! A variety of existing laws outlines fines and/or prison sentences that may be imposed on offenders; but first they must be caught and prosecuted. Expenses incurred by witnesses are paid and, sometimes, a reward.

ONE OF THE MOST successful programs ever undertaken to educate the other ninety-five percent of our recreationists, real and potential, is being carried on by the Good Outdoor Manners Association (GOMA) Box 7095, Seattle, Washington 98133. The association has been convincingly pointing out that many of our common outdoor practices, through repetition, are so damaging that we can no longer afford them. A new conservation approach to outdoor recreation, in keeping with today's accelerating needs, is mandatory.

Volunteers among the group's members are presenting slide lectures, illustrating the problems and possible remedies, to thousands of men, women, and children throughout western Washington and the Los Angeles metropolitan area. They are also preparing additional sets with taped commentaries for loan-out to U.S. audiences anywhere.

"Our slide-lectures are proving to be our most useful tool," says Mrs. Olive Entenmann, chairman of the GOMA speakers' bureau. "The visual impact of dreadful damage contrasted with impressive views of scenery and facilities as they should be—in good condition—and demonstrating 'how-to' have good outdoor manners is really bringing the message home to our audiences. Most of them thank us for bringing to their attention problems they never before realized existed."

Other members construct displays for group meetings, store windows, et cetera; write news releases and articles for local, regional and national publication; publish a monthly newsletter for members and cooperating organizations; develop and distribute literature and posters; participate in local conservation conventions and workshops; appear on occasional radio and TV programs; and sponsor repair and cleanup expeditions in the backcountry under direction of area management. An increasing number of outdoor writers and commentators find GOMA a fertile source of reference material. So do teachers and youth leaders.

GOMA's biggest attention-getter so far, and a source of impressive object lessons for all, is its annual "Best Booster and Worst Bust-er" contest. Reports received from throughout the nation are sifted carefully to determine the year's worst atrocity in the out-of-doors, and, in contrast, the most outstanding good deed performed by responsible groups or individuals. ➳

CODE FOR GOOD OUTDOOR MANNERS

1. Learn and practice the rules for each area you visit (they vary) **and encourage others to observe them too.**

2. Never mark or spoil natural features:

- Cut or collect flowers, shrubs, trees, or seeds ONLY with official permission.
- Never autograph or mark rock faces or other features.
- Stay on established trails wherever possible. DON'T take or make shortcuts.
- Camp and build fires ONLY in designated areas. Get a fire permit if required.
- Never take souvenirs without official permission.

3. Never damage or mark buildings or equipment:

- Never carve initials or other inscriptions.
- Burn only fuel that is provided, or dead and down wood (or bring your own).
- Never use signs or buildings as targets.
- Do not move tables, stoves, car barriers, signs, et cetera.

4. Be safety minded:

- Throw NOTHING from any height, viewpoint, or trail.
- Know and observe all firearm safety rules.
- Do not feed any wild animal.
- Be careful with all fires and smokes.
- Respect the food and equipment, including caches, of others.
- Carry emergency supplies and know how to use them.
- Inform yourself of proper emergency rescue procedures.

5. Keep your outdoors clean:

- *Completely* burn ALL burnable garbage.
- Place unburnable refuse in containers provided, or take it with you. Include foilwrap.
- Never clean fish, dishes, laundry, or self in streams or lakes.
- Always use a litterbag.
- Use soap or biodegradable detergents in a pan, and empty at a distance from water source.
- Use toilet facilities where provided; otherwise bury ALL excrement.
- Throw NO refuse of any kind into any waters, either fresh or salt.
- Know and observe all regulations regarding saddle and pack animals.

6. Report ALL willful violators, and any damage discovered, to the nearest authority.

7. Set a good example with your own outdoor manners and encourage others to follow it.

THE TITLE of "1964's Worst Bust-ers" went to two Oregon teenagers who shot the lock off a snowgate on Larch Mountain (east of Portland, rising from the Columbia River Gorge) and destroyed snow-warning signs. Their vandalism contributed directly to the deaths from exhaustion and exposure of two Portland State College students whose car stalled in deep snow on the mountain road. A mock trophy—a shot-up campground sign bordered with beer-can tabs, broken glass and others campers' trash—was held in proxy for the two culprits who must live the rest of their lives with their consciences.

A decorative Citation of Merit went to Bill Wark of Sierra Madre, California, as 1964's "Best Booster." Scores of volunteers joined him in his year-long campaign to restore the historic seven-mile trail up nearby Mount Wilson. They completed the job last spring.

Cameraman Roy Williams, newsman Bill Robison, and Seattle's KIRO Radio-TV were close runners-up for second place. The two reporters risked personal injury — Williams narrowly escaped being trampled—to analyze the cause, effects, and possible preventive measures of the Labor Day youth riots at Seaside, Oregon. Their resulting half-hour documentary motion pict and hour-long radio tape, twice bro cast to Seattle-area residents, and n available to group meetings, effectiv impress parents with their own resp sibility in exercising greater cont over the childrens' actions and whe abouts.

THE NONPROFIT Good Outdoor Ma ners Association began in 1959 a committee within a Seattle outdo club. Its activities expanded so rapid that, in September 1960, the committ incorporated itself independently. Eve cent of income, derived solely fro membership dues and contributio goes to further the education progra carried out by volunteers. Nation Park Service, Forest Service, and oth conservation agency administrato serve in the unofficial capacity of a visors — with wholehearted approv and enthusiasm.

While GOMA was still in its infanc the Pennsylvania Forestry Associatio began a similar program for the scho children of that state, trademarked b appealing Howdy, the Good Outdoo Manners Racoon. The two organiz tions discovered each other and, whil remaining separate, cooperate fo greater effectiveness — Pennsylvani swapping Howdy for GOMA's sloga "Be a Booster, not a Bust-er."

Pointing out the results of "little things that mount up—defacing signs tossing tabs from pop-top beverage can into streams and lakes, carelessly di carding foil-wrap and tearoff part o "instant snapshot" film—helps to elimi nate such thoughtlessness. Fish are cu and die from striking the gleaming tab and swimmers' feet are gashed. Fooc traces on foil and chemical salts in th film are attractive to hungry animal that suffer horribly after eating it.

"Every American will benefit from the good outdoor manners program," emphasizes President Millspaugh, "once he 'gets the message.' We've accom plished some amazing results already The membership of every interested per son is welcomed, and we especially seek teachers, youth leaders, and more out door clubs to help us put Howdy on par with Smokey Bear and spread the good outdoor manners message throughout the land." #

ummer IN THE PARK

Almost every town boasts enough homegrown local talent to put on a series of drama, music, and art programs in its parks this summer. This is certainly the case in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Corvallis, Oregon; and Linden, New Jersey. And this is how they do it . . .

Oompah in the Park

Ronald Yeskey, Director of Recreation, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

CITIZENS of Williamsport, a small community in north-central Pennsylvania, have enjoyed local productions of Shakespeare, Moravian chorales, brass quintets, the oompah of a German band, ballet, and even a hometown movie during the summer festivals in their main park. Thanks to a hard-working municipal recreation commission, an energetic citizens committee, and a generous local philanthropy, this Pennsylvania community is able to hold a summer festival that runs from the end of June to early September.

The Williamsport Recreation Commission produces the series of cultural programs in Brandon Park, the city's main park. A bandshell in the finely manicured park is put to extra use during the summer months so that, when little Johnny and Mary finished their supervised playground fun during the day, Mother and Dad could head for the park and some relaxing entertainment, free of charge, of course, in the evening.

It all started in 1963 when the commission decided to promote cultural programs. After some spade work by James E. Axeman, hard-working chairman, the Williamsport Foundation, a local philanthropic organization, made $2,500 available for the special summer programs. The $2,500 was used to defray expenses incurred by the partici-

Getting set up for summer. The bandshell in Brandon Park, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was used for a variety of cultural events from productions of Shakespeare to jazz nights.

The ancient art of bellringing is demonstrated by pretty lasses and one lone but brave young man. Williamsport area is rich in Moravian, German, and Pennsylvania Dutch culture.

Costume drama in the park. Lycoming College Summer Arena Theater players perform as part of Williamsport's festival. This scene is from swashbuckling Servant of Two Masters.

1964 SUMMER CULTURAL SERIES

BUDGET—from Williamsport Foundation		$3,000.00
1. Choral Concert Evening, June 24, 1964		
Williamsport Music Club	$ 50.00	
St. Boniface Boyschoir	50.00	
Gesang Verein Harmonia Male Chorus	50.00	150.00
2. Moravian Symphone In Brass & Reeds, June 28		650.00
Printing, Grit Publishing Co.		217.00
3. Annual Kiddies Sing, July 8, 1964		
4. Romeo & Juliet (Movie), July 15, 1964		100.60
5. Annual Community Sing, July 22, 1964		
6. Merry Wives of Windsor, July 28, 1964		
Eagles Mere Playhouse Players	600.00	
Rental of lights	122.60	
Freight, New Penn Motor Express	14.80	
Brass Quintet	60.00	
Judge for Art Show, Marvin Lowe	50.00	
Prizes: Constance Dinion	50.00	
Shirley B. Eck	25.00	
Mary Lechner	25.00	947.40
7. Repasz Elks Band Concert, August 5, 1964		400.00
8. Choral Concert Evening, August 12, 1964		
Civic Choir	50.00	
Shiloh Baptist Church Choir	50.00	
Gospelaires	50.00	
Student Nurses Chorus	50.00	200.00
9. Teteque Band Concert, August 19, 1964		75.00
10. History of Jazz Evening, August 26, 1964		
Johnny Miller's Orchestra	135.00	
Judy Calistri	15.00	150.00
11. Repasz Elks Band Concert, September 2, 1964		
Total Expenditures for Eleven Programs		$2,890.00
Balance		110.00
12. Millbrook Players, August 24, 1964		
Requested by Williamsport Foundation	300.00	
ADDITIONAL MONEY NEEDED		190.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,190.00

pating artists for music, costumes, and the like. A special committee headed by Mrs. Harold J. Stroehmann, Jr. took over and helped acquire and promote the varied program.

How well was the series accepted? Crowds averaged from a thousand persons upward and many of them sat on the park grass to witness the performance.

The cultural series began in July on a quiet note with the showing of a film with a "This is Our Town" theme, a ballet performance, and musical selections on piano and flute. From that point, the tempo picked up. Annual promotions of a Kiddies Sing and a Community Sing, with local talent aged six to sixty, were made a part of the special summer series. Then came choral concerts, an operetta, Shakespearean readings, and band concerts. The Elks-Repasz Band, one of the oldest organized bands in the United States, was a popular attraction during the series as it played no less than four concerts.

The programs are widely acclaimed, and, most of all, extremely well attended. All concerts, whether musical or vocal, were given by local talent. The choral concerts have been given by the following groups: Williamsport Music Club, Civic Choir Singers, Shiloh Baptist Church Choir, Williamsport Consistory Choir (a Masonic group), St. Boniface Catholic Church Boys Choir, the Gesang Verein Harmonia and Turn Verein Choirs (German singing societies), the Williamsport Hospital Student Nurses Choir, and Gospelaires, a group of spiritual singers. Interspersed with this music have been appearances by the Brass Quintet, the Little German Band, and the Earl Williams Dance Orchestra.

For drama, the public in 1963 was treated to a play, *Servant of Two Masters*, given by the Lycoming College Players. The college, a liberal arts institution, is located in Williamsport. For even more variety, the cultural series has presented Shakespearean readings by C. Van Youngman. Mr. Youngman, a native of Williamsp is program director of Franklin Br casting Company in Allentown Philadelphia. Last year, Willi port enjoyed a production of *Merry Wives of Windsor* put on the Eagles Mere Playhouse Player History of Jazz Evening, and a C munity Concert of Sacred Music the Moravian Symphony in Brass Reeds. The movie version of Ro and Juliet and such "annual" event the Elks band concert, community s and kiddies sing rounded out the gram.

Williamsport's summer festi started with a flourish and a fan and the tempo continues to pick up

Art in the Park

Margaret Poston, Supervisor Wom and Girls' Activities, Recreation partment, Linden, New Jersey.

ELEVEN art and hobby groups sp sored by the Recreation Dep ment in Linden, New Jersey, put on annual art outdoor show in Wood Wilson Park. Last year's show, twelfth, was the most successful h yet in this oil refinery center. The sh is held annually in conjunction with observance of June as National Rec tion Month. The natural setting of park and its attractive pond provide appealing background for the vari demonstrations and exhibits.

The first show was organized 1953, having as its primary purpose development of community interest educational and cultural programs a appreciation of cultural recreation p suits. The displays also provided excellent opportunity to present scope of the program of the particip ing groups to the public.

The event, first held on the lawn a sidewalk in front of city hall, was p marily a sidewalk art show and cerar exhibit. The larger park area, utiliz last year, made it possible to enla the show to include demonstrations a exhibits of many more groups. U artificial lighting extended the closi time of the exhibits to 10:00 PM. Ba ground music, played throughout t

ening provided a pleasant atmosphere.

Participating groups were the Linden Association, Teen Art Class, Children's Art Classes, Linden Ceramic Club, Golden Age Club, Retired Men's Club, Garden Circle, Linden Women's Social Club, Thursday Social Club, Soo-Nam Club, Linden Archers, Linden Model Airplane Club, and the Hitchum-Pitchum Travelers *(for more on the Hitchum-Pitchum group see* RECREATION, *March 1964.)*

Demonstrations included an artist painting the exhibit scene in oils; making copper-enameled jewelry; archery target shooting; model airplane stunt-flying; and a demonstration camp-out overnight. Twelve travel-trailers and a camping tent were exhibited. A motion picture on camping in the national parks was shown.

Exhibits included pastel, watercolor, and oil paintings, afghans, kimonos, sweaters, stuffed toys, mittens, and many other community service projects which were made for distribution in homes for the aged, childrens' homes and hospitals; also, the toys which had been refurbished for distribution to needy children, and an exhibit of a variety of ceramic objects illustrating different techniques. The Garden Circle displayed photographs of city beautification projects in which the club participated in addition to fresh flower arrangements. The Linden Women's Social Club and the Thursday Social Club exhibited party favors, souvenirs collected from visits to points of interest, and maps of their trips.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION. Representatives of each organization were invited to attend the initial meeting to present suggestions for the show and to discuss the special requirements of each group. As a result of this meeting, newspaper publicity was submitted by each group, spotlighting each club's planned contribution. The recreation staff was responsible for coordinating the exhibits and released the overall publicity. The event was publicized through flyers, posters, and signs. A final meeting was held four days prior to the show at which plans were checked and completed.

The department maintenance staff handled the details of erecting the display equipment and facilities. The displays were effectively presented in several ways. Paintings were hung on 250 feet of snow fence. The department's 24-foot mobile show wagon was used to exhibit the community service projects of the Golden Age and Retired Men's Clubs. A special 24-foot display booth, with glass shelves hung on pegboard, served to exhibit the ceramic pieces. A target range was set up for the Linden Archers and a fifty-foot area was roped off for flying Class ½A gasoline-powered model airplanes.

The show was a most stimulating activity for the participating groups and individual members and was enthusiastically received by the public. Plans are under way for expanding the exhibits and demonstrations this year.

Drama in the Barn

Virginia Rankin, staff writer, Gazette Times, Corvallis, Oregon.

THE OLD HATCHERY has housed many fledglings . . . from newborn chicks to neophyte actors. The Valley Round Theatre in Corvallis, Oregon, is an old barn that until four years ago was used as part of a chicken hatchery. The theater's facilities are used not only by an adult group which produces four or five plays each summer but for a thriving junior group as well, sponsored by the Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department.

The junior drama program was started three summers ago under supervision of a local high-school drama teacher, assisted part time by a teenager. The program was designed for children aged nine through seventeen. That first summer, sponsors hoped that at least thirty youths would register for the course . . . ninety-five prospective young actors showed up!

Throughout the next two summers, interest remained at the same high peak, necessitating additional supervisory help. Besides a director, there now are two assistants and a costumer.

First phase of the six-week course is acting training. The ninety-plus participants are divided into two groups by age, nine through eleven, and twelve through seventeen. Each group meets an hour in the afternoon, Mondays through Fridays, to learn basic acting skills, pantomime, and improvisation.

Continued on Page 284

Instead of chicks, fledgling actors now make their debut in this old hatchery converted into a summer theater.

Many special-interest groups and clubs helped to make the outdoor festival in Linden, New Jersey, a colorful and many splendored undertaking.

Make No Little Plans!

Get set for the 47th National Recreation Congress Minneapolis, October 3-8

LET US "Make No Little Plans!" That's the theme of the 47th National Recreation Congress to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 3-8, 1965. The phrase is taken from an utterance of Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago Park District planner.

The Congress opens on Sunday evening, October 3, and adjourns on Thursday, October 7th at 12:30 PM. Full of variety and innovations, this Congress should be one of the most productive as well as one of the most enjoyable ever. Over forty special-interest sessions are scheduled covering all aspects of recreation. In addition, two 3-day institutes will be conducted within the Congress week for armed forces and hospital recreation personnel. There is an additional $5.00 registration fee for these. Dr. H. Clifton Hutchins is the director for the armed forces institute and Fred Humphrey, for the hospital institute. Another outstanding aspect of this Congress will be "Featured Sessions on Federal Aid," during which the most pertinent federal-aid programs will be explained by government officials. Some agencies and programs to to be included at these sessions are the Office of Economic Opportunity (explanation of the war on poverty), Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Housing and Home Financing Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, a report on White House Conference on Natural Beauty, Department of Agriculture, and General Service Administrations. Emphasis in all these sessions will be placed on how *you* can take advantage of these federal programs—the step-by-step processes. Ample time will be allotted for questions.

On Monday evening, *The Cherry Orchard* will be presented at the famed Guthrie Theatre. Special tickets are available to Congress delegates. On Tuesday evening the delegates will be entertained by the Lake Harriet Pops Orchestra and a choral group. This orchestra is composed of musicians from the internationally famous Minneapolis Symphony. The All-Congress Reception will be held on Sunday afternoon. Exhibits will open at the same time and remain open until 7:30 PM that e ning.

"Pic-A-Tours" will be offered ag this year. Several different tours to ferent types of facilities will be ava ble to delegates throughout the C gress week. This gives you the adv tage of choosing your time and type of tour that you want.

There is an exceptionally fine p gram planned for the wives of delegat A tour of Betty Crocker's kitchen, fashion show and luncheon, a tour the Swedish Institute, and many oth exciting trips and projects all await t lucky wives attending this *Congress.*

The Congress banquet this year w be the *best—No* speakers, *no* head tab *no* formalities, just good food, ente tainment, and fun. There will be old-fashioned smorgasbord and t famous Schiek's Singing Sextet w perform following dinner. This singi group, which has been performing Schiek's Restaurant in Minneapolis, f many years is known all over the worl Following this presentation there wi be dancing for the delegates with a orchestra. A special demonstration Swedish dancing will be featured du ing the dance. The entire evening wi cost five dollars per person.

For delegates who wish to avail them selves of the scenic beauty of Minne sota, a post-Congress tour is availabl leaving on Thursday afternoon and re turning on Saturday afternoon. Th tour will visit Minnesota's beautifu north shore when fall coloring is at it peak. The weather in Minneapolis a this time of year should be beautiful in the 50's and 60's with the fall color in their prime. Minneapolis, recipien of the All-American City award in 1964 has one of the finest park systems i the world.

The Congress is sponsored by th American Recreation Society and Na tional Recreation Association with th cooperation of Minneapolis Board o Park Commissioners, Minnesota Re creation and Park Association and th Federation of National Professional Or ganizations for Recreation. Congres Headquarters address is 8 West 8t Street, New York 10011. For hotel ac commodations, see the housing form i the March issue of RECREATION or writ Congress Headquarters.

If you're planning to drive . . .

Minneapolis and its sister city, St. Paul, are situated near the geographical midsection of the United States—so distances will be approximately the same whether you will be traveling from the Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, or Northwest. From any corner, you will be able to connect with one of the country's major scenic routes. Consult your roadmap! Some of these routes are outlined above. Enjoy your trip!

THE AAU PLAYS BY INTERNATIONAL RULES

Col. Donald F. Hull

EVERY sports governing body in the United States (such as the Amateur Athletic Union, the Amateur Fencers League of America, the National Recreation Association, et cetera) has been accepted by the world governing body for the sport concerned. For example, the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), which controls track and field on the international level, accepts the AAU as the governing body for this sport in the United States.

The U.S. member has been recognized as the organization representing this country in all matters pertaining to that sport. The acceptance of this recognition carries with it specific responsibilities and obligations to follow the international rules if we are to keep our country in good standing in international sports.

We must encourage all organizations to be a part of the established and recognized governing bodies. To be effective in this effort, a clear understanding of amateur athletic rules must be provided educators, athletes, parents, volunteer workers, and athletic officials of all organizations in the United States. It is important and necessary that the following procedures be constantly brought into focus. They are recognized and followed throughout the world.

First, let's take a schematic look at the organization of a national amateur sports governing body. If our total U.S. program is to roll along in a progressive manner, we need a wheel with a good hub and strong spokes.

The spokes are the "closed" programs; that is, those restricted to the membership of the many excellent amateur sports organizations in the U.S. Closed programs are autonomously conducted and/or sanctioned by the organizations concerned.

The hub constitutes the "open" programs which are the responsibilities of the governing body. Here all organizations involved in one sport may come together under the direction, supervision, and sanction of the recognized governing body.

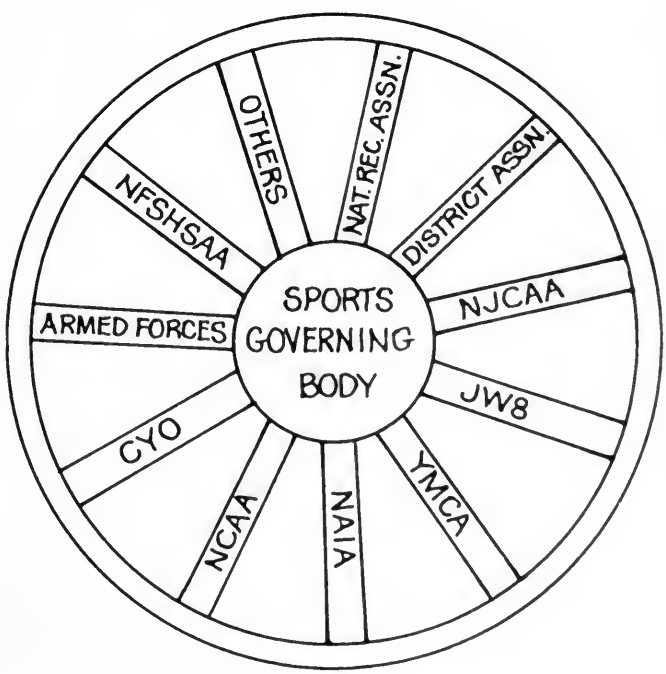
Open programs usually lead to community, regional, or national championships. Other open programs are sanctioned by the governing body to provide opportunities for inter-organization competition and international events. As far as the AAU is concerned, it has exactly such a wheel!

All recognized United States governing bodies for sports on the Olympic and Pan American agenda are listed as such in the constitution of the United States Olympic Committee. The USOC Constitution has been approved by the Congress of the United States. USOC membership carries with it the responsibility and obligation to follow International Olympic Committee rules so that United States athletes are eligible for the Olympic Games. Let us examine some of those rules.

Perhaps the first very specific and basic rule is that an athlete must belong to the governing body in his country in order to participate in the Olympic Games! International Olympic Committee Rule 34 states: "As a condition precedent to participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must be an amateur as defined in Rule 26, *and a member of the organization in his own country affiliated to the International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee as governing that sport.*"

For the sports under attack by the NCAA and their puppet federations, the AAU is the only such federated organization affiliated to the recognized international organization. To qualify for membership in the AAU, an athlete must adhere to its rules of registration, sanction, et cetera. These rules

ORGANIZATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETICS IN THE U.S.



COLONEL HULL is executive director of the National Amateur Athletic Union. *This material is reprinted with permission from* Amateur Athlete *Magazine, February 1965.*

A schematic appraisal of the AAU position

are based on the procedures followed by international associations.

Second are those rules stating specifically that there can be only one such organization for a sport in each country. All individuals and groups desiring international competition must maintain eligibility with that recognized group. For the sports under attack, this organization is the AAU. International Olympic Committee Rule 24 states:

"A National Olympic Committee *must not recognize more than one national* federation *in each sport* and that federation must be affiliated to the international federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee."

Thus, even our own United States Olympic Committee *cannot recognize any other national* governing organization. This is one of the many reasons why the sanction of another group for open competition cannot be recognized. To give any recognition to the puppet federations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association would be a breach of the International Olympic Committee rules. *Dual sanctions of that competition which is the responsibility of the governing body recognizes the governing authority of another federation!* IOC, IAAF, and AAU rules all prohibit such recognition.

The rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which controls track and field competition in the Olympic Games as well as other international track and field competitions, are also specific in permitting only one national governing body in each country and in requiring international competitors to adhere to its rules and to the rules of the national governing body concerned.

IAAF Rule I states that *only one member for each country* can be affiliated to the IAAF.

IAAF Rule 4 states, "Any person who is ineligible to compete in competitions under the jurisdiction of his national governing body is ineligible to compete under the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation." The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the U.S. are thus supported without exception by the IAAF.

The AAU is essentially a "union" of district associatio and national amateur sports organizations, as indicated this diagram. [An AAU-NRA Advisory Committee is fu tioning under the chairmanship of Ben York, superintende of recreation in West Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. York w recipient of the AAU Public Recreation Man of the Ye award for 1964.] The number of representatives to t board from each district is dependent upon the amount local amateur athletic activity. Any active member *fro any recognized organization* in that district may be elect to represent the district.

The manner of selecting representatives to the board fro affiliated national organizations is entirely the responsibili of the organization concerned. The number of such repr sentatives is determined by the impact of such organizatio upon the national and international programs. Each orga ization may request the board to review its representatio at any time should it believe that it does not have a just an equitable number.

Thus, all the spokes of the AAU wheel work together i the hub for the total U.S. program. The AAU Board Governors can be compared to the Congress of the Unite States. The district representatives are the House of Re resentatives. The direct appointments from the nationa sports groups are the U.S. Senate. All function together fo the government of amateur sports.

To the uninformed it might appear that another orga ization in addition to the governing body could sanctio open competition on the basis that the organization has ath letes in the competition. However, if such a procedure wer followed, six to ten different U.S. organizations would meri the same consideration! To carry this principle forward NCAA or its puppet federation could demand sanctio rights of much international competition, including th Olympic Games themselves, as they have athletes in Olympi events. #

HIGHLIGHTS OF PUBLIC RECREATION —1964

National Recreation Association field reports give facts on the mushrooming growth of recreation last year

hur Todd

GROWTH AND EXPANSION were the key words in recreation and parks in 1964. Field reports from National Recreation Association district representatives show budgets were up, paid staffs increased; more bond issues were approved than in previous years; more new departments were established; programs were expanded; counties began to stir; the states took great steps forward in planning, land acquisition, and development; and, above all, the federal government exploded with new legislation, programs, and services. The unprecedented activity on the federal level was the major recreation news of the year, but since it has been reported regularly in RECREATION, it need not be repeated here.

Money for state recreation and the establishment of planning bodies dominated the scene at state capitals. Most states took at least preliminary steps to develop statewide plans. Others approved bond issues or imposed special taxes for outdoor recreation. More are expected to act during the next year or two. These states completed action in 1964:

alifornia: $150,000,000
lorida: $50,000,000
ndiana: $71,800,000
evada: Created a state park system and appropriated $1,600,000
hio: $25,000,000
Pennsylvania: $70,000,000
Rhode Island: $5,000,000
Texas: $18,000,000
Washington: $10,000,000
West Virginia: $8,000,000 to complete financing a $24,000,000 program already under way.

CAL RECREATION LEADERSHIP. A total of 688 paid park and recreation workers were added to local staffs in 1964, according to returns from approximately half the municipal departments surveyed. In addition, sixty-five new full-time executives began their duties as programs became year-round. Three men to one woman was the ratio of the new positions.

W YEAR-ROUND DEPARTMENTS. Eighty-seven new year-round departments were established, an increase of eleven over the previous year. As noted earlier, sixty-five of these had employed executives by the end of the year. Thirty-seven are separate recreation departments and thirty-one are combined park and recreation departments. A number of county park and recreation boards were also established.

CHANGES IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. Parks and recreation departments were combined in twenty-five cities. In one city they were separated and parks was put under the department of public works. One park board and two recreation boards were abolished and the departments were put under the city manager.

LOCAL RECREATION BUDGETS. Budgets were up again with more increases reported than the previous year and fewer decreases: 756 cities reported increases, 118 had decreases, and 70 remained the same. The following table shows the breakdown by districts.

District	Increases	Decreases	Same
Great Lakes	192	21	5
Middle Atlantic	111	16	8
Midwest	50	5	6
New England	64	7	4
Pacific Northwest	67	28	1
Pacific Southwest	113	25	2
Southern	129	10	43
Southwest	30	6	1

FEES AND CHARGES. In some districts new or increased fees are being charged at an accelerated rate; in others there is much talk but little change. A survey made by the Southeastern district representative indicated that in 1964 new fees were initiated in thirty-eight cities and charges were increased in forty-four. Another survey in Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin showed that fifty-eight cities have increased their fee system. Although not much change was noted in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan this year, considerable increase is expected in 1965.

One reason for the anticipated increase in these states—which probably will apply to others—is a trend in financing and construction of public park and recreation facilities. Cities secure bank loans through municipal bonds that do not reflect on the bonded indebtedness of the city but are amortized through the income from the facility (revenue bonds). In some cases, fees are raised on existing swimming pools or golf courses and the increase is earmarked for new ones. If the facilities do not exist, they may be constructed with a five percent down-payment from the

R. TODD *is director of the National Recreation Field Department.*

general fund, the remainder to be amortized from income. No significant trend was seen in the charging of fees in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Midwest, Southwest, or Pacific Northwest Districts.

Sources of revenue on the increase are coin lockers, vending machines, concessions, parking fees, and annual fees. A number of cities were reported to have instituted nonresident fees. The availability of federal and state grants on matching basis is expected to result in many cities borrowing money on the basis of revenue anticipated from the facilities. This will mean a rise in fees and charges.

RECREATION FACILITIES. Equipment and facilities acquired for recreation in 1964 ranged from buses for senior citizens to regional parks. Ski tows, warm-up huts, picnic pavilions, arboretums, rifle ranges, children's zoos, bridle paths, nautical playgrounds, and literally hundreds of other facilities were reported. The following list shows the types of new facilities and developments reported for the year in numerical order, but does not include a large number of miscellaneous items.

Types of New Recreation Areas and Facilities

Parks	286	Basketball Courts	35
Buildings (Various Types)	230	Golf Courses	25
Tennis Courts	188	Ice Skating Rinks	23
Ball Fields (Baseball, Softball, Football, Soccer)	169	Shuffleboard Courts	18
		Boating Centers	17
Playgrounds (Including Tot Lots and Pre-School Areas)	165	Horseshoe Courts	11
		Ski Centers	6
Swimming Pools	67	Wading Pools	6
Multi-Purpose Play & Recreation Areas	50	Day Camps	5
		Bathing Beaches	5

EXTRA-URBAN DEVELOPMENTS. The acquisition and development of land and water areas outside city limits by cities, counties, districts, state, federal government, private and commercial organizations advanced tremendously over previous years. Naturally states which have passed bond issues or imposed special taxes for recreation areas, like New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, led the field in 1964. Development of farmland for rec tion through grants from the U.S. Department of Agri ture has added recreation space and facilities near m communities. Private and commercial developments creased markedly. Shopping centers, motels, housing velopments, athletic associations, and all kinds of orga zations and groups contributed to the growth of ex urban recreation. We are on the verge of an outdoor reation boom.

BOND ISSUES AND TAX LEVIES. The amount of money voted and approved for bond issues and tax levies in 1964 m than doubled over the previous year's record: 148 lo referendum elections were reported; 124 of these w bond issues, 81 passed, 41 failed and the outcome of t was not reported. A total of $58,077,699 was approved seventy-five of the bond issues. (Six of these indicated passing did not state the amount.) Of the forty-one t failed, thirty-three totaled approximately $40,809,0 (Eight did not indicate the amount.) Seventeen referendu for special levies passed and seven failed.

RECREATION PROGRAMS. Programs expanded in many dir tions. There was more for the ill and handicapped a aging, more performing arts, nature and science. Amo the items which showed up more frequently in reports we judo, bocci, synchronized swimming, physical fitne family-camping workshops, children's zoos, and light golf courses. The need is apparent for program standar and evaluating procedures which will help administrato and board members understand the inadequacies and u met needs and get away from the stereotyped program co tent too much in evidence.

1964 was a busy and productive year in recreation an parks and all signs point to much greater expansion an growth in the years ahead. It is well that the national par and recreation organizations are merging their resource for the need was never greater for strong and unifie leadership. #

Summer in the Park

Continued from Page 279

Of course, every participant wants to be in the play, and a role is given to each child who can attend a reasonable number of rehearsals. Families often arrange camp sessions and vacations so that their children will be home to participate. This means that each year parts must be found for some eighty youngsters, so the play is double cast.

In the Corvallis drama program, the children do everything, including the technical work. The older participants take the mature roles and get experience by helping build the set, collecting properties, and forming light, sound, stage and makeup crews. Many of these older youngsters have had dramatic training in school, which helps them in giving surprisingly adept performances.

Local writers have taken an interest in the drama program and twice have provided original plays, tailored to Corvallis' special needs, which are heavy with girls' roles and light demands for scenery because the plays are performed on a small arena-type stage.

While a play is in rehearsal, the costumer works with volunteer assistants, often high-school girls. She designs the costumes, selects materials, cuts them to pattern, and sends them home for mothers to sew. Production costs are covered by charging a nominal admission from the audience.

During the final week of dress rehearsals, classes are stopped and the cast and crew move into the Valley Round Theatre. Although the theate is small, having seating capacity fo only two hundred persons, it is wel equipped and gives the children the ex citing experience of performing in "real theater." To date, the children's plays have had sellout crowds, whic include a surprising number of adults

Corvallis has received and supported the summer drama program enthusiastically. One key to its success is the director's insistance on high dramatic standards. He demands a serious approach, full-time participation, and a polished performance. The children have been quick to respond to this professional attitude. The plays seen by audiences have been finished theatric products, something the participants could take pride in producing. #

EOPLE
N THE NEWS

Department of Recreation in Janes-, Wisconsin, and its director, **Pat rson,** cannot only take a bow but entitled to take two bows! The de-ment has been cited by both the doms Foundation and the Wiscon-Legislature for the "political con-ions" held on Janesville play-nds last summer so youngsters d better understand the pending na-al election. The Janesville depart-t was given the George Washington or Medal Award by the Freedoms ndation in February and was cited he state legislature in April. Mr. son outlined the Janesville "play-nd elections" in a Letter to the or which appeared in RECREATION, ember 1964. *(For more on Janes-lle's far-reaching playgrounds pro-ams, see "Making History on the lground,"* RECREATION, *April 4.)*

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e officers of the American Camping sociation are: President-Elect. **How-G. Gibbs,** national director of ram services for the Boys' Clubs merica; Vice-President, **Frank M. Sotty) Washburn,** assistant execu-of the Seattle Metropolitan YMCA; Secretary, **Dr. Frances Hall,** asso-professor, Department of Physical ation and Recreation, Florida University.

• • •

Glenn A. Olds, president of ngfield College since July 1, 1958, resigned his position to accept a xecutive post with the State Univer-of New York later this year. The State University comprises fifty-units and has an enrollment of oximately a hundred thousand stu-s. Dr. Olds will become executive , with primary responsibility for loping a new international program he entire system of colleges and ersities. He will establish a new national Center at Planting Fields, York, on Long Island, and will op overseas branches and concen-trate on area studies, languages, and professional fields of the university on a world-wide basis.

• • •

Charles H. Odegaard, director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commissioner and former National Recreation Association Pacific Northwest District representative, is one of the members of the Washington State Inter-Agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation which will allocate over $40,000,000 in the next ten years for the acquisition and development of outdoor lands and facilities.

This committee has been designated by the voters of the state to administer the $10,000,000 general obligation bond issue for acquisition of outdoor recreation lands as well as the Marine Recreation Land Act which will provide an estimated $1,300,000 to $1,500,000 per year for acquisition and development of waterfront lands.

In an attempt to coordinate all aspects of this planning and funding, Mr. Odegaard also is chairman of the committee which will coordinate state agencies concerned with outdoor recreation and is representative of the State of Washington with the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on most outdoor recreation matters.

IN MEMORIAM

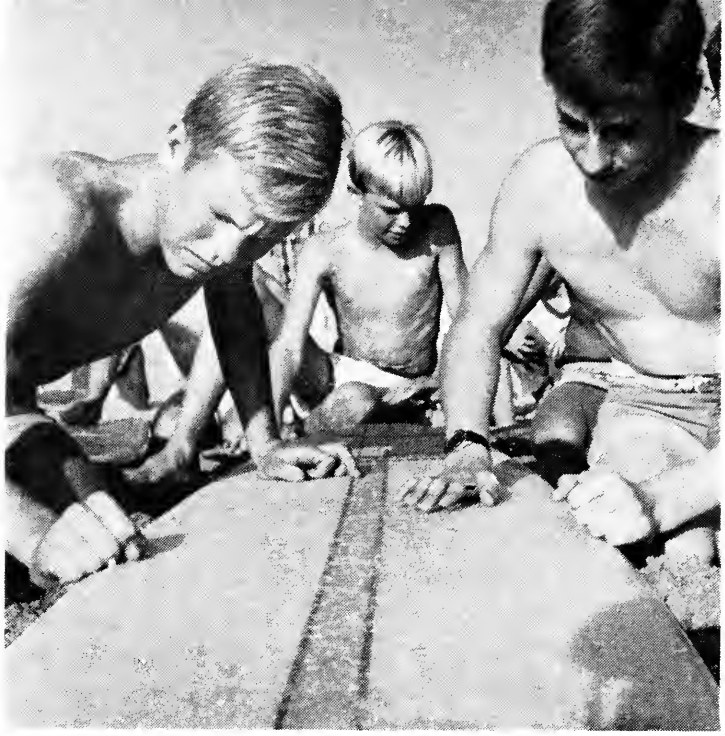
• MRS. FRANCES HAIRE ROWLEY, who retired as director of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey, in 1956, after thirty-one years of service to the city, died recently at the age of seventy-one. During World War I, she was recreation director at a government plant at Nitro, West Virginia. Later she worked for the National Recreation Association for three years as a field organizer. Prior to beginning her work in East Orange, she had been superintendent of recreation in York, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rowley founded the East Orange Little Theater and was the author of two books on folk customs. East Orange recently dedicated its Frances Haire Playground in her honor.

• MARIUS D. BONACCI of Washington Crossing, New Jersey, founder of the Little Bigger League which grew into the present Babe Ruth League, died in April at the age of sixty-one. Although never an active participant in athletics, the Babe Ruth Baseball founder considered youth sports his sole hobby. He was vice-president of a trucking concern.

Joseph Prendergast Honored

AN AWARD for professional accomplishment has been presented to Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, by the New York State Recreation and Park Society which annually recognizes the accomplishments of outstanding persons in the recreation field. The award reads in part:

Joseph Prendergast has distinguished himself as Executive Director of the National Recreation Association since 1950, and [he] has contributed greatly to the growth and widespread influence of that organization in the decade just passed; and Joseph Prendergast and the National Recreation Association have served the New York State Recreation and Park Society with great dignity and professional competence; and the outstanding administrative qualities exhibited by Joseph Prendergast at a high level have enhanced the image of recreation leadership across the country....



Avid surfers will
preparing a board
surfing. Here, thre
the waxing ritual.
parafin blocks on t
face of the board t
heavy layer of non-
rial, so the surfer u
off the board ridi

EXPLORERS IN THE SURF

An invasion of "hot curl" guys menaces a staid beachfront community

Wayne Tompklins (center), head Coronado l
lifeguard, discusses Explorer Post program wit
Jim Cahill (left) and Recreation Director G
Hunsaker while three judged surfboard co

Left, members of Explorer Surfing Post 803 listen r
tently to an explanation of wave action. Among th
tests are knowledge of rip tides and wave action. Many
tests are carried out in the Coronado swimming pool

Members of Explorer Post 803 pose beside the huge pile of cans that they have harvested from the beach of a nearby city as a service project. This was an overnight activity with surfing taking place after the beach was cleaned up.

Gordon D. Hunsacker

TWO YEARS AGO we had a good summer in Coronado, California. The days were hot and particularly dry for this Southern California city across the bay from San Diego and the surfers came in droves in all forms of transportation for boards and boys . . . the venerable "woody" (the old wood-sided station wagon), small foreign cars with top racks, jeeps, and other old and assorted means of "following surf" from beach to beach. Coronado citizens living on the waterfront watched in rather staid amazement as "hot curl" guys congregated.

Coronado is made up of hundreds of retired military who have selected this area for its beauty and tranquility, so what was happening? What breed was this invading the municipal beach, the pride and joy of Coronado citizens? Until many of this "breed" did not help. Then the noisy gunning of motors . . . beer . . . loud voices . . . trunks hanging at half mast . . . discourtesies . . . bleached hair. The habit was soon formed of leaving the beach after a goodly amount of surfing and lying down in the middle of the street, hugging the hot pavement for warmth. Traffic was snarled . . . police tempers wore thin . . . and property owners were irate.

At this point the Coronado Recreation Department began the development of a surfing club in an effort to channel the exuberance of the surfers into proper and less offensive behavior patterns. The city lifeguards were used as advisors and meetings were held each week in an attempt to change the image of the surfer so that the exciting sport would not be banned in Coronado. It worked to a point; our efforts paid off, but not in full.

The kids responded but we were unable to fully develop a program which would have "staying powers." Our funds were limited. At this point we began thinking of the Explorer Scouts of the Boy Scouts of America. Such a respected organization must surely be interested in developing a specialty post for surfing. After a minimum of meetings the post was formed. Explorer Post 803 with over a hundred members at the present time. The advisor, John Elwell, an old-time surfer and school teacher in Coronado, understands the surfer and his drives. A lasting program of surfing trips, civic betterment projects, interesting meetings, and movies is now in full swing.

The ideas behind the post have also broadened. They now include skin-diving expeditions, lectures and movies by experts from Scripps Institution of Oceanography, being included in local PTA meetings as part of the program, and even traveling to other nearby cities to perform acts showing pride of accomplishment, such as assisting in cleaning of the beaches so that all may surf and swim in safety. The post holds local surfing contests and sponsored a Safety Day at the beach for all. It has drawn scores of people to listen to the experts: surf-board makers; oceanographers discussing swells and their origins, wave action and tide behavior, life saving; even Dr. Paul Morton, a local heart specialist, who demonstrated ways of treating heart failure.

Local business and professional men have jumped in with a great splash. They are serving on the Explorer Committee, of which Coronado's director of recreation is chairman, and have done much towards changing the attitudes of

Continued on Page 308

G. D. HUNSAKER *was director of recreation in Coronado, California, until April 1965, when he became general manager of the Sun City Civic Association in Sun City, California, a "retirement community."*

PART II

THE V.I.T.'S

Each of the Federated Girls' Clubs in Somerville, Massachusetts, has its own program activities and fund-raising projects. These girls set up a car-wash unit to raise the money necessary to purchase jackets for their club members.

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS all over the country have dispelled the idea that the teen world is bounded by Beatles, bangles, and day-dreams of glamour. As interested as teenagers may be in movie stars, baseball "greats," clothes, and cars, their vision is often much broader. Many teenagers are willing to help people outside the mainstream of community life, as, for example, the aged widow or the child with a vacant stare. Because of the great need and the challenge offered in service to others, teenagers across the country can be found helping in homes for the elderly, in residences for retarded children, and in hospitals for mental patients.

The service the teenage volunteer gives may seem at times out of character. A girl whose bedroom is in constant disarray may spend hours teaching a retarded child to put away his toys. A youth whose own theme song has been "I'm bored" may find himself coaxing a bedridden old man into sayin "Such a lovely day." Everybody wi —youth volunteers, the persons serve and the community.

Here are some examples:

In a California city, young Red Cro volunteers developed a teen-to-teen pr gram with about fifty youthful patien in a mental hospital. The Red Cro workers put on dances in celebration most major holidays. In addition th collected a record player, magazine sports equipment, textbooks, and scho supplies for the hospitals. More i portant, they gave of *themselves.* T result: The young patients improv their grooming and their attitudes they developed a broader range of i terests and became aware of what w going on in the wide world outside.

In the Southeast, some young Re Cross volunteers traveled as much a fifty miles a day to help at a residenti summer camp for retarded childre The volunteers poured unlimite amounts of love, understanding, an teamwork into the camp activities. I the process they became so involved i the problems of their charges that the worked unstintingly, although the knew that they could expect to see ver little progress. Across the nation ath letically inclined youth help wate safety instructors to teach handicappe children to swim.

Red Cross teenagers in one easter city go every school-day afternoon t visit a home for the infirm elderly. The chat, listen, write letters, or perhaps jus bring a glass of water to a patient. It al adds up to: "Somebody cares."

In still another city, a specially train ed group of high-school Red Cros members take complete charge of han dicapped youngsters at the children homes to allow the mothers a few hour of freedom from their heavy family de mands. Needs may vary with the vicin ity, but more and more communities ar finding out that teenagers take to cha lenge and can give real help. All adu need to do is to provide direction and training.

DIRECTION FOR TOMORROW

A MASSIVE youth study, costing $60,000 and requiring three years work, resulted in several volumes of servations and recommendations ut family and youth services in Dal- County, Texas. However, all this rt would have been a study in stag- cy if no one took any action on the to bridge the gap between research realization.

Therefore, the Junior League of Dal- and the Dallas Section of the Na- al Council of Jewish Women decid- o dramatize the report by holding a m that would turn dry statistics in- brief dramas of human struggle. h the help of teenage actors and the peration of the Dallas Theater Cen- The Pearl Chappell Playhouse, LD-TV, and WFAA-Radio, a dram- forum, "Direction for Tomorrow," staged at the Dallas Memorial Au- rium Theatre. Some four thousand ers of city and county organiza- s were invited to the presentation. nagers distributed brochures on the h study during the forum.

ramatic scenes were based on ac- case histories from the youth study. uding "Miracle on Guadalupe et," on the problems of hundreds allas County youth, such as lack of ey and training; "Quicksand," the of a multi-problem family; and orum's dramatic climax, "What *Is* Answer?"

ON THE JOB

EIGHTEEN teenage volunteers at the Hamilton Day Camp in Baltimore, yland, did not miss one single day rvice last summer. The camp is sored by the Bureau of Recreation. t 350 children were enrolled. The nteers reported at 9:30 AM and did riety of jobs. Take, for instance, p Stuart, aged fifteen, the "fire ler," who assembled the equipment. ood, and utensils for the outdoor ing program held at Herring Run . Ronnie Beach, aged sixteen, was a swimming instructor when the various groups were taken by bus to the Patterson Park pool. Others included Irene Anderson, aged fourteen, a skilled acrobat and gymnast, and Lorraine Hicks, fourteen, who managed the soda fountain during the lunch hour.

TARP TIME

THE Teen-Age Recreation Program in Wichita, Kansas, continues to increase in popularity. The first Tarp Club was organized in 1953 and since that date six additional clubs have been organized. Membership is restricted to youngsters in the seventh grade through high school. Tarp Club programs are held in the evenings, beginning at seven and ending at ten. Records are played for dancing each night the clubs meet and the youngsters enjoy supervised social dancing. Occasionally, teenage bands have entertained the Tarp Club. Highlights of the Tarp Club season are the special dances held at Halloween, Christmas, Valentine's Day, and the Spring Semi-Formal. These special events were held at each club's own regular meeting place, with decorations for these occasions provided by the teenagers. Six Tarp programs were conducted during the summer months. Each Tarp Club has a council which meets once each month. The purpose of the council is to give assistance to the management of the clubs. This has proved to be very helpful to the recreation department.

ORGANIZE FOR LEISURE

THE Federated Girls' Clubs, sponsored by the city of Somerville, Massachusetts, Recreation Commission, are self-supporting and are organized for leisure-time activity, for the individual members' civic and cultural development, and to promote fellowship and character. Each club has its own social, athletic, dramatic, and other activities, in addition to weekly business meetings. Each club has a counselor assigned by the superintendent of recreation. The functions of these counselors are multiple: in substance, they are a combination of parent, teacher, and spiritual adviser.

Federation activities include monthly meetings with the Federated Boys' Clubs, socials, sports days, fun days, roller-skating parties, basketball, bowling, outings, hikes, winter sports activities, "Mother's Night," et cetera. Activities held on a club level include socials, sports, charitable works, visits to places of interest, et cetera. Frequently the individual clubs conduct various fund-raising programs, including fashion shows, plays, and other entertainment. Special activities such as a car-wash project finance the purchase of jackets for members. Other activities are held in conjunction with Federated Boys' Clubs, including the New Year's Party, Inaugural Ball, Mardi Gras Ball, Awards Night, Sports Fest, Annual Outing, Drama Tournament, and other social events.

UNTOLD BENEFITS

THE YOUTH WORK program in Jackson County, Oregon, is planned to give a selected group of youths an opportunity for seasonal work on county conservation and recreation projects. It provides an opportunity for the youth to be gainfully employed and also learn the skills and work habits that are fundamental in the future course of their training and education. Job opportunities for this age group are limited in this area. The limitation of these opportunities is caused in part because this group does not have the skills or a work background that would enable them to qualify for even a mediocre job.

The program is planned so Jackson County and the state of Oregon would reap untold benefits in training its youth while protecting, preserving, and developing natural resources. It also provides an opportunity for youth to become more conscious of how wise utilization of these natural resources will affect the welfare and economy of Oregon for years to come.

On February 21, 1964, the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Commis-

sion, under the chairmanship of Laurance V. Espey, submitted to the Jackson County Budget Committee a proposal for a Jackson County Youth Work Program. Much study and planning was done by Mr. Espey using the highly successful Multnomah County "Oxbow Project" as a guideline.

Much discussion and evaluation ensued. It was decided to try a pilot program, using twenty boys, one supervisor, and one assistant. The sum of $9,135 was included in the parks and recreation department's budget and submitted to the people of Jackson County on June 11, 1964. The park department was given the authority to proceed with the project. It was decided that the best time to start the project was as soon as possible so that the boys would lose as little time as possible between school and work. Also, since the program was to last only nine weeks, the boys would be through in time for the local pear harvest or family vacations.

It was decided that this first youth work program should be kept relatively close to the high schools in the valley for several reasons:

- Time required for transportation.
- Ease of control and evaluation.
- The general public could observe.
- The area needed immediate attention because of overuse and no facilities.
- The project was small enough and the boys could see it finished and thereby gain pride in accomplishment.

The county had just such an area in Rogue Elk Recreation Area, which had been taken over from the Oregon State Game Commission. Plans were quickly prepared. On June 22, 1964, at 8:30 A.M., the bus arrived at the area and the Jackson County Youth Work Program began.

The twenty boys from the five high schools worked as one crew for nine weeks. A total of 788 days of work were performed. One boy left for California in the middle of the program, and was replaced. Three boys had to be discharged a week before the program ended, one for continued goldbricking and two because of disciplinary problems.

The biggest single cause of lost work was poison oak. Ten boys had to receive treatment. Only one accident was reported. One of the boys cut his leg with a machete, but not seriously. The flu accounted for some lost time. Altogether, forty-eight days out of a planned 897 days were lost due to sickness and accident. Another forty man-days were lost out of the total because of a serious fire.

The first week the crew was given instruction in fire fighting by the Oregon State Forestry Department. The whole crew was put on emergency call. On August 10, 1964, a serious fire broke out southwest of Medford. For two days the crew fought fire with the veterans. They helped bring it under control. Commendation was received from forester Curt Neshiem for the work the crew performed. The boys were paid the going wages for fire fighting by the state, $1.89 per hour. They each worked a total of 21½ hours in the two days. The first day everybody was excited about getting to fight a fire. By the end of the second day, everyone had had it and they were ready to go back to building parks.

EVALUATION. The real values of such a program may not be known until these youths have become adults. The boys learned good work habits, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of trust. They learned to work with others. They learned pride in workmanship and were justifiably proud of their accomplishments. Their whole attitude changed during the program and was reflected in their accomplishments. They learned to earn their own way.

NO RULE OF THUMB

WHEN A TOWN is not much older than its teenagers, there is no "establishment" to regiment thinking. Such is the case in the atomic-energy town of Deep River, Ontario, founded in 1944-1945 in Canada's bush country along the Ottawa River. Reports Deep River's recreation director, Jac A. Cropley, on programing for social activities for the adolescent, "It has been our experience that there is no rule-of-thumb organization that works perfectly year after year. It must change with the times. Over the years we have tried activities that were (a) chaperoned, (b) youth directed, (c) staff directed, (d) staff counseled, (e) parent counseled, (f) directed by parent council and teenage committee jointly, or by *ad hoc* teenage committees for

cial events. We have found that t
is no permanency to organization (
the staff), since this age group is
sient and critics often fail to appre
the fact that there is little basis
planning as compared with adult
ganizations: that the same capabl
incapable youngsters will not re
on committees for any length of t
In fact, just as things are going
or poorly, they get married, go awa
a university, go to work in the city
leave the community for some o
reason. The principle that youth
ganization and program is transient
impermanent must be accepted.

"Young people of the same age
not all want to do the same thing
congregate together; that they do
popular misconception. Where is
logic in defining this age group
varied interests as a 'teen town'
relegating them to a room with a s
drink bar and a jukebox? Surely i
insulting to the intelligence of yo
Young people, like adults, will gravi
to interests. It is these interests
must be offered and developed such
tennis, curling, dancing, cars, bo
water skiing, bowling, camping, tra
ing, swimming, and the like. Many
like to sit in a restaurant and hav
drink and a chat; some like to do
usual things that adults do in a so
evening in their own home. Young p
ple seem to be more exposed to
public and therefore more subject
criticism. In many cases, young pe
seem to be more socially skilled t
the adults who are most critical of th

"We have found that provision
specific activities is a better means
attracting and retaining the interest
young people. This helps to bridge
gap between youth and adulthood,
pecially where these activities can
under the aegis of an adult club. So
activities in the main are better ope
ed for the young people exclusively
in some cases they are embarrass
shy, and often resentful of any ov
adult intrusion. Social groups at
older age level, eighteen to twenty-t
seem more amenable to mingling
adult-sponsored activities, particul
if there is something of special inte

Continued on Page 3

NATURE CRAFTS . . . ON THE PLAYGROUND OR IN CAMP

ean Wolcott

EXPERIENCING the handling of nature materials is great delight for children. It helps them to adapt to their rroundings, heightens their sense of touch for textures, bservation of colors, forms, designs, et cetera (depending, great deal, of course, on the group leader's awareness and bility to guide and experiment). Inasmuch as everything we perience in life is a part of a much greater experience, it essential that young people have the opportunity to express eative urges in a positive, visible art or craft form. Today eative experience or lack thereof it is considered signifint to an individual's adjustment.

Learning and the creative process takes place in unforeseen uations and sometimes unrecognizable instances; therere, we, as creative leaders, have responsibility of great agnitude. What is taught to a child today (advertently or advertently) can influence his attitudes and living thirty ars hence, even for the rest of his life. (Is there any eater responsibility?)

One of the objectives of the following projects is to enurage the child to observe what is around him, in his every y world and playground surroundings, to gather, under pervision, appropriate nature items illustrative of beautil shapes and textures and to learn a few crafts he can do th them—*creatively*.

hings to Remember: Explain procedures, steps, or proc-ess and let the child take it from there. Don't impose lors, compositions, layouts, designs, or ideas on him. Let e child be free to use his own ideas and imagination. ildren use color expressively, not naturally as adults do. ey create from emotion, not from realistic judgements preconceived organized ideas.

ature Items Needed

For any of the following projects

aves Twigs Ferns Flowers Grasses Mosses

sic Supplies

alid paper (diazo)	Glass (5x7)
wsprint	Shortening
d newspapers	Block printing inks (water or oil)
meo stencil backings	Candle
ck printing paper	Plastic spray or fixative
ping paper	Concentrated ammonia
rdboard	Glass jar (½ gallon)
sking tape	Marbles

OZALID PRINTS

YOU WILL need a printing frame, diazo paper, sometimes called ozalid, and nature materials for the design. The me is made by binding, at one end, a piece of 5"-by-7" ss and piece of cardboard of equal size. Use masking e for this. Diazo papers usually come in a roll and must cut in a darkroom as is photographic paper. There are ee diazo papers—one to produce red prints, a second to oduce black, and the third, blue. Place the nature material selected items for the design to be printed and the diazo per between the glass and the cardboard with the sensitive side of the paper *up*. Expose the print, glass side out, to the sun for several minutes or until you have the desired print-color (approx. 15-25 seconds for the red; 20-25 seconds for blue and 40-50 seconds for black). Trial testing should be done first, experimenting with the papers to learn what timing will produce what shadings.

Cover the bottom of a half-gallon jar with marbles and fill with ammonia to the top of the marbles. Remove the print from the frame, roll into a cylinder, print-face *inside*, and place into the glass jar. The marbles will keep the print from coming in direct contact with the ammonia and the ammonia fumes will develop the print, bringing out the colors and setting them. Under-fuming produces pale prints: over-fuming, harsh and dark prints. Three to four minutes should produce the desired color. Always use a fresh supply of ammonia for each day's printing. *Developing should be done outside or in a well-ventilated room.*

OIL PRINTING

FOR THIS PROJECT you will need plenty of newspapers plus several old mimeograph stencil backings. The stencil backings are used as the palette slab because they will not soak up the printing ink readily. (You can use either a water or an oil base printing ink.)

- Put a dab of the printing ink on the stencil backing. About the size of a pea is the appropriate amount.
- Spread the ink out just slightly larger than the object or material you wish to print. (Make a spreader by using a wad of newspaper.) The ink should be spread evenly and not heavy.
- Place object to be printed on the inked paper. If a leaf, make certain the vein side is *down*.
- Place a piece of newspaper over the leaf or material to be printed.
- Rub thoroughly, getting every vein or marking covered with ink.
- Remove the top paper and lift leaf or material carefully, placing it on the printing paper.
- Cover with newspaper and making certain that the leaf or material doesn't move, rub thoroughly, every vein, marking and edge. Your print is completed.

When making additional prints, spread out the ink evenly, with the paper spreader, on the printing slab and proceed as above. When prints become too light add additional ink. VARIATIONS: interesting effects can be created by using more than one color, or by printing one or more similar or dissimilar objects on the same paper, deliberate use of various colors on the same paper, and using textured papers or fabrics.

Try these projects with some of your adult groups, too. It is always good to remember that "pigeon-holing" certain projects for particular age groups is not a wise rule to follow. Projects should be determined by individual or group interest, not by specific chronological breakdowns. (I recently observed institutionalized octogenarians making leaf prints.) If you wish, they can be closely related to your nature program.

All papers and supplies that cannot be found in your area are available from the Eugene Dietzgen Company, 50 West 44th Street, New York 10036.

SS WOLCOTT, *former program director with institutionaed children, is now on the* RECREATION *Magazine staff.*

The projects above are from The Leader's Guide To Nature-Oriented Activities *by Betty van der Smissen and Oswald H. Goering. The Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa. Pp. 210. Spiral bound. $2.95. (Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011) We recommend it highly!*

PROGRAM

PÉTANQUE COMES WEST

An ancient game migrates to the New World

John W. Metcalfe, National Secretary, Pan American Pétanque Association

PÈTANQUE (*pronounced pay-tonk*), an outdoor or indoor type of bowling, derives its name from a French Provencal expression *les pes tanqués*, which means "the feet together"—one of the basic rules of play.

Pétanque entered the sporting scene in France at the turn of this century, as an easier, shorter, simpler version of a more difficult, more complicated bowling game *(jeu de boules)* played on the continent for centuries. This game had spread, in various forms, hither and thither: to the British Isles, as bowling on the green; to the Dutch and Germans as *Kegelnspiel;* and thence to our shores as alley bowling, or tenpins.

To the International Pétanque Federation, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, now belong nearly a score of nations. In 1965, the IPF will again stage a world championship meeting, to be held in Madrid, Spain, this fall.

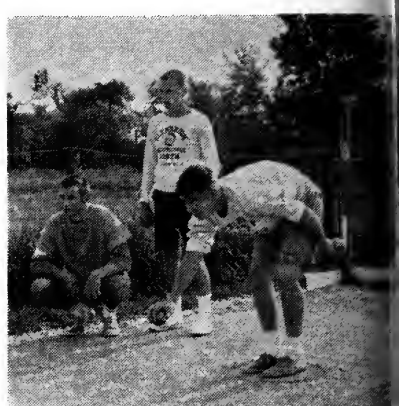
France, via *La Fédération Francaise de Pétanque* at Marseilles, continues to be rulemaker for the world. From spring through fall, France is the scene of a caravanserai of village, town, city, regional and provincial contests leading up to a three-day grand national.

While there have long been some pétanquers in the U.S., it was not until 1959 that an American organization was formed. It was then that Jean Bontemps, a former French resistance fighter, and his wife Paulette decided the U.S. could use pétanque. Mr. Bontemps proceeded to launch a one-man campaign. Today, he heads the Pan American Pétanque Association and is vice-president for the U.S. in the International Federation. There are now regional chapters and pétanque clubs in more than a dozen states, branches in Canada and Mexico, even American outposts in North Africa.

PÉTANQUE variously resembles several other "national" games: American horseshoes, Scottish and Canadian curling, and, of course, Italian boccie and English lawn bowls. A missile is aimed to reach a target position rather than, as in tenpins, to knock down the target itself, and points are scored according to how close these missiles come to the target. It follows that the player or team whose missile comes closest, or who prevents the adversary's from coming closest, or who, best of all, achieves both tactics is the one that scores the most points.

Pétanque requires no elaborate equipment or facility. Essentially and literally, this game can be played anywhere, in any season, in any garb, by any age, by any number, by either sex. The expenditure for basic equipment—perhaps once every decade—comes to as little as four or five dollars, since this basic equipment consists simply of two essentials: the missiles (a pair of them) and the target. In pétanque, the missile is a metal ball, and the target position is pinpointed by a smaller, wooden jackball. The metal ball is hollow and made of hard Swedish steel (less often, of bronze) tempered, treated, machined, and precision-balanced; plated with zinc or chrome or a special steel; engraved in a pattern of scribe lines for "grip" and "English"; stamped with numbers, initials, symbols, et cetera, for identification. The weight of this bowling ball, or *boule*, cannot exceed 1¾ pounds: its diameter cannot be more than 3⅛ inches nor should be much less than 2¾ inches. For children, however, special lightweights are made weighing only about a pound and measuring 2½ inches. The jack is usua hardwood, in natural finish, its perm sible range of diameter being betwe one and 1⅜ inches. These are all re lation specifications *(1964 offic rules)*. Always try to bowl with t same balls, preferably your own.

Player in delivery ring, feet toget flat on ground, ready to bowl. O balls nearby are for subsequent bowl



Doubles match. First bowler has tos out the jack, is about to "point" first ball. Note the underhand deliv

Out comes the tape measure! Good keep one handy as frequently the b can be nearly equidistant to the ja

The four major manufacturers of t equipment—and of accessories such carrying bags, fitted cases, et cetera are all based in France, but their pr ucts are readily and reasonably av able through the Pan American Pét que Association, c/o Metcalfe, 4 Greenacre Drive, Northbrook, Illin 60062. A pair of pétanque balls p

k, for instance, may be had for any-
re between $4 and $13, there being
e seven grades of toughness, finish,
nce, et cetera.

nce armed with his essentials, the
nque player can pursue his pleasure
t and day and almost wherever and
never he chooses: on hard soil, a
, the backyard, sandy beach, gravel
eway, macadam road, asphalt park-
lot, a clearing in the park, roadside
ic area, in his basement or garage
layroom, and even, with care and
ion, on his living-room carpet.

he only set rule is the distance range
lay. Between the delivery point of
bowler and the target position of
jack, the distance must not be less
sixteen feet nor more than thirty-
e feet—an exception to the latter
g when a bowled ball accidenally
ntentionally moves the jackball be-
d this maximum limit, which is
al" and permits play to proceed.

étanque is a contest between two
s. In regulation play, the number
players on a side can be one
igles), two (doubles), or three
les); in social play, however, teams
number as many as four, five, or six.
ingles, each player bowls either
e or four balls (according to pre-
ement), and in doubles, either two
ree balls apiece. In teams larger
these, each player bowls only two
l. Where an odd number of players
volved, say three to five, it is less unwieldly and clumsy to still play in two opposing teams: with three, for instance, one playing with four or six balls against the other two with two or three balls apiece—and all taking turns, if so wished, as the "loner" against the pair.

Deliver the ball with knees slightly bent and body leaning a bit forward at the hips; left arm (for a right-hander) serving to balance; right arm slightly bent at the elbow during the swing, then fully extended almost along aiming line-of-sight at the moment of releasing the ball. The ball is released "under the hand" to give back-spin and better accuracy.

The object of the game is for a player or team to roll, bounce, loft, lob, ricochet, or otherwise deliver the balls so that as many as possible will come to rest closer to the jackball than any of the adversary's, and by so doing will count for points.

By now it is evident that there are *two main tactical methods of play:* to bowl in a closest counter to the jack, which is "to point," and "to shoot," which is to bowl away the adversary's closest counter or counters. Much of the game's interest comes from the interplay and strategic use of these offensive and defensive moves.

For illustration, let's invent two three-man teams, "A" and "X," and follow them through a few typical segments of play in a game of pétanque:

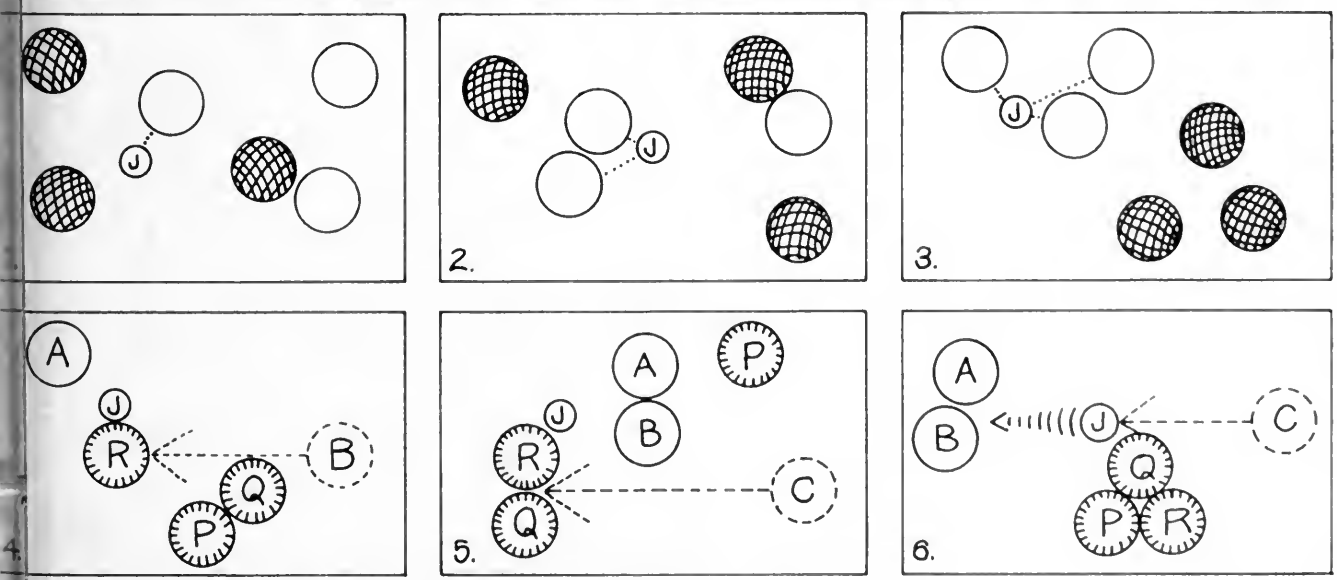
THE START: By toss of a coin, Team A is elected to lead off. Bowler A-1 chooses a point of delivery, and then marks on the ground, with his foot or a stick or a piece of chalk, a "delivery circle" or "ring" between sixteen and twenty inches across. This will be the point from which each bowler on each side must bowl every ball during this first "inning"—feet together and flat on the ground within the ring. Standing in the ring, A-1 tosses out the jackball in whatever direction he chooses, so that it comes to rest at least 16 feet but not more than 33 feet away (if he misses or exceeds these limits, he must try again), and he then proceeds to bowl his first ball.

Next, the X team's lead-off player bowls his first ball, and it ends up closer than A-1's. A-1 then bowls again to try to recapture "closest" position, but his second ball fails to do so, and so his teammate A-2 must try. With his first ball, A-2 also fails, but gets his second in as a "counter."

X-1 then bowls his second ball but fails; X-2, however, sneaks his first ball into very close position. (At this juncture, Team A has two balls left, both A-3's; Team X has three left—X-2's second and X-3's pair.)

Bowler A-3 (the anchor man is usually the captain or "brains" of a team) now decides to knock away the opponents' "counter" ball. Taking aim, he "shoots" his first ball at full volley and

e typical instances of point scoring and when to shoot. the jack ball; black balls, one team and white another. gure #1, white scores 1 point. Figure #2, white scores ints. Figure #3, white has scored all 3 points. Figure s an example of strategy play. By shooting away R, white core with A. In #5, by caroming away both R and Q with a pocket hit by C ball, white can score with A. In #6, gently hitting the jack ball forward as indicated, white can score his A and B for 2 points. This maneuver calls for precise skill since white must loft his C ball high, thus moving J far enough ahead to score 2 points. Pushing J too hard would cause it to bounce back to black again.



makes a direct hit on the offending ball, removing it from scoring position. His ball, meanwhile, also ricochets out of play, but his teammate A-2's ball has been left once again as the closest counter . . . and once again, it is up to Team X to retake the advantage.

With his second ball, however, X-2 fails to "point" closer. Next, X-3, trying in his turn to shoot away the winning A ball, misses both times. At this stage, Team X has bowled all its balls; Team A already has one "closest" ball for one point; and A-3 still has one ball left to bowl. The latter, sighting carefully since there are now eleven balls surrounding the jack at varying distances, manages to nudge his second ball in as another closer counter. At the end of this first "inning," then, A has two of its balls closer to the jack than any of X's—and thus the score is A:2, X:0.

SECOND INNING: As winner of the preceding inning, Team A again leads off in the second inning, with A-1 marking the circle, tossing out the jack, and bowling the first ball—which this time comes to rest far short. With his first ball, X-1 points a "toucher"—right up against the jack. Team A then uses up all five of its remaining balls trying to shoot this toucher away or to get in, as protective defense, at least a fairly close ball. And now Team X, with one winning point already assured, can try to make hay with its remaining five balls—and manages with care to roll four of them in closer than any of Team A. At the end of Inning 2, the score: A:2; X:5.

GAME: So it continues, through however many innings are necessary, until one team has scored thirteen points, which is "Game." In regulation play, a meeting between two teams normally consists of three successive games, the first two to thirteen points, the latter (as often happens, the tie-breaker) to fifteen points. After the first game in a series, the lead-off team of the next is the one that has lost the preceding game. In social play, game score of nine or eleven or twenty-one points may be preagreed, and often is (for some traditional but untraceable reason, whatever the number, it should be "odd").

A LONG-PRACTICED and proven champion at shooting should be able not only to bang away an offending ball eight or nine times out of every ten tries, but also to have his own striking ball, in a perfect hit, remain precisely "glued" in its place. Another tactical feat of a shooter is to deliberately aim so as to move the jackball itself—forward, backward, or sideways—so that it instantly converts balls already bowled into point-counters.

In theory and in perfect practice, a good three-man team comprises a pointer, who is its offense; a shooter, who is its defense when needed; and a captain, who may also be pointer or shooter or moderately good at both, whose main function is to be a strate able to direct his team's play to best of its ability.

In just about any phase of pétan some form of moderate, healthy, n strenuous exercise is involved: walki throwing, bending, stretching, bala ing, lifting. In only three long games, a player may walk nearl mile, punctuated at fairly regular tervals (perhaps as many as seve five of them) by his picking up then throwing a metal ball weigh nearly two pounds. Yet this exerc while not undertaxing for even most spirited eighteen-year-old, is no means overtaxing for an eight- or eighty-year-old. Therefore, it is a sp did family game involving all gene tions.

Try your hand at pétanque. You find out the many reasons why simple game attracts some forty mill Frenchmen, Italians, Swiss, Belgia Spaniards, Dutch, Germans, Mor cans, Algerians, Tunisians, Luxe bourgers, Japanese, Mexicans, Ca dians, and Americans, and innumera others! #

• Another ancient game, tawlla, l played in the Middle East, will be d cribed in a fall issue. For more on cient games, see "Traveling Vegeta and Other Games," Recreation, Feb ary 1962; "Small Seats for Sm Boys," (philosophy of games), Oc ber 1962; "Big Game Hunt," M 1960; and "Game of Kwat P'ai," S tember 1959.—Ed.

A Friend in Need

Continued from Page 268

we can restore enough of their purity to make them a worthwhile asset for richer living.

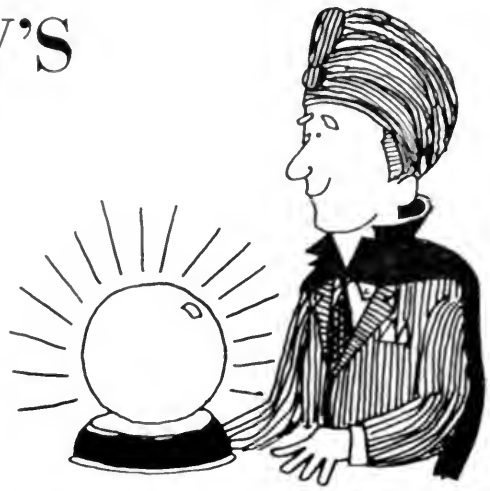
AS CUSTODIANS of the gifts of God's creation, recreation and park administrators should be vitally concerned about helping children of today grow up knowing and appreciating the beauty of their natural environment—beauty that depends to a large extent on clear streams, lakes, and coastal waters. We are in a strategic position to give real help to the important task of educating the public, and to achieving a goal of more, and safer waters for water recreation.

Let us, therefore, enthusiastically join with conservationists, foresters, architects, landscape architects, city planners, engineers, and all concerned citizens throughout the nation to solve the problem of increasing pollution of our water courses. Just as the farmer returns to the soil those ments his crops remove, we must return clean water to earth—to the land that gives us life.

In the past when we realized that there might be an to nature's wealth we found ways to use these resour more wisely. When man feels a need, he finds a way. Wh are some of these evidences of accomplishment? In N England we see terraced hillsides. Rotation and stripcr ping abound in Georgia and Alabama, contour farmi throughout the south. Selective timber-cutting is found Michigan and Oregon. Acres of seedlings grow on slopes of the Rockies and the Appalachians. Wildlife fi sanctuary in Louisiana and Colorado. Many streams running clear again, unpolluted by either the soil of the ea or the waste from man's cities.

We have made a good start; but now let us move ahe and assume premanently the role of conserver and wise u of nature's resources. The choice is ours. We must act so Tomorrow may be too late! #

PLANNING TOMORROW'S PARKS



m we afford to stake our rofessional status on present ark facilities?

nald F. Paige

HOW LONG has it been since you have dusted off your crystal ball and attempted to visualize what morrow's park will be like? Invariably, I see two distinctly different images. The first image takes form with conventional facilities, haphazardly placed within a bounded area, with possibly some individual units boasting "second-thought" colors, forms, or materials in a weak attempt at simulating so-called "modern design."

The second image is not quite as clear. It projects a hazy, but fascinating area involving unfamiliar, yet attractive designs of space. Colors, forms, and masses are identified in terms of function, use, and application, with maximum emphasis placed on developing the ideal atmosphere or "backdrop" for wholesome leisure-time experience.

Which image shall it be? The answer lies with the type of leadership and guidance available to the communities of today. The answer lies with us, the park and recreation professionals. If we continue to meet this problem with apathy and uncertainty—if we confuse this challenge with excuses, false jealousies and prejudices, we can never reach this "ideal" in park design.

Unfortunately, the majority of us still labor with everyday problems, emphasizing complicated and involved programs and allowing our facilities to grow "in spite" of us, rather than because of us. Except for a few isolated instances, there has been little improvement in the field of park design since Olmsted laid out Central Park in New York City before the turn of the century. Is this good? Is it healthy? What if the educators were still providing the same type school plans typical of the 1890 era? Can we afford to stake our reputation, our professional status—our very being—on the park facilities available today? Even though some of us would like to think of programs as our sustenance, the park is still our "plant," and it stands continually in the public eye as the symbol of our profession.

WHAT CAN WE DO to improve this situation? The answer lies in the development of an effective planning program. It is granted that the planning function alone cannot provide the magical cure for all the ills of the profession. However, a comprehensive planning effort by administrators and officials at all levels would do much to counteract the apathy and conservative obstructionism that vitally affects the efficiency of our program. I wish to differentiate between the term *planning* as used in this context and the *design*. Design is the physical arrangement of materials to produce a functional structure or facility. Planning is the practical arrangement of people and services to produce the organization, support, and talent necessary to effect the ultimate design.

We have only to look at the majority of park facilities throughout the country today to recognize some of the common pitfalls affecting the proper design of those facilities. The "Irishman's shanty" appearance of many recreation areas is usually caused by piecemeal additions of individual units without first ascertaining the basic elements of design, such as inter-relationships, function, architectural style, landscaping, circulation, transition zones, and color applications. How many of us have located a baseball backstop on a new piece of ground to service a volunteer youth program, using the most level portion of the site as our only guide to its location? Or possibly, the water meter was located at a particular corner and we only had enough pipe on hand to extend the sprinkler system to a certain location? Or, the people living next to the park objected to the noise and we located the ball diamond on the opposite side of the park. Or possibly, the kids had already started playing ball and we merely put the backstop in back of their home plate.

Today, the park and recreation professional is facing the greatest challenge of his short history. Not only must he provide the leadership and guidance for constructing a comprehensive and ever-increasing program to fill the recreation needs of his individual community, but he must also assume the leadership in development of adequate and useful recreation areas and facilities. The old adage "Too Little, Too Late" could well be applied to the current status of park properties.

The types of property and their location in the community are too often dictated by factors other than sound recreation planning, and the areas that are acquired are seldom large enough to accommodate the comprehensive facilities needed. Increasing costs of maintenance and operation, the ever-changing program content, as well as the prevalent trend in private and commercial ar-

R. PAIGE *is parks superintendent for e Department of Parks and Recrea-n, Los Angeles County, California.*
is material was presented at the 16th nual California and Pacific South-st Recreation and Park Conference.

chitecture, which graphically illustrates the public demand for attractive areas and facilities, are only a few of the conditions that demand from us proper planning and design of all park areas.

RECREATION AREAS which are poorly designed or carelessly developed and maintained, invariably fail to perform their intended functions and cannot possibly produce a satisfactory return on investment. This fact not only impairs the effectiveness of the recreation program, but what is often more important, this condition will influence and discourage the support of the public, the elected officials and administrative heads for the provision of additional facilities and services.

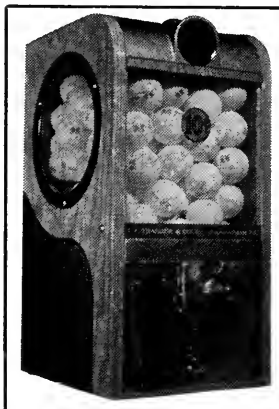
Another common pitfall is the lack of complete understanding between the professional designers, elected officials, and recreation administrators. Factors relative to engineering limitations, compatibility of design features, inter-relationship of structural units are not necessarily familiar terms to the park and recreation professional. Public acceptance, group pressure, inadequate financing, the responsibility for increases of maintenance and operation costs, or the problem of programing, supervision and housekeeping cannot always be discussed on common ground with the professional designer.

Very often decisions are made relative to the type of construction, its layout, the materials, colors, style, orientation, or structural design by per not trained in this particular field. often colors are determined by the p ing foreman or contractor, back specified by the salesman, or ground equipment chosen by spon of the local "playgrounds-for-child program.

Let us make maximum use of the t nicians available. The architects, landscape architects, the engineers, city planners—all have a vital rol the development of new and unu park structures. It is our job to ordinate, to interpret needs, to edu the public to offer constructive c cism, and to broaden our outlook to compass future horizons.

THE RESPONSIBILITY for guiding development of useful and att tive recreation areas and facilities n be assumed by the recreation admi trators. Park and recreation lead must identify fully the recreation val of the areas under their control must also recognize the potentiali for recreation in other properties t may be acquired. Park design is longer an avocation; it is a profess in its own right. Unfortunately, the g eral public, and too often our elec and appointed officials, seem to beli in the "transfer of education" theo This theory implies that if a person an authority in one area, he theref *must* be competent in areas remov from his particular scope of activi As park and recreation professiona let us not fall into this very inviti trap. Let us recognize our talents a also our *lack* of talent in the more te nical aspects of the design function.

The administrator must assume responsibility of coordinating the te nical "know-how" of the city plann the architect, the landcape architect, engineer, and the recreation planner an effort to provide the best possi park facilities. Coordinated planni can only result in more functional reation areas and facilities, a better a more comprehensive program, and better community in which to live.



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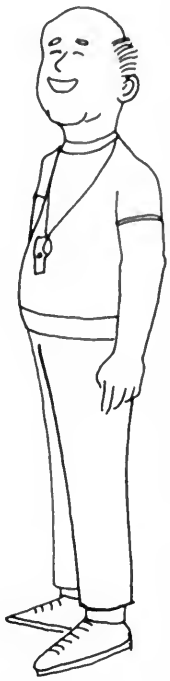
PROFILE OF A SWIMMING POOL MANAGER



William G. Riordan

THAT MIDDLE-AGED, potbellied man in the clean T-shirt, white ducks, and sandals is the key functionary at all organized swimming facilities. He is the pool manager, and his partially bald, well-tanned head got that way from the burdens of his office. The effectiveness of the swimming program revolves around this aquatic executive. He usually comes from an athletic background (although an expert swimmer is not automatically a fine manager) and often possesses training in physical education. Principal ingredients of his success are an innate ability to get along with people and a profound understanding of the hazards associated with swimming where fun seekers are likely to forget rules of safety and survival.

The skillful manager is a multifarious figure. He is a lifeguard, carpenter, painter, sanitary engineer, and administrator. He may be a boy-girl counselor, parent confidant, and frequently an arbiter in the quarrels and differences of youth. When gala occasions are planned, the successful pool director assumes a role of weather prophet and, as these social events are conducted, this meteorological master controls winds, rain, and water temperature.

While it is recommended that the swimming pool monarch should not be burdened with simple, routine duties, he often finds himself patrolling the premises for stray cigarette filters, cast-off candy wrappers, and smuggled but forgotten suntan lotions, for among cardinal rules of his kingdom is good housekeeping. Sometimes he is policeman enforcing traffic rules for swimmers, divers, and those who forget and run on slippery decks. Oftentimes he is a detective tracking down errant thieves who have lifted bracelets, pants, panties, and swim caps.

This man wearing the sun helmet and whistle is teacher, hero, ogre, and warden. On paydays he is blessed by the lifeguards, but more often they deem him a demanding, dogmatic taskmaster, admitting, however, that he is a conscientious guardian of public lives. To the nursery set in the wading pool he is Santa Claus with a pack full of joyful play activities, but at times it would appear that he is chief babysitter for unappreciated or unwanted children. Teenagers regard him as they do their school principal—a spoiler who does not understand the methods and techniques of having fun. Very often the manager is equally unpopular with the interscholastic coach because the pool is *verboten* as a farm operation for the high-school swim team.

Among the practical arts applied by the proficient aquatic authority are those of landscaper, repairman, and filtration expert. When obnoxious algae multiply, he is both alchemist and high priest dispensing magic formulas, praying the water clears and toxic conditions do not develop. If admission tickets are sold, the pool chief is auditor and banker, and, when shortages occur, bondsman. He is an articulate conversationalist or stoically uncommunicative depending on the pool load, political status of his companion, or the attractiveness of the other party if a member of the distaff.

Despite the numerous burdens, variety of skills required, and bewildering challenges of the job, the pool manager enjoys his labors because he is in the swim of things! #

WILLIAM G. RIORDAN *is associate professor of physical education at Eastern Illinois University. For eleven summers he was swimming pool manager of the Acacia Country Club in Cleveland, Ohio.*

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

CALIFORNIA. Dedication of the $900,000 Venice Fishing Pier in Los Angeles took place on February 27. The 3,100-foot-long pier was financed with matching funds from the California State Wildlife Conservation Board and the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. Built to meet the needs of the sports fisherman, it spans from the beachhead into open waters, ending in a 120-foot-diameter fishing platform. The pier has twelve individual fishing stations and stands twenty-seven feet above the low water line. The facility is equipped with sanitary stations, and ample parking space at the shore end of the pier.

MICHIGAN. An organization known as the Michigan Association of Rural Recreation Enterprises was formed recently to promote the conversion of farmlands to tourist resorts and recreation areas. Association Chairman John Bintz said "there are pitfalls" in dealing with the public, but the association can help by organizing a library of references on how to start a campsite, or how to set up a fishing area and so on. Governor George Romney has asserted there is a need for expanded state farm facilities. Mr. Bintz said farmers have the land and they often have land near urban areas. It was pointed out that with farm prices declining, sources of additional income for farmers become more and more attractive. Recreation conversion even offers a chance to make money on land which is unproductive with food crops. Some aims of the association are:

- To foster and maintain high standards in recreation facilities and services; encourage and promote adequate programs of education and training for rural recreation entrepreneurs.
- Cooperate with all international, national and state professional and service organizations and governmental agencies for similar or related objectives; and to produce publications for dissemination of information concerning the activities and interests of the association.

MINNESOTA. Sale of a $5,000,000 bond issue for acquisition of land for recreation purposes was authorized by the Hennepin County Park Reserve District. The 1 State Legislature authorized the county park district sell up to $8,000,000 worth of bonds. Last year the distr board sold the first $3,000,000 in bonds.

Under present conditions, suburban Hennepin Cou would be obligated to pay off the bonds. However, if M neapolis becomes a part of the park reserve district would assume its proportionate share of the bonds. Bef Minneapolis could do this, it would have to have the proval of the City Council and the district's board.

MISSOURI. Visitors to Missouri state parks and hist sites totaled a record 9,492,448 persons last year, accord to State Parks Director Lee C. Fine, who says there w 755,860 more visitors in 1964 than in 1963. If this p centage of increase continues, Mr. Fine declares, there be more than 10,000,000 visitors this year.

OHIO. A $100,000,000 plan to develop Ohio's full poten of outdoor resources over the next six years was announ recently by Director Fred E. Morr of the State Natural sources Department. The plan, as worked out by the Stan Engineering Company of Cleveland, calls for improveme in all state parks, wildlife areas, state forests, watercr facility improvements, and reclamation of lands. Funds be used include $25,000,000 from the $250,000,000 bo issue approved by Ohio voters last May; $30,000,000 bonds to be submitted to the voters next May; $12,000,0 in waterway safety funds; $1,000,000 from wildlife fun $4,500,000 out of highway funds for park roads; $4,000,0 from general revenue and fee accounts, such as docks, c cessions, leases, and rentals; and $29,000,000 from fede land and water conservation funds.

PENNSYLVANIA. A formula under which $20,000,0 would be allocated to 451 municipalities and counties see ing to participate in Pennsylvania's Project 70 land acq sition program has been announced by the State Commer Department's Bureau of Community Development. The B reau said that under the formula about three quarters the applicants seeking grants of $25,000 or less could recei $8,500,000, leaving a balance of $11,500,000 for muni palities and counties seeking grants of $50,000 or more. T $20,000,000 is part of a $70,000,000 fund authorized by t voters in approving a state constitutional amendment November 1963.

The purpose of the law is to permit municipalities, cou ties, and the state to acquire undeveloped land to be aside and converted into parks and recreation area to pr serve "green belts" threatened by urban growth and co sumption of land by residential and industrial expansio Under the act, the state provides fifty percent of the proje cost with the municipalities or counties providing the oth half. The $50,000,000 balance of the $70,000,000 fund reserved for state parks, with $4,000,000 to be used by t State Department of Forests and Waters and $10,000,0 divided between the State Game and Fish Commissions f game and fishing reserves.

Putting Jarrah Wood to the Test

ert Howard

OR SOME TIME the Department of Recreation and Parks in White Plains, New York, has been experimenting with various types of wood in order to find something that would be almost vandalproof. Since the department is responsible for over two hundred benches located throughout the city, weekly checks are necessary to have some benches replaced and some repaired. This is a never-ending responsibility because of wooden slats breaking, splitting, being cut and chipped by vandals, and not withstanding the weather. Subsequently, because of the constant repair, loss of manhours, and expense of replacements, new methods and materials were mandatory.

Tests and experiments began on all types and sizes of wood. Oak, Western pine and redwood were tried on outside benches and placed in the same locations for the same period of time. Some of the benches consist of 1″-by-3″ slats, others 2″-by-4″ slats, some with 2″-by-6″ planks, and for special areas, 3″-by-6″ planks are used. Also, included were portable bleachers which are 2″-by-10″ planks. The results of the test were not totally conclusive. Oak was strong but it needs to be painted and maintained. Fir is good but also needs painting and maintenance and, under pressure, will bend. Redwood needs very little maintenance but does not prevent the vandals from initialing or breaking it. The smaller sizes, of course, are more vulnerable than the 2″-by-4″ or 2″-by-6″ planks.

More recently we have discovered a different kind of wood: jarrah, a dark-reddish-brown wood, taken from the jarrah tree grown in Western Australia. It is imported into this country and has many wide uses. The wood is, undoubtedly, one of the most durable you can use. It is highly resistant to weather, needs no creosote or preserving salts, and is very close to *vandalproof*. It has great strength and can withstand tremendous pressure.

Testing jarrah wood for flammability.

After discovering this wood, we discussed its properties and uses with a qualified representative. A sample length of wood was sent to us and we made the following tests with a 2″-by-6″-by-7′ length of jarrah:

Test: The wood was subjected to the flame of a welding torch for three minutes. The flame was only an inch away from the wood.

Result: Wood did not burn completely, only charred slightly, and the heat of the flame did not penetrate through the two-inch thickness of jarrah.

Test: A hole was drilled into the jarrah board with a high-speed drill press, using a half-inch bit.

Result: The wood can be drilled, but only with high-speed drills. Any kind of slow-speed drill used on this wood would possibly result in the burning and dulling of the bit.

Test: Nails of all sizes, including 6″-by-$\frac{1}{2}$″ small spikes were hammered into the wood.

Result: Not even the spikes penetrated more than half an inch before bending or breaking. Wood is very difficult to nail. Holes must be drilled and secured by nuts and bolts.

Test: All types of saws were used in an attempt to see if the wood could be cut.

Result: The wood can be cut by saw, but hand cutting is very difficult. With a power saw, a smooth and good cut can be made without any difficulty.

Test: A newly sharpened axe was used to see if the wood could be chopped.

Result: You can chop this wood but it is very hard to make any cut unless great strength and a sharp edge are used. It will not split when being chopped, nor does it splinter.

Test: Weights were placed on the plank and the small cub tractor was driven onto the wood.

Result: The strength of this board is tremendous. Over a ton was placed on one plank, at one time, over a five-foot suspension and it did not even bend.

We feel, because of the strength and durability of jarrah, it would be expedient for us to convert all of our benches and bleachers to this type of wood. There would be no painting; it would be virtually maintenance free; and life expectancy would be much greater than other woods. The initial purchase may cost a penny or two more per lineal foot but over a period of time, in repair work alone, jarrah would be much more economical. By doing this, expenditures would be the same, considering not buying paint and saving on manhours for repair and replacement.

For anyone who is responsible for benches, bleachers, or any type of facility that uses wood, it would be beneficial to investigate the possibilities of using jarrah. More information can be obtained by writing to Greenheart Demerara, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 10017.#

HOWARD *is assistant superintendent of parks and maintenance for the White Plains, New York, Department of Recreation and Parks*

EVERY LITTER BIT HURTS

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

Published as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council.

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Beautifying Washington Parks

COPIES of a new brochure outlining action programs designed to "restore, develop, and protect" Washington's landscape were presented to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson recently. The strikingly attractive brochure, prepared by the National Capital Region of the National Park Service, was presented to Mrs. Johnson and her Committee for Beautification of the National Capital by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on behalf of National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Entitled *National Capital Landscape*, the publication contains the National Capital Region's plans for making Washington more beautiful, meaningful and liveable. Envisioning the nation's capital as "A City of Flowers," the Park Service proposes plans for floral displays in 116 new park areas in accord with the First Lady's statement that "masses of flowers ought to be planted where masses of people see them." As a result of beautifying Washington's parklands, it is hoped that private individuals and organizations will make their own contributions of floral beauty to the city.

Faust is remembered for raising the devil but recreation's John W. Faust will remembered for "raising" and counseling a whole generation of recreation lead Mr. Faust, who retired as a National Recreation Association district representat in 1956, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday and the city of East Orange, N Jersey, celebrated the occasion by dedicating a pin oak tree in his honor in ne developed Lincoln E. Rowley Park. Mr. Faust has been a member and former pr dent of the City's Board of Recreation Commissioners for fourteen years. Sho at the dedication of the Faust oak are (left to right) East Orange Mayor James Kelly, Jr., Mr. Faust, Mrs. Faust, and two of the twenty-four Faust grandchildr Nancy Faust and Louis Faust III. The youngsters unveiled the plaque in honor their grandfather. The citation read: "This tree is dedicated as a living tribute John W. Faust with sincere appreciation for his untiring effort and contributi to the advancement of recreation East Orange as a recreation commissioner si 1952 and for his distinguished service throughout the nation since 1927."

Canoe Area Rules

CONTROLS on the million-acre "canoe area" within the Superior National Forest, on the Minnesota-Ontario border, are being tightened by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Secretary Orville L. Freeman announced in a press interview that this is to protect the wilderness aspect of the area and will include the reservation of some lakes for canoes exclusively and the limiting of the use of power boats on others. Lakes will be zoned for these purposes. A special citizens committee Secretary Freeman appointed last spring recommended that the goal be preservation of the area as the white man first saw it. Secretary Freeman also announced recently that he will nearly double the land area where timber cutting is forbidden in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Outside of that timber cutting will continue, but subject to "strict protection of recreation value."

Student Project for Pool

SPRINGFIELD College students, educated for responsible roles in community organization and leadership and including many recreation majors, are going all out to raise money for a new swimming pool. In March they set up a "Command Post" in Beveridge Center, the all-college activity center on the campus. This post was planned to function as the heart of logistics for the special project, manned by volunteer students who charted their operation like a general charts a battle plan.

In the large room they placed maps of the area, a battery of four telephones, charts for incoming calls, verifications and replies, a special section for tools needed on cleanup projects, a transportation section, and various mimeographed forms for a constant check on the unusual operation. Volunte manned a battery of telephones, to ceive calls from Greater Springfield r idents reserving work teams for an ea April Work Week. They are bei helped in their money-raising activit by the famous entertainer, Art Linkl ter, a college trustee. Instead of aski for funds the student teams will working for them. Already over th hundred work projects have been lin up.

All America Cities

RECREATION developments, anti-p lution campaigns, and urban newal played a prominent part in w ning eleven cities the designation All America City for 1964. Each ye *Look* Magazine and the National Mun ipal League honor eleven cities becau their citizens acted to solve commun problems. This year's winners include

Green Bay, Wisconsin, which battled water and air and water pollution . . . and won. No longer do factories spew forth smoke and ash. No longer do paper manufacturers pour chemicals into the rivers.

Hazelton, Pennsylvania, which not only developed an industrial park to combat poverty in this Apalachia city but also cleared and developed a new 15-acre city park with volunteer labor.

Keene, New Hampshire, which not only converted an old armory into a fine recreation center but offers a New England vacation with Keene families to big-city children, foreign students, and United Nations diplomats.

Bluefield, West Virginia, which built a mountaintop resort complex to attract tourists and combat local poverty.

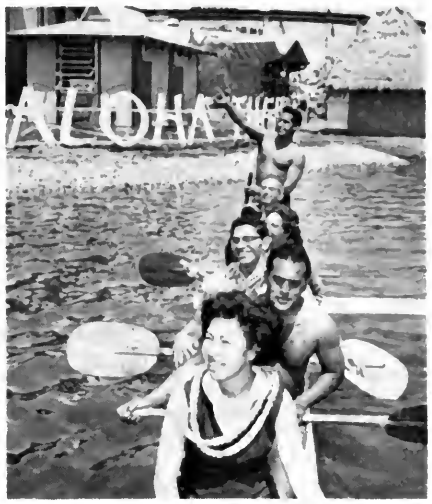
Columbia, South Carolina, which saved a famous mansion and is developing a historical park around it.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, which raised a $1,000,000 for the North Carolina School of the Arts, set up programs for school dropouts and the handicapped, and developed a nature center.

Nues, Illinois, which passed a referendum for a 52-acre park, community center library, and village hall.

Munch a Mango

AN ANCIENT Hawaiian village is reproduced at the New York World's Fair. Lovely, soft-eyed maidens and bronze-brown beach boys from our Aloha State put on Hawaiian and All-Polynesian songs and dances. The program includes development of the hula, songs of Samoa, drums of Tonga, fast rhythms of Tahiti, and the always popular onstage hula lesson. There is also a giant color-screen show. You can munch a mango—or another of the tropical fruits provided—and watch "Hands of Fire" in the Aloha theatre. Surfboard enthusiasts, be sure to see the beautiful film *Surfing on the Sea*. The executive officer and gracious host of the Hawaiian exhibit is James K. Kealoha, who was first Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii. The Hawaiian village show was developed at the Polynesian Cultural Center in Laie, a cultural project of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints (*see*



A taste of Hawaii at the Fair

RECREATION, *December 1963, Page 441*).

Authentic Polynesian dances are also performed at the World's Fair Polynesian Pavilion by high-school students from American Samoa who learn the traditional dances as part of their curriculum. The group selected to come to the fair was chosen on the basis of dancing skill and academic standing.

Citizen Action Needed in New York

THE GREAT NEED for a recreation department in New York City has again been discussed, this time at an all-day annual conference of the Planning Department, School of Architecture, Pratt Institute in that city. The topic as announced in the printed program was "Parks in New York City's Future." Additional sponsors were: Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York; New York Metropolitan Chapter, American Institute of Planners; and the Regional Plan Association. The National Recreation Association was among the cosponsors.

It was agreed at the conference, among other things, that a recreation department is greatly needed by the city, but there seems to be some confusion among local organizations as to how to undertake getting it. Public recreation programs and facilities in the city are now provided by numerous departments, especially the park department, board of education, and welfare department. It was suggested that the city planning commission and the city administration should be pressured. Mrs. Carol Greitzer, vice-president of the Council for Parks and Playgrounds, held that what New York needs is a citizens' committee, and a central place where citizens and city officials can sit down together and discuss needs. She stated that local groups have been prodding the city park department, but the latter has *resisted* the approaches of the people rather than inviting them.

Thomas Van Sant, assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Community Education, suggested that if you want to do something *now* for recreation and parks, you can appear at public hearings and let the authorities know that your group is concerned. He said that the board of education works with many local groups.

Conrad Wirth, former director of the National Park Service and now consultant to Laurance Rockefeller, said that what we need in New York is a *series* of recreation spaces, and more people watching places. "Certainly the land is valuable," he said, "but what about the value we place on human beings?

"I suggest every fifth block be set aside in our cities, all buildings be removed from it, and turned into a recreation area."

Two recently retired staff members of the National Recreation Association, George Nesbitt and Mary Gubernat, were honored recently at a dinner given by the New Jersey Recreation and Parks Society for their long years of service to the recreation field. Also honored at the dinner were two recently retired municipal recreation executives. Charles Venner of Bloomfield and Alfred Cappio of Paterson. Shown, above, at the dinner are, left to right, Mr. Venner, Mrs. Venner, Mr. Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, Society President Harry Ash of South Orange, Mrs. Cappio, and Mr. Cappio.

Jottings on the Cuff

• "Learn to Sail" and "Learn to Canoe" classes are held every Saturday for teenagers and adults by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. Instruction sessions, each two hours long, continue all day.

MARKET NEWS

• THE SHELTERED LIFE. Need a canopy to shade a wading pool, protect a summer art exhibit, or a sandbox out in the open sun? A whole collection of new canvas designs includes soaring cones of canvas, graceful fabric arcs, and colorful moving domes. Combined with rope and easy-to-shape aluminum pipe, the fabric can be formed into a variety of styles.

For instance, canvas segments lashed to a metal frame create the colorful dome of shade. The segments are attached to a center pole and travel on a channel track at the base. They meet or overlap to adjust to the needs for privacy or comfort. A graceful Camelot pavilion of canvas, decorated with tassels and a crenelated valance, is made with ribs of rope and a wide circle of aluminum, hung from a supporting center pole.

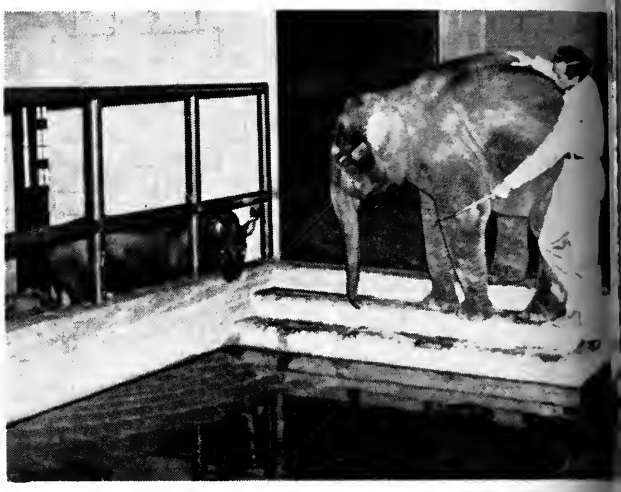
Giant canvas petals in pastel tints can create a fanciful pavilion for beach, patio, or picnic area. The petals are supported by four metal pipes embedded in large flower pots, and joined together at the center to form a full-blown blossom of shade. Smaller patches of shade can be created with single petals protecting garden seats or other outdoor nooks. A simple shading device can be made with elongated triangles of canvas reaching from ground stakes to a convenient overhead tree limb. A rope threaded along sleeves in two sides of each triangle runs from the ground stakes to tree to support the shelter.

Today, canvas is an improved fabric with more durable, weather-resistant finishes and with brighter, faster colors. This year's collection of decorator hues cuts across the entire color spectrum from azure to peacock green and from flamenco red to citron. There is variety, too, in the 1965 selection of prints and stripes. There are big, bold bands of color, small ribbons of various hues, regimental stripes, Roman stripes, and many other combinations, including plaids and checks and even floral designs.

For further information on cotton domes, write to the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tennessee 38112.

• EVER TRY TO BATHE AN ELEPHANT—especially when he invites some of his friends to go dunking with him? While it is quite common for many households to run out of hot water during peak load periods because of undersized water heaters, the city of Monroe, Louisiana, makes sure its city zoo is adequately supplied. For the elephant pool—in which the hippopotamus and tapir also share bath-time— a 670,000 BTU/hr gas-fired copper coil commercial water heater has been installed. This *BC670* model (or *BP67F* for pools) can heat 643 gallons per hour at 100 degree rise. As the pool water is not recirculated, there must be a steady and dependable supply of warm water to mix with fresh water in keeping the pool clean as well as at a constant temperature of 65 degrees.

The elephant bathes once a day and the other anim are also permitted to take their dips—apparently "when elephant is at the ballgame eating peanuts." Keeping water at an even 65 degree temperature is important the animals will feel "at home." The advantages of



copper-coil heater is dependable performance and ease maintenance, taking only a few minutes to delime, th no appreciable down time. While the *BC670* is the equiv lent of a 16HP boiler, it requires less than six square fe of floor space. This unit is approved by A. G. A. and ca ries the factory mutual approval seal. For further inform tion about the heater, write to Consumer Products Divisio A. O. Smith Corporation, Kankakee, Illinois.

• NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF INVENTION. Three years ag by Charles T. (Buddy) Mulligan, a member of the Depar ment of Recreation and Parks in Alexandria, Virginia, sire an infant called "Wiffo," short for its full moniker "Whistle Indicator for Football Officials." In his capacit as supervisor of sports, Buddy had long wrestled with th problem of how he and other officials in the department extensive football program might perform the necessar functions of blowing a whistle, manipulating a down ind cator, and carrying out the myriad other essential duti during a game, at the same time having both hands free t handle the ball between downs.

After considerable experimentation with different hand made models for two seasons, making necessary changes an improvements as usage and experience dictated, Budd finally perfected the present "Wiffo."

"Wiffo" was adopted instantly by officials of such bi time collegiate athletic conferences as the Eastern, Southern Southwest, and Big Ten. In fact, the response was so grea that the entire initial supply was exhausted before the pas football season was half over. "Wiffo" is available for $1.0 from Buddy Mulligan, Box #1, Alexandria, Virginia 222

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine

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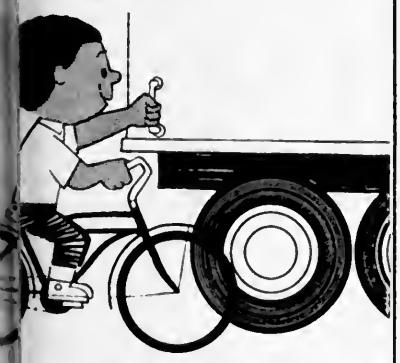
5 Little bike riders,
Heading for the shore,
One hooked a ride,
And then there
were four.



The ride you hitch may be your last. Don't do it!

...lorful cartoon and rhyme, an accordion-... folder on the **10 Little Bike Riders** pre-... the accident hazards that menace care-...or too casual cyclists. This catchy little ...e-panel leaflet, only 3"-by-4", fits ... into your promotional mailings as well ...to the pockets of adults and children ... will be intrigued by the clever artwork ... humorous safety rhymes carrying a ...n. There is room for the imprint of your ...cy, safety council, or service clubs. For ...le copies and ordering information, ... to Imagination, Inc., 4032 Maryland ...ue North, Minneapolis 27.

FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given —and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

EQUIPMENT

Riding on course. An eight-page brochure illustrates the 1965 line of Cushman gasoline- and electric-powered golf course cars. The four-color brochure offers extensive information about all six of the golf cars in the new line, including specifications of standard equipment and details about accessories. One feature of the booklet, entitled **Cushman Golf Cars for 1965**, is data concerning the new Trophy Golfster, a 4-wheeler that is the most luxurious golf car ever mass produced. Copies of the brochure may be obtained by writing to Cushman Motors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sitdown system. A simplified system of bleacher seating is explained in a new revised four-page brochure. In two colors, the brochure contains actual photos of installations ranging up to ten thousand seats, some complete with press-box and coaching-tower facilities. A parts listing is also included in the pamphlet, available on request from Bil-Jax, Inc., Bleacher Division, Archbold, Ohio.

Changeover. Do you need $1 bill and coin changers for vending machines and other coin-operated service equipment? A new bill verifier not only examines each bill's engraving with highly critical "eyes," but also tests the physical properties of the paper and even measures the bill's dimensions. It is so selective that it can be adjusted by the owner to broaden or narrow the range of the bills to be accepted. Each machine has its own built-in burglar alarm. Both machine and money content are insurable. For complete information, write to Standard Change-Makers, Inc., 422 East New York Street, Indianapolis 46202.

Trail Scooter. An off-highway trail motor scooter called the **Collegiate Tote Gote** has most of the features of higher priced scooters. From a standing start, the new little scooter can reach speeds in excess of twenty-five miles an hour in just ten seconds. Powered by a three-horsepower, air-cooled, single-cylinder engine, it will carry two big men. For brochure, write to Wayne C .Evans, 110 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wash those balls! The new **Lewis Line GF-52 Golf Ball Washer** provides forty percent faster cleaning action. The new design eliminates splashing, soiling of clothing, gloves, or hands. For further information, write to William Cook, Sales Manager, Container Development Corporation, Watertown, Wisconsin 53094.

PROGRAM AIDS

Pegged right. A well-illustrated bulletin giving details for making attractive installations **Peg-Board** covers such points as billboard framing, fastening over solid backing, edge and joint treatments, and inside and outside corners. For a four-page diagrammed folder write to the Masonite Home Service Bureau, Box B, Chicago 60690 (ask for Bulletin A-239-7).

Novice tennis. The United States Lawn Tennis Association has developed a novice tournament instruction book. Called **5 quick steps to better tennis**, it is intended for the use of tennis clubs, associations, municipal recreation departments, newspapers, and anyone interested in the planning and conduct of novice tennis tournaments and clinics. The book contains five articles which explain in great detail how various sponsoring groups conduct their junior tennis program complete with tips on how to set it up, get publicity, handle entries, make the draw, run the tournament, who's responsible for what, plus other information on tennis tournaments gathered together for the first time.

The book is a part of the USLTA's 1965 Play Tennis Week Promotion. It is also part of a novice tourney instruction kit available free upon request to the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York 10005.

Guided missiles. Every golf shot's distance, direction, loft, and hook or slice tendencies are shown by a new **Computer Golf** machine for outdoor or indoor use. The player hits a regulation high-compression ball attached to a nylon parachute cord anchored to the machine. The tethered ball is hit from the grass or from a mat placed behind the device. After the ball is hit, the distance the ball would have traveled is precisely calibrated by a special indicator. A loft gage registers the degree of elevation the ball would have taken, and another indicator points to its direction. Trueness of the ball's flight, including hook or slice tendencies, is shown by a unique recorder. A weighted base having a urethane pad holds the unit in place and it is not necessary to fasten down. Full details are available from AM/REC Division of Americana Recreation, 225 Kansas Street, Winona, Minnesota.

Three baseball instruction films for school or amateur teams show the New York Yankees in training for a major league season. Each subject is 14½ minutes in length, filmed in 16mm color. Shot primarily at spring training in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, in 1964, and completed during the season at Yankee Stadium, New York City, the films were produced by Arthur Mokin Productions, 450 West 56th Street, New York City. Standard Brands, Inc. is sponsoring the distribution of the films to young people across the country. Prints are free to borrowers. The films cover infield play, batting, and pitching. Arthur Mokin productions is acting as circulating library.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

Safety on wheels. A new little booklet designed to help increase the pleasure, enjoyment, and safety of the nation's 57,000,000 bicyclists, provides a new and positive approach to the bicycle-safety story. It is intended for use by groups concerned with making their communities a safer place—such as police departments, safety and health organizations, Boy and Girl Scout troops, business and professional groups, citizens' associations, motor vehicle departments, schools, PTA's, service clubs, women's organizations, recreation, park and playground directors, bicycle clubs, et cetera. About Bicycles is available for $.25 from Channing L. Bete Company, Greenfield, Massachusetts, 01301. (Bulk prices range from $.05 to $.15 per copy depending on quantity.)

•

Music in action. The Carabo-Cone method of sensory-motor approach to music reading and rhythm employs traditional children's games to teach music fundamentals. Their use is clearly explained and well illustrated in a new booklet, The Carabo-Cone Method in Action. Recreation leaders will find the ideas and materials easily adaptable as recreation activities. The booklet is available for $1.50 from the National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011. Additional materials can be found in Mrs. Cone's previous publication, The Playground as Music Teacher ($5.00), also available from the NRA Book Center.

•

For golfers. The new shirt-pocket-size Golf Guide for 1965 contains ninety-six pages of tips and strategy on how to play to win, use the rules to your advantage, play under pressure or out of trouble, take lessons, buy clubs and make different shots. It also includes golf terms, tournament records and a golfing diary. Available for $.50 a copy postpaid (less in quantity) from Golf Guide, Dept. R., 30 East 38th Street, New York 10016.

FILMS

Are your programs suffering from tired thinking? Then they need the fresh approach provided by many of the films seen at the recent American Film Festival (of educational and documentary films) in New York City. It is a shame that more recreation leaders and program leaders do not attend this annual festival which offers a wealth of material for program planning, sports instruction, in-service training, and even fund raising and public relations. Among the outsta films[1] viewed by two Recreation Magazine members were:

SAILING:[2] A film which is sheer visual p this captures the mood and excitement of s from the break of dawn upon the lake t sudden squall of an evening storm. No n tion, just superb photography. (Contemp Films, 267 West 25th Street, New York 10

LEARN TO SKI: A thorough and excellent in tion film for both neophyte skiers and th structors of same. Prepared under the au of the Canadian Department of National H and Welfare. (National Film Board, 680 Avenue, New York 10019)

THE WORLD NEXT DOOR, PART II, SPO Examines sports and spectators in fifteen tries. Sports range from surf boarding soccer to jousting and cliff diving. Availab loan by early fall. (Pepsi-Cola Company, Park Avenue, New York 10022)

THE COLONIAL NATURALIST:[2] A remark account of nature and wildlife in Colonial ginia as seen by Mark Catesby, an English anist who made an extended field trip thr Virginia from 1712 to 1719. From eagl rattlesnakes, from swamp flowers to the fo gardens of Williamsburg, the film is enthra (Modern Learning Aids, 3 East 54th Street, York 10022)

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY COOKING:[2] The ing it is good in Pennsylvania Dutch homes this film demonstrates how to prepare auth recipes and gives a glimpse of the living h and customs of the people. (American Gas sociation, 605 Third Avenue, New York City

STUDY IN WET:[2] This seven-minute film pres many startling and beautiful aspects of " —waves, tears, water reflections, and water as music.

THE ENDURING WILDERNESS:[2] Scenes filme Canadian national parks make an eloquent for the preservation of wilderness areas. little narration. The film speaks for itself. duced by the National Film Board for the Can ian Department of Northern Affairs and tional Resources. (Sterling Educational Fil 241 East 34th Street, New York 10016)

CRAYON: An old, old medium that with a l imagination can become a fascinating tool, shown in this film, giving a fresh approach. film illustrates basic techniques and introd crayon rubbings, sgraffito, print making, enc tic, and batik. (ACI Productions, 16 West 4 Street, New York 10036)

BOOKBINDING: THE ART OF BINDING PAM LETS: An excellent craftsman shows you, by step, the process of binding a pamphlet a book for preservation and long usage. G clear steps, good photography. Narration ex lent. (Audio-Visual Center, Stout State Uni sity, Menomonie, Wisconsin)

CLAY: A fun film, a learning film, creatively excellently done. Should encourage any group to want to experience clay. The film sh clay forming its own creatures, relationsh moving, and taking on characterizations. C clay, background music, the photography you are involved. (Contemporary Films, West 25th Street, New York 10001.)

[1] Write distributor regarding availability, re loan, or sale.
[2] Winner in its category.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: Words in regular type $.15 each
Words in boldface type $.25 each
RATES: Minimum ad accepted $3.00

DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West 8th Street, New York, New York 10011.

HELP WANTED

Physical Education Director, Jewish Community Center of Chicago. Excellent facilities. Well-developed program. Salary $9,000 to $11,000. Minimum age, 28. BA required. Four years full-time experience minimum requirement. Address applications to Morris Levin, Bernard Horwich Center, 3003 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago 45, Illinois.

Male Recreation Leader. Center with comprehensive program for teenagers, adults with cerebral palsy. Qualifications: College degree and experience or training in recreation. Experience with handicapped desirable but not required. Salary open. Employment to begin August 1, 1965. Write Director, United Cerebral Palsy, 1036 East Hudson Street, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

Director of Playgrounds and Community Centers $6,384 to $8,148. This is a permanent, professional recreation position that offers security through the merit system, a retirement plan, hospitalization plans, paid vacation and sick-leave programs, and many other benefits. An accredited degree in recreation and at least three year's experience in organized recreation activities including supervisory information, contact: Mr. John G. Gotham, Personnel Department, 12th Floor, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. BA 1-1400, Ext. 541.

Patient Activities Leader II, $487-$592 per month plus good fringe benefits. Supervise patient recreation in a hospital for the mentally ill or retarded. BA in hospital recreation plus two years experience or MA in hospital recreation required. Vacancies at Brainerd, Fergus Falls, and Rochester, Minnesota. Contact Ardo Wrobel, Chief, Rehabilitation Therapy Programs, Department of Public Welfare, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 or Minnesota Civil Service Department, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $486 to $590 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

POSITION WANTED

Position wanted with hiking-outdoor club organization. Experienced in founding co-recreational college and recreation-district hiking-outdoor clubs. Write Richard L. Bower, Executive Director, American Hiking, Walnut Creek, California.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

OUR COASTAL MARSHES: Are they to become a vanishing resource?

We cannot afford to disturb the ecology of our wetlands

Are marshlands doomed along with their plants and wildlife? Nature Conservancy members explore Mamacoke Island Marsh.

Richard H. Goodwin

SALT MARSHES and meadows are truly delightful features of our seacoasts. In Colonial times these wetlands were mowed for salt hay by the early settlers. Today they fringe the playground of those who go down to the sea to mess around in boats. Behind the beach, wind ripples the tall grasses gleaming in the slanting rays of the afternoon sun. The ferry, tethered in the meandering creek, lies stranded by the ebbing tide, while flocks of snipe and peeps skitter along the flats probing the mud for food. Flocks of ducks drop into the bay to feed at dawn. Clams, scallops, crabs, eels, flounder and many other palatable attractions bring young and old to this habitat.

The tidal marshes occupy only a minute fraction of the continental United States. Most of the West Coast and portions of the East are formed of steep rocky shores or eroding headlands. The marshes are found in the estuaries and the bays sheltered by barrier beaches and islands, especially southward along the gently sloping Atlantic Coastal plain.

Have you ever taken a low altitude flight along the coast within the limits of the megalopolis (i.e. between Portland, Maine, and Norfolk, Virginia)? It can be an alarming experience if one understands the biological significance of the scene. The cancer of black muck, light sandy fill, gray smoking dumps and shimmering sheets of tar are spreading across the lush green meadows. Channels and basin are carved out of the marshes for marinas. Factories, housing developments, sewage disposal works, oil depots, utility plants and highways encroach on this low ground. Murky effluent issues from the streams and outfall sewers, and bay after bay is filled with fantastic numbers of pleasure craft. This attack on the tidal marsh is twofold—direct physical encroachment, due in large part to hydraulic dredging and filling operations, and indirect damage through pollution of the water.

R. H. GOODWIN *is president of The Nature Conservancy, Washington, D.C.*
This material is digested with permission from The Nature Conservancy News, Winter 1964.

In these days of an exploding population we should, as a nation, be giving thought to the food resources of the future. It is often glibly said that when the going gets rough we turn to the vast resources of the sea. It is time the public became enlightened with respect to the role of the salt marsh in marine productivity, lest in a few more careless years we destroy an important potential of the sea. Productivity may be measured by the amount of plant growth supported by a given surface of the planet, as plants provide the base of the food chain that nourishes animals and man. Deserts and the vast open oceans are the least productive, only producing a little over one pound per acre per day. Comparable figures for coastal waters, shallow lakes, grasslands and ordinary croplands range between six and sixty pounds per acre per day, while estuaries, tidal marshes and unusually fertile lands under intensive cultivation produce between sixty and 242 pounds per acre per day. Thus, these soggy coastal wetlands, twice daily irrigated by the nutrients of the sea, produce as much new organic matter, with no expenditure of human effort, as our richest, most intensively worked farms.

Youngsters explore the mysterious world of the marsh. Many marine species through millions of years have developed a life cycle dependent upon the shallow, protected, fertile habitat of estuary streams that thread the salt marshes and nearby bays.

ONE MAY appropriately ask the significance of these statistics for human nutrition when we eat none of this plant material ourselves and now rarely even bother to harvest the salt hay. The answer lies in the production of high protein food sources which may be harvested in the estuaries and offshore waters. It was no accident that relatively high concentrations of aborigines in pre-Colonial times were found along the seacoast. The decaying organic material that is daily flushed from the salt marsh by the ebbing tide is the base of a complex food chain in the little streams that thread it and then in the adjacent bays. Of great importance are the spawning and nursing grounds of the tom cod, flounder, menhaden and other species that through millions of years have developed a life cycle dependent upon the shallow, protected and fertile habitat of the estuary. Some of these fish later go to sea and provide food for tuna, bass, and swordfish. The destruction of these marshes will certainly have a most unfavorable impact upon the productivity of the offshore waters, to say nothing of shellfish which are supported by the estuarine habitat.

Many species of migratory waterfowl are, of course, completely depende upon the marshes and estuaries f feeding and resting grounds along t Atlantic Flyway. The annual harvest ducks can hardly be considered a si nificant source of human food at t present time, but these birds have a enormous importance to millions sportsmen and bird watchers. As tim goes on, the proportion of ornithologis and camera fans to hunters will gro whether or not this recreation resour is preserved, but it is surely to be hope that the base that supports this faun and the enjoyment that it provides wi not be destroyed.

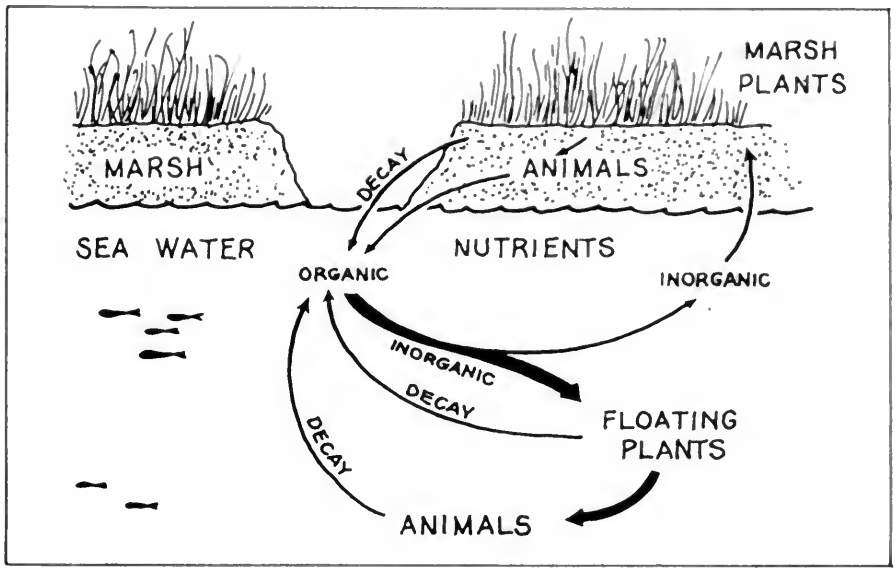
There are other values to the coast wetlands. In places they provide ide protection to the shore from erosio and to the water table from contamin tion by salt water. In a somewhat neg tive way they serve the public far bett as a marsh than as a development sul ject to periodic flooding by hurrican tides. It is time we learned that ou whole society suffers from ill-advise developments that disregard the natura laws that govern our environment.

MAN has been so aggressive in hi exploitation of the environmen that little upland has been left in th undisturbed state. Almost all of th long-grass prairie has been turned b the plow, and the more accessible fo ests harvested for timber or pulpwoo or just cleared for agriculture. In th past ten years The Nature Conservanc has been actively engaged in acquirin relatively undisturbed fragments o these major vegetation types, and als other less common habitats such a bogs, cypress swamps, lake shores, ra vines, and streams. This volunteer or ganization has so far accomplished littl in the preservation of the coastal marsh es. Some of the larger ones have bee acquired by the federal government a National Wildlife Refuges, or by state as hunting areas. Many of these are un der management for wildfowl and ar hence subjected to various types of dis turbance. The smaller areas are des perately in need of attention today. Mos of these are too small to be useful a national refuges or as hunting areas, bu they are in the aggregate important our fisheries, to our wildfowl, and a recreation and education areas.

The Corrine Gallup Marsh, locate

he upper Mystic River estuary in heastern Connecticut, is an exam- f an area preserved through a con- ation easement. Here the Nature ervancy has been given develop- t rights to a small, unditched salt h. The family of the donor still has to the property, but they and their s and assigns no longer have the to use it for other than its conser- n values. The conservancy under- to defend this marsh from en- chment by a marina. Several thou- dollars were raised locally to fi- e the various legal actions taken behalf, and although a case against tate Water Resources Commission ost, both state officials and the pub- ere alerted to the importance of conservation issues involved. A c footnote to this case is the finan- ailure of the marina which should r have been constructed at this lo- n in the first place.

her types of action should be taken eople in our Atlantic states. In achusetts, the Department of Con- ation has been given the legal au- ty to prevent dredging and filling arshes which it feels will be dam- g to wildlife and conservation val-



ues. The legislation giving the state government this power should be studied carefully by conservationists in other states. Zoning tidal marshes against real-estate development is another type of action that should be considered, especially in areas vulnerable to periodic flooding by hurricane tides, and citizens must be alert to oppose encroachments on public lands. Marshes in state parks, for example, have been destroyed for reasons of financial or political expediency, a notable example being the marsh in Sherwood Island State Park in Westport, Connecticut.

The growing concern on the part of government and citizen groups for the abatement of pollution must be brought into focus and translated into effective action. In many instances, laws have been passed and government agencies have been given the power to police them, and yet vested interests still flout authority for selfish gain. #

h V.I.T.'s

Continued from Page 290

em, such as a jazz concert, hootey, et cetera.

s a recent experiment in Deep ir, we have provided a 'Drop-In ere,' which is a lounge with a TV ecord player, chesterfields, and the It is well attended by the seventeen enty-one-year age group. There is rogram, as such; the young people hatever they wish and it is meant ovide a public living room! It ops between the hours of 7:30 and 0 P.M. each evening.

'sychologists feel that team play is ssary up to the age of sixteen years; ver, we have found in our comty that more and more young peoare turning towards individual s at eleven and twelve years. It is bly attributable to changes in g habits, improvements in comcation, and ease and availability ansportation, which has reduced the age tolerance for team sports.

"Highly competitive team sports can create a vacuum of unskilled, uninterested, dissatisfied, and disgruntled youth. Such sports (predominantly slanted to boys) make a significant drain on public funds in municipal recreation, schools, and institutions. Many require expensive equipment, expensive facilities, expensive transportation, and high related insurance charges. There is usually a high injury risk. These sports satisfy the few participants and avid fans, but the great youthful majority are forced to be spectators or are left to find other pursuits or 'kicks' without meaningful leadership, due to a lack of interest, status, or support. We are developing the 'herd' instinct at a time when youth logically needs encouragement towards individual thinking, interests, and action. Canadians spend millions on team sports, which, in most cases, have little or no long-term individual value for those beyond the age of twenty-five years *except to develop fans!* A handful of the most skilled soar to the top and become professionals. Public money should not be sponsoring the exception; rather, it should be servicing the multitude.

"Greater long-term values for the individual and youth are served by a broad and practical support of individual sports and activities, skills that are useful to men and women even in retirement, such as golf, curling, swimming, badminton, tennis, sailing, arts and crafts, canoeing, skiing, snow-shoeing, painting, reading, music appreciation, hunting, fishing, camping, et cetera. By focusing attention on personal adolescent needs, one develops the character and gives youth the opportunity to progress towards individual development of physical, social and cultural skills and interests, thereby awakening a sense of civic and social responsibility." #

Ebbtide of our Salt Marshes

Continued from Page 271

To date this conflict has been one-sided. The people who promise immediate economic benefit are usually more persuasive than the ones who talk in terms of intangible and esthetic values. Because of the apparent rewards involved, our forebears were willing to tolerate mass destruction of wildlife, forests, and topsoil. For the same reason, we are willing to overlook reckless destruction of our tidal marshes today. It would be interesting to know how future generations will feel towards us for dredging and filling tidemarsh areas, altering irrevocably an environment that is as much theirs as ours.—DR. GEORGE C. MATTHIESSEN, *Executive Director, Marine Research Foundation, Edgartown, Massachusetts, in* Massachusetts Audubon.

Swamps Can Save Cities

OUR HIGHLY URBAN communities in the East can only be "saved" if we save the surrounding swamps and seashores and historic sites that are, in reality, the lungs of our urban masses. Will life have any real meaning unless we preserve the best of our countryside?

And what is happening to our East Coast swamps? Admittedly, we don't have many five-thousand-acre Great Swamps [as in Morris County, New Jersey] lying around for the asking or the taking. But up and down the Eastern seaboard we *do* have a plethora of *little* swamps. Perhaps they are only five hundred acres, but within those five hundred acres, waterfowl nest, shrimp and clams live happily, even swimmers can find an occasional deep for splashing and ducking.

To put this into terms which are most meaningful to a citizenry more and more preoccupied with how to use its leisure time, what does your life—your environment—your society mean to you? When you get to the estuary, what difference does it make that there was an eight-lane, sixty-five MPH highway to speed you there if there is no swimming, no clamming—none of the texture-type of thing which gives quality to what we like to think of as a Society? We will have done a what man has sometimes done b . . . we will have destroyed the thin love the most.

There was a day, and it wasn't long ago, when water spelled a simple lexicon—a quencher of th an irrigator of crops, and a high for boats. That was about it.

Now that we have come to the ment in history when we are despe ly trying to wring fresh water f salt, to milk reluctant clouds, to c our reservoirs with evaporation-re ing molecular skins, we are sudd faced with the idiocy of businesses towns using pure, clear, fish-supp ing, drinkable water as a purveyo filth. Yesterday it made sense. To it doesn't.—SECRETARY OF THE IN IOR STEWART L. UDALL *at the New land Symposium on Conservation Recreation, Boston College, Novem 1964.*

THE CITY OF EDMONTON

Parks and Recreation Department

requires

SUPERINTENDENT

To direct and coordinate the operation of the Parks and Recreation Department concerned with the operating and maintaining of a municipal parks system and recreation programs and facilities. This work will include the conferring with and the advising of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and other city officials concerning the establishment and scope of policies, directing research into and advising on the park and recreation needs of the community, formulating long-range recreational and beautification plans based on population trends, economic trends, civic expansion and horticultural factors; may be required to address governmental, civic, and other organizations relative to the intent and purpose of the Parks and Recreation program and may otherwise promote public interest and use of park facilities.

Applicant should be a graduate from a qualified university in a field related to parks and recreation management; must have a managerial background with proven administrative abilities with knowledge of the theories, practices, and trends of parks and recreation management as well as the fundamentals of landscaping, horticulture and sociology; must have the ability to establish and maintain cooperative working relationships with city officials, boards, employees, and the general public.

Explorers in the Surf

Continued from Page

people in the area . . . but not as m as the actions of the surfers. With prestige of the Boy Scouts of Amer behind them, they have been able garner the complete cooperation of North Island Naval Air Station have been given permission to surf, specified times, on the military beach the north of the Coronado beach (it j happens to be the best surfing area miles)! And they are respecting rules governing the use of this bea At this writing, members of the surf post are developing plans to sponso paddleboard race to be run in conju tion with the annual Coronado Rou Water Swim, an AAU sanctioned me Their summer plans are broad and th attitude is good.

The image of the surfer in Corona has changed, and all for the better; a the local Boy Scout officials are m than enthusiastic. This is the only plorer Post in the world devoted to su ing and the post knows full well th the eyes of Coronado citizens, Scout cials, and even the nation, are upo . . . and the Coronado Recreation partment is proud to be a part of it.

FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

he Woodbine Colony, a New Jer- tate institution for the mentally re- d, is currently involved in a three- project on "Therapeutic Recrea- for the Profoundly Retarded" for National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service. Woodbine ny, under the administration of rintendent H. F. Schultz is respon- for the care of 1250 retarded s. Two hundred and fifty of these dates have evidenced sufficient pro- ncy to be able to participate in the ar recreation program and even t personnel in many routine tasks. remaining thousand cases with IQ s of under 25 (profoundly retard- and IQ's of 25 to 39 (severely re- d) have not been able to partici- in the ongoing recreation program. e project, now in its first year, is erned with the need for providing idual and small-group recreation iences for the profoundly retarded in the past, have been almost com- ly neglected as far as their needs recreation skills were concerned. y of these retarded were formerly idered "basket" cases since they not able to walk and therefore confined to their beds. Numbers ese profoundly retarded were tied to their beds or chairs.

e methodology used today is quite ent. At Woodbine, the former bed are now considered semi-ambula- They are taken out of bed every nd crawl around while exercising, g to another location, and even participating in some elementary or other recreation activity.

e recreation project revolves nd the cottage life of the residents. e cottages have been assigned a ation therapist and a recreation The staff and program are co- ated by Project Director William llman, Jr. The goal of the project develop each resident to his great- gree of self-independence and self ency through the utilization of a l and meaningful recreation pro- geared to the individual needs of retarded resident. The program is operated on a seven-day basis for ottage, the cottage playyards, the y pool, and beach program. Since very little has been done recreationally for the profoundly retarded the project is, to a large extent, an experimental one.

Evaluation records are being kept by the staff on a daily basis. These concern items such as interest, awareness, capabilities, participation, muscle control, comprehension, communication, and socialization. Special records are being compiled in the areas of locomotion and coordination, manipulation and social needs. As the program develops, increasingly difficult or complex activities will be added to the program. A guide will be produced to help other institutions housing the profoundly retarded.

The results, even during this first year, have been remarkable. The residents are less destructive, more attentive, and look forward eagerly to their daily activities as well as to the visit of the recreation staff. The atmosphere of the cottages is bright, active, and one could say even *happy*.

✠ Meyer Schreiber, now a consultant on social services to the mentally retarded with the U.S. Children's Bureau, recently received a much deserved citation and bronze plaque from the New York City Chapter of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, for his many efforts and contributions in social work, recreation, and camping with the mentally retarded. These include the development of a well-rounded program of group work recreation and camp services for the mentally retarded, development of the first National Institute of Mental Health grant dealing with community recreation resources for the mentally retarded, conducting several professional institutes dealing with recreation and camping and authorship and editing of many publications and articles in the field.

THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consultant Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. . .*

ERRATUM

In the April 1965 issue of RECREATION, the "Research Briefs" section carries my summary of a research study undertaken by Ruth Marson, graduate student at New York University, in cooperation with the National Recreation Association and the National Association for Retarded Children. The study surveyed two thousand public recreation departments to determine the extent and type of services provided the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped in the community setting.

Quite unintentionally, the summary in RECREATION gave rise to misunderstandings as to who conducted this study, and we are very sorry. It was conducted by Miss Marson and the statements of results as given in the magazine summary are abstracted from her master's thesis, "Public Recreation Programs for the Ill and Handicapped in Selected Communities."

We have been most interested in the findings of this study. Data provided needed information on the methods of administration, transportation, financial support, and supervision of the programs.

RECREATION, LEISURE, AND POLITICS

By ARNOLD GREEN, formerly of The Pennsylvania State University. 220 poges, $5.95.

A penetrating essay which expounds the idea that as modern industrial society develops in the United States, the government—particularly the Federal government—is limited as the appropriate agency to direct and control the recreation and leisure of its citizens.

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■ Describes how some professional recreationists and "intellectuals of utopian bent" have cooperated to demand coercion of the use of the "new leisure" and government interference with the market in commercial entertainment.

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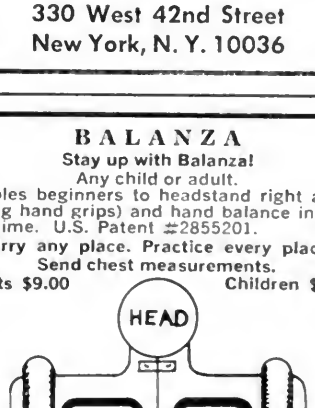

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Recreation, Leisure, and Politics, Arnold W. Green. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 10036. Pp. 193. $5.95.

SOCIOLOGIST Arnold W. Green here seeks to analyze the relevant issues on leisure, recreation, and work. His main theme is, that as modern society develops in the United States, the government—particularly the federal government—is limited as the appropriate agency to direct and control recreation and leisure for its citizens.

Government, unlike business, has extended control. That control, in reaction to the most extensive pressure of votes, is exercised with the hit-and-run tactics of the wildcatter. The question is raised: Is the greatest good, then, what the greatest number want? If not, should the greatest good of future generations take precedence over the present? If material welfare weighs more than spiritual welfare, should preservation of natural resources be given preference over natural beauty?

In discussing the uses of state and national parks, it is pointed out that the very segments of our urban population, which are often referred to as being the greatest need for such outdoor areas, do not want them, according to some surveys. The deduction was made that the services are maintained by all taxpayers for the benefit of the relatively well-to-do. (No doubt this ratio will be reduced as the programs bring the national recreation areas closer to the population center developments.)

Three considerations in the matter of establishing standards are given by the author: "First, needs, especially recreation needs, are highly individualized. As experienced, they are not needs at all, but wants or desires or preferences. Second, the means to be utilized are resources available for want-satisfaction are scarce. Third, and most important, how are standards of adequacy (for how many? for all?) to be set and by whom?" Mr. Green points out that to many writers in the field of public recreation "need" and "adequate" appear to be purely arbitrary judgments about what other people should want and have.

Mr. Green's essay is interesting reading if one does not mind his rambling manner. He points to the hazards of trying to forego the recreation interests of other persons as well as discussing fully the relationship between delinquency and organized recreation. He points out the meaning which any given situation has for an individual, which ultimately determines what his reaction to or action within that situation is going to be. It is stated that, as a rule, delinquents have been found to be more athletic, physically stronger, and more skilled at games than nondelinquents. These observations, of course, have great implications for those providing organized recreational programs.

Mr. Green questions whether the proposed four-day work week would be a promise or a threat. We may not get tangible rewards that are necessary for the individual and the community. He states, "Play has not become, and shows no signs of becoming, an emergent means for uniting the neighborhood and the community." It would appear to me, however, that this would depend upon the leadership, type of program, and motives back of the individual's participation.

Some of the author's viewpoints are controversial and contrary to prevalent points of view held by many of the top recreators. However, it is desirable reading for professional people, and I am sure many will find the book interesting and stimulating as well as provocative.—*Robert W. Crawford, Commissioner of Recreation, Philadelphia.*

Water Ballet Pageants. Ferne Price. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis. Pp. 164, illustrated. Spiralbound, $4.50*.

LONG-NEEDED, to help leaders develop simple water ballet pageants by providing ideas for themes, costumes, sets, advertisements, tickets, and other details, this spiralbound book does *not* teach swim strokes or choreography. It assumes that swimming skills are adequate. It defines the steps involved in production in terms of goals to be strived for and materials necessary to accomplish these goals. It emphasizes participation, not only in the performances but in the planning.

To accomplish this, the author outlines three pageants in great detail. One is built around a twelve-scene production, each scene on a monthly theme. Another is built around various states, on a sort of travel theme. The third is more of a variety show. Various scenes from all three could be elaborated on or combined into different themes, since each is outlined in great detail, giving the continuity, graphic illustrations minute details of costuming and s ing. There is enough in this book provide a whole summer's motiva in the pool program.

A New Dictionary of Birds Cove the Birds of the World, A. Landsb ough Thomson, Editor. McGraw- Company, 330 West 42nd Street, N York 10036. Pp. 928, illustrat $17.50.

ANYONE seriously interested in bi who sees this book will want own it. Its price is not exhorbitant cause its 928 pages are interlarded w beautiful photographs, in black white and in color, and with charts. three hundred sketches.

It is marvelous to be able to look any bird or bird information, alp betically. Each bird is covered ext sively, as to appearance, habits, char ter, habitat, diet, distribution, and ot facts. For example there are three pa of text on the humming bird, four a half on the pheasant and quail, and on. Where there is an ornithologi controversy, the dictionary presents posing views. Five and a half pages devoted to extinct birds and the reas for their extinction. An index of gene names is included.

This is an excellent supplement t field guide, a treasure trove for natu groups and bird watchers, summ camps, a "*must*" for the complete natu library.—*D.D.*

Nature-Oriented Activities, Betty v der Smissen, Re.D., and Oswald Goering. Iowa State University Pre Ames. Pp. 210, illustrated. Spirc bound, $2.95.*

NOT ONLY is this an attractive, we rounded book, well-organized a comprehensive, but its highly classifi table of contents, that serves the fun tion of an index, and its well-chos end-of-chapter references make t book easy to handle and enjoy. The u of chapter headings and subheadin also make the book useful as a guide i the preservice and inservice trainin programs for leaders in camp, da camp, playground, park or other se tings, and under sponsorship of schoo church, youth-serving or public recre tion agency.

A fine feature of the book is the em phasis it places on the interpretation nature-oriented activities. It is perfec

* Available from National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

possible for well-meaning people th a love of the out-of-doors to fail see or understand the need for con- vation and for better understanding ecology. It is perfectly possible for tdoor areas to become outdoor slums ough too heavy use and misplaced thusiasm. Certain practices of out- or and camp life when the nation s primarily rural are no longer valid. encies that encourage camping, kes, packtrips, and other forms of tdoor activities might well examine d reevaluate their training programs make sure that the best conservation actices are emphasized. This book l be helpful. The activity section, largest in the book, provides a wide riety of games, crafts, and nature jects suitable for many types of out- or settings, and many different kinds programs.

It is unusual to find such a compres- n of material, in an attractive form- for so small a cost. Order now, so t you can start your planning for coming summer.—*V.M.*

How to Get Profitable Ideas, John Yeck. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd eet, New York 10036. Pp. 309, .95.

N easy book about a subject some- times difficult and complicated! A fitable idea, says the author, is one t is thought up deliberately and for urpose; also, it is one that helps erson reach a specific goal. There many stumbling blocks to creative king which the author points out, , as most writers on this subject, he, has a list of characteristics more or common to creative people. Mr. k believes that there is only one ill" really worth learning today for one who expects to be successful. s is the technique of solving new blems by getting new ideas. He also intains that this is a skill that any can learn, man or woman, young old. He has many followers in his ef that the schools should not teach "answers." Changes are occurring fast and knowledge is increasing rapidly for just "teaching answers." here is considerable discussion ut why people are not more creative faulty thought habits are identified. book is very positive in its approach has some good suggestions as to to be more creative. The methods suggests and his long list of com- ndments should be helpful to keep nind. Also, we like the fact that he given some good ideas on how to profitable ideas from others, par- larly your own employees. He in- les a number of intriguing puzzles are supposed to test your ability to solve problems via creative ideas.—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

• Recreation executives who will be attending the Tenth National Institute for Recreation and Park Administrators in Minneapolis, next October, will learn the methods for creative problem solving by practicing the methods under the guidance and close supervision of authorities in this field of specialization.—Ed.

International Research in Sport and Physical Medicine, E. Jokl and E. Simon, Editors. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 730. $29.50.

THE CONCEPT that sport is far from being incompatible with culture and inferior to it but that it is a variety of it and fulfills a cultural function for vast numbers is interestingly developed in an article on "Sport and Culture" included in this enlightening book. Here is a book of much insight and those who are intellectually curious will find it stimulating. It is a series of articles based on international research approaching sport from the points of view of cultural anthropology, psychology, and sociology, as well as physiology and clinical medicine.

Roger Bannister, the world's first four-minute miler, discusses the elements involved in "The Meaning of Athletic Performance." Further insight into the effects of sport activity are presented in "Personality Characteristics of Trained School Children" through research relating to the correlation of sport activity with achievement motivation, aggressive reactions, social popularity and leadership, and early maturation.

Sport and social mechanisms are the focus of thought-stimulating articles, especially the very short one, "The Sociological Approach to Sports," and Max Horkheimer's "New Patterns in Social Relations." Included in the two-thirds on physiological and clinical medicine and sports are articles on "The Future of Athletic Records" and "Drugs and Athletic Performance," and a section on physical fitness. This is just a sample of the type of articles in the book. It must be emphasized that this is indeed a scholarly publication and is enlightening reading, but difficult in some instances. Suggested reading for thinkers—philosophers, scholars, sociologists, recreation leaders and executives, and sport experts.—*Betty van der Smissen, Re.D., director of research, National Recreation Association.*

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NATURE AND OUTDOOR LIFE

American Gem Trails, Richard M. Peorl. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 173. $5.50.

Anyone Can Camp in Comfort, James Ralph Johnson. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 154. $3.50.

Face of North America (Young Readers' Edition), Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 254. $3.95.*

Florida: Polluted Paradise, June Cleo and Hank Mesouf. Chilton Books, 525 Locust St., Philadelphia. Pp. 183. $4.25.

For Love of Some Islands, Floyd Schmoe. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 226. $5.00.

Introduction to Hawaii, An, Ansel Adams and Edward Joestina. 5 Associates Inc., 133 Woodsworth Ave., Redwood City, Calif.

New Vermont Guide, The, Walter Hard, Jr., Jane B. Hobson, and Esther M. Swift. Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 81. Paper, $1.50.

North Cascades, The, Tom Miller, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 94. $10.00.

Our Poisoned Earth and Sky, J. I. Rodale. Rodale Books, 33 E. Minor St., Emmaus, Pa. Pp. 735. $6.95.

Pond, The, Robert Murphy. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 254. $4.95.

Rand McNally Guidebook to Campgrounds (rev. ed.), Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 244. Paper, $2.95.

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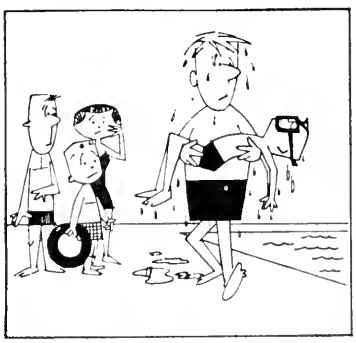

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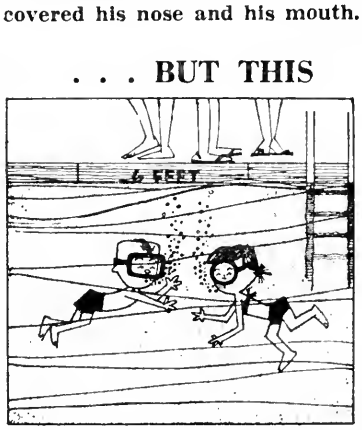

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Camping the Wild Country.
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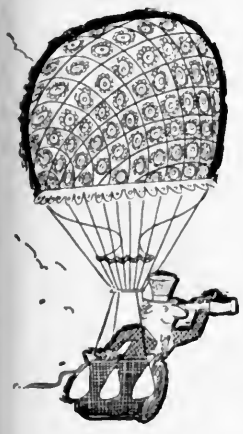

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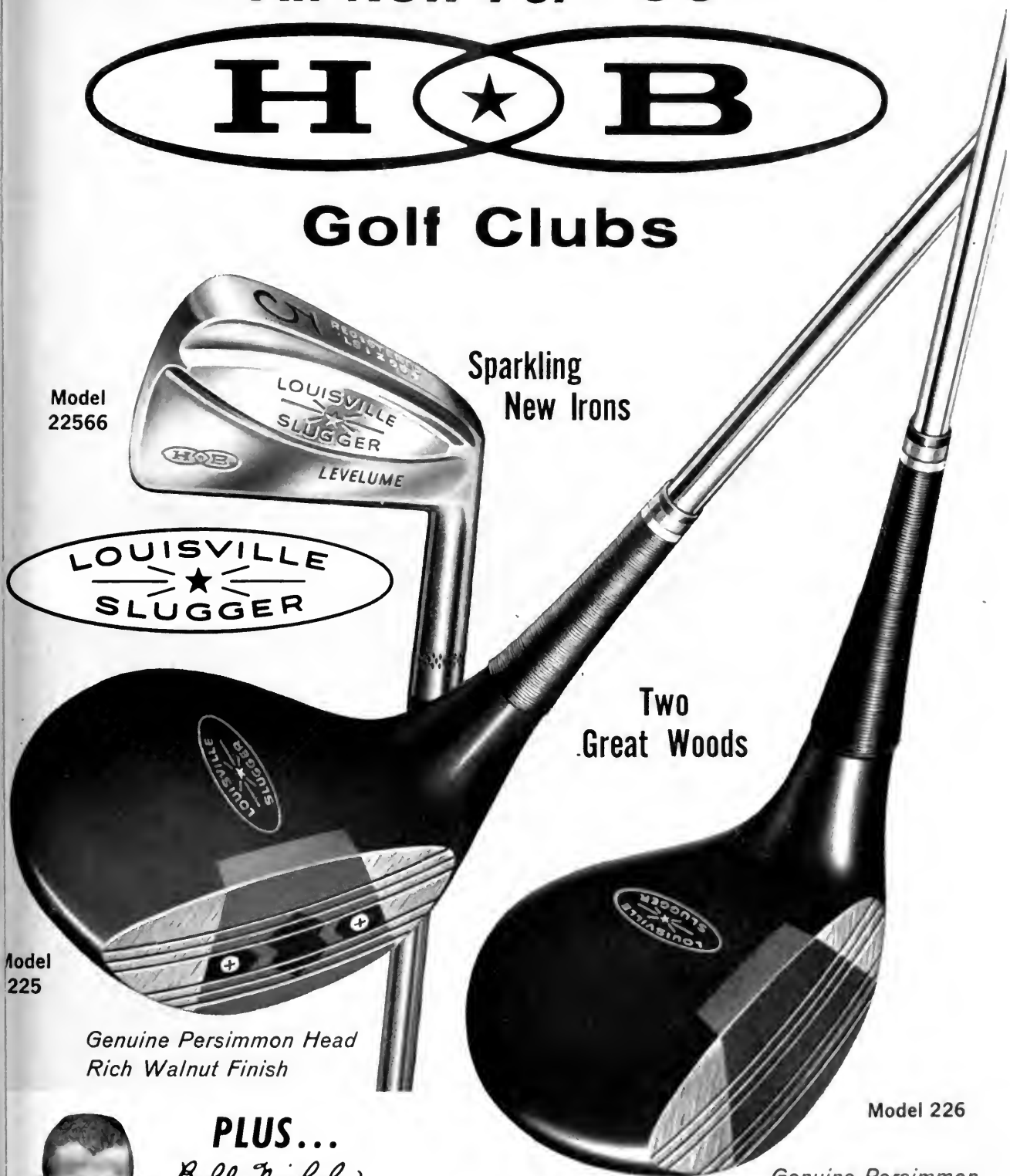

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SEPTEMBER, 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 7 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

Today's society is caught u an era of motion and inevit change. This will be more evi than ever before in every Nati Recreation Congress discus this year, as it is in the Con theme, "Make No Little Pla Artist Carl Regehr has caugh feeling of this era in the swir never-ending lines of his de Artwork courtesy charter issu *Chicago*, a beautiful quarterly azine published by the Ma Committee for Economic and tural Development of Chic Suite 1931, 231 South La Street, Chicago 60690.

Next Issue

RECREATION will carry some nificant articles that recreators not want to miss, such as "S Research and Recreation ning," by Genevieve W. Ca director of the Division of search, Welfare Administra U. S. Department of Health, cation, and Welfare; and "D quency and Recreation: Fact Fiction," by Dr. Richard K chairman of the Graduate Re tion Curriculum at Teachers lege, Columbia University. "The Lively Art of Retirem Gordon Hunsaker defends the tirement community that offer portunities for a plan-it-you life to each and every resident. the international front, there be "Recreation in Vietnam," Jack Edwards; "A Playgrou Kiwiland," by Swede Scholer. is now a full professor at the versity of Iowa; and "Culture a Local Level," the official s ment drawn up by the Educa and Cultural Committee of the ternational Union of Local Aut ities.

Photo Credits

Page 318, (top left) Abbie R (center) *Washington Post Ph* (lower left) U. S. Departmen the Interior; 319, (top right) bie Rowe; 337, (top right) *Macomb Daily*, Mt. Clemens, M igan; 340, (bottom) Miami M News Bureau.

ew Organization Now a Reality

aurance Rockefeller
ected President of NRPA

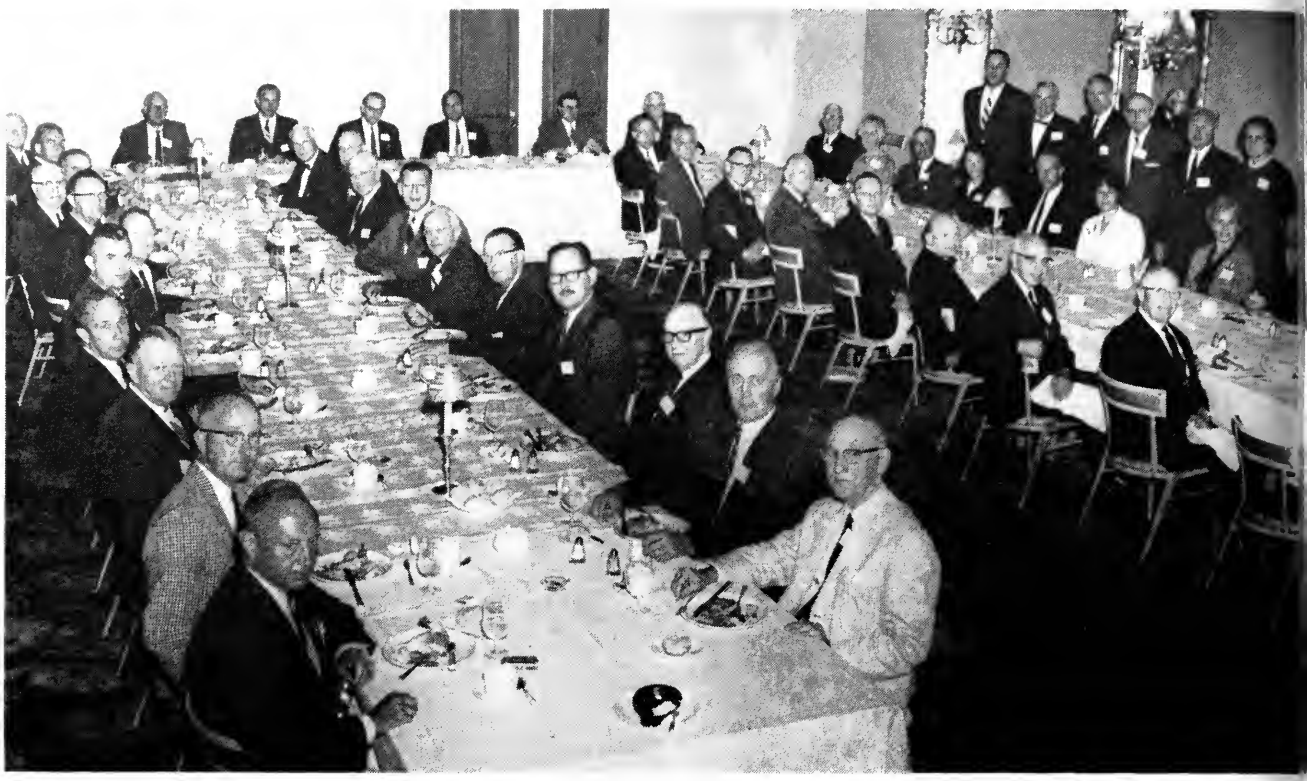
ISTORY WAS MADE today, as we go to press, August 14, 1965, when the long hoped for National Recreation and Park Association became a reality. The er of leading national groups in the recreation and fields climaxes months of deliberation and careful ing on the part of officers, board members, executives, member representatives of the participating organiza—the National Recreation Association; the American eation Society; the American Institute of Park Execu; the National Conference of State Parks; and the rican Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. e dedicated persons hammered out the essential, final ls in a memorable two-day meeting at the Hotel Ameri in New York City this warm weekend, August 13-14, ake this merger possible. They now bestow upon it final blessing. The National Recreation and Park As tion represents their vision, faith, and patience, and hours of exhausting work. May its future accomplish s make them justly proud! All you in the fields of ation and parks, who have looked to them in hope can look to them in gratitude.

ELECTIONS

e elected officers and administrators of the new Na Recreation and Park Association are: *President*, ance S. Rockefeller, conservationist, philanthropist, man, New York State Council of Parks and the recent House Conference on Natural Beauty (see Pages 20); *Chairman of the Board of Trustees*, James ans, vice-president and director of Dun and Bradstreet. York City; *Vice-President and Chairman of the d of Directors of the Volunteer Division*, Luther k, presently vice-president of the National Recreation iation and chairman of the Institute of Public Admin on, New York City; *Vice-President and Chairman e Board of Governors of the Professional Division*, Vaydik, presently president of the American Institute rk Executives and superintendent of parks, Kansas Missouri; *Treasurer*, Norborne Berkeley, Jr., treasur he National Recreation Association and vice-president, ical Bank New York Trust Company; *Chairman of dministrative Board*, Frank McInnis, director of t Zoological Park, Royal Oak, Michigan; *Vice Chair of Administrative Board*, Conrad L. Wirth, director us of the National Park Service and chairman of the

Laurance Rockefeller, elected first president of the new National Recreation and Park Association, left, and James H. Evans, as chairman of the new NRPA Board of Trustees.

Left to right: Luther Gulick, first vice-president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the NRPA Volunteer Division; Frank McInnis, chairman of the Administrative Board; and Frank Vaydik, second vice-president and chairman of the Board of Governors of the Professional Division.



August 13th luncheon of the overall National Recreation and Park Association Board of Trustees with forty-six of sixty-f members present. All members are listed on these pages.

The new association's Administrative Board which is also listed on these pages. Two Board members are missing from the picture: Chairmen Frank McInnis and Luther Gulick.

board, National Conference of State Parks; *Executive Vice-President and Secretary*, Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association; *Executive Director and General Manager*, Alfred B. LaGasse, executive director of the American Institute of Park Executives.

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s. *Richard E. Riegel*, civic leader, Montchanin, Dela-are

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l S. Farr, state senator, 25th District of California; at-torney with law offices in Monterey, California
Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neill, chairman, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Phoenix, Arizona

eport of the Merger will be present-d and what you want to know, and ow you are affected discussed at e 9:30 Monday morning session, October 4, at the Congress.

Twenty-One Professionals Selected by the Board of Governors

Frank Vaydik,* superintendent of parks, Board of Park Commissioners, Kansas City, Missouri (President, AIPE 1965)
Frank McInnis,* director, Detroit Zoological Park, Royal Oak, Michigan (Past-President, AIPE 1959)
James J. Curtin,* superintendent, Parks and Recreation, Waterbury Board of Park Commissioners, Waterbury, Connecticut (Past-President, AIPE 1950)
Stewart G. Case,* community development specialist, Extension Service, Colorado State University, Fort Collins (President, ARS 1965)
Sidney Lutzin, regional director, New York State Youth Commission, Albany
Robert W. Ruhe,* director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Skokie Park District, Skokie, Illinois
Ralph C. Wilson, recreation specialist, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Edith Ball, associate professor of recreation, New York University, New York City (Past-President, ARS 1962)
William Frederickson,* general manager, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles (Past-President, ARS 1961)
James S. Stevens, Jr.,* associate director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh (Past-President, ARS 1953)
Dr. Garrett G. Eppley,* professor of recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington (Past-President, AIPE 1955)
William Penn Mott, Jr.,* general manager, East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California (Past-President, AIPE 1953)
Charles E. Doell, superintendent emeritus, City Park Commission, Minneapolis; visiting professor, Department of Park Administration, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (Past-President, AIPE 1948)
L. B. Houston, director of parks and recreation, Dallas, Texas
R. R. "Pat" Murphy, director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Oklahoma City (Past-President, AIPE 1954)
Robert E. Everly, McFadzean, Everly and Associates, Winnetka, Illinois (Past-President, AIPE 1949)
Conrad L. Wirth,* past-president, AIPE 1964; chairman, Board of National Conference of State Parks; New York City
H. Lee Bancroft, Lansing, Michigan (Past-President, AIPE 1935)
Kathryn Krieg, superintendent, Recreation Department, Des Moines, Iowa
Edward H. Thacker, director of information and research, D. C. Recreation Department, Washington, D. C. (Past-President, ARS 1963)
Jay M. Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California

THE WHITE HOU

A CHALLENGE. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson opens conference, challenges all citizens to attack "civic ugliness and decay." She sat in on many sessions.

Experts, officials and concerned citizens – in every field – from each the states–I intend to make full use of your work.

–Lyndon B. Johns

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Chairman Laura Rockefeller presides as the delegates sent their recommendations to the Pr dent. "All America is in the debt of tireless patriot, Laurance Rockefeller. the job he has done," declared the Pr dent in addressing the delegates.

EDITOR AT WORK. Dorothy Donaldson, editor of RECREATION, chats with Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Rockefeller in the crowded foyer of new State Department Building before the opening session.

NFERENCE
Natural Beauty—May 24-25, 1965

erpts from Opening Remarks f Chairman Laurance Rocke- er:

For two days we have been meet- to develop new ideas and new di- ons in making this country a bet- nd more beautiful place to live. . . . e topics we did not cover, but we t to affirm our earnest support for n. We urge that the system of na- al parks, forest, wilderness and eation areas continue to be ngthened and expanded. We fur- urge that strong measures be tak- o abate water and air pollution.

We sought specific, concrete pro- ls. On many problems we found n.

Our deliberations were divided into major areas, on which I have d our panel chairmen to report fly."

erpts from Delegates' Re- ts to the President:

Highways. *Presented by Senator d Farr*: The time has come to give American motorist a better break.

We recommend, therefore; a and substantial program of scenic roads and parkways in reasonable proximity to the large population centers of our nation. . . . We urge:

- That billboard control be substantially strengthened.
- That the states take similar action on the roads where their control is paramount.
- That a portion of the federal funds now used for secondary roads be used for scenic roads and parkways.

Regarding Cities. *Presented by Edmund N. Bacon*: We suggest, Mr. President, that you call for a massive reappraisal by the municipal governments, of this country, of all of their policies and programs which affect the urban scene, including the control of private offenses, junkyards, outdoor advertising, gas station and parking lots. This would be only introductory to a much broader program of city and regional development, which should include an inventory and appraisal of the city's most valuable area landmarks natural features, and historical assets.

We recommend a new federal program of financial assistance to local governments for the preparation of such plans to serve as a basis for future local, state, and federal action. In this way the program can be lifted out of the level of mediocrity to achieve quality of design and excellence of performance.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Johnson, in replying to recommendations of delegates, appeals to personal pride of every American to accept individual responsibility for the stewardship of our country's natural resources before it is too late.

PEN MEETING. This was held with the Federal Advisory Council made up of many abinet members and chaired by Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture (center). ecommendations included a broadening of the purposes and membership of the ouncil. The Cabinet members took quite a bit of buffeting from the delegates pres- nt at this session.

On the Countryside. *Presented by William H. Whyte*: For landscape, the most exciting opportunities for public action are ways to stimulate private action. And a tremendous base for action has already been laid. We think some new programs ought to be set up. . . . But one of the biggest challenges is to harness the programs that have already been under way.

We suggest a task force to review the statutes to see where they might

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HOW MANY MEMBERS_____

PHONE_____

be broadened to incorporate natural beauty. A policy directive on natural beauty, for example, is especially needed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Natural beauty should be cranked into the recreation plans of the states to qualify for BOR grants.

On Education, Citizen Action, Federal-State-Local Partnerships. *Presented by Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore*: From the eleven recommendations of these three panels, based on the idea of a creative partnership on all levels of government, private organizations, institutions and enterprises, are the following, to:

- Establish a strong focal point for coordination and leadership of the nation-wide effort to secure environmental quality by broadening the purposes and membership of the Recreation Advisory Council.
- Establish a citizen advisory board, appointed by the President, to assist him in carrying forward the nation-wide effort, to call problems to the attention of the council, and to press for continued improvement in federal programs.
- Establish a Curriculum Study Committee on Conservation, Redevelopment, and Natural Beauty, composed of leading scholars and educators in the field.
- Provide federal grants to help establish natural areas in connection with educational institutions.
- Form at once a National Citizens' Committee for a Beautiful America, privately financed, to stimulate and coordinate citizen efforts.

Excerpts from the President's Reply to the Delegates:

"Natural beauty is more than a rich source of pleasure and recreation. It shapes our values. It molds our attitudes. It feeds our spirit, and it helps to make us the kind of men and women we finally become. And the kind of men that we finally become in turn makes this great nation. . . .

"Experts, officials and concerned citizens . . . have come to Washington to try to help us make this a better and a more beautiful land. . . . There is nothing that is more important."

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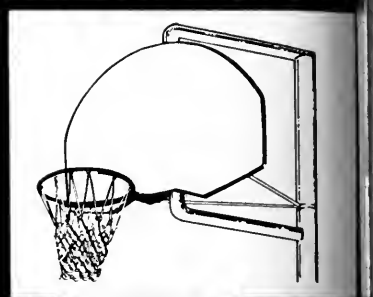

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S WE GO TO PRESS

$100,000 GRANT has been made to York City by the Federal govern- for help in developing a master oor recreation plan. The Bureau of oor Recreation of the Interior De- nent granted $50,000 under the and Water Conservation Fund, the Housing and Home Finance cy gave $50,000 under the Com- ty Renewal Program. Senator rt F. Kennedy, who announced the s July 27, noted that the grant by ureau of Outdoor Recreation was st to a large city. The city will add 00 to that amount. Mrs. Eleanor enheimer, member of the City ning Commission and member of pecial committee that recommend- is development, will be on the d of Trustees of the new National eation and Park Association.

SECOND AWARD TO RECREATION MAGAZINE

THE 1965 Educational Press Association award for "distinguished performance in a feature article" was presented to *Recreation* on June 28 for the story "Heyday in the Park" by Eric Lindsay in the October 1964 issue. Mr. Lindsay, who is public information officer for the Board of Parks and Public Recreation in Vancouver, British Columbia, also received an award certificate. Last year *Recreation* won the news story award for "Creative Tank Town," by William Rawls, Jr., of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, published in October 1963.

▸ THE TITLE "Chartered Association Executive" is conferred by the American Society of Association Executives upon executives who qualify after an examination by the society's Chartering Board. This honor has just been bestowed upon Alfred B. LaGasse, executive director of the American Institute of Park Executives and executive director of the new NRPA *(see Pages 315-317)*. The Chartering Board was set up in 1960, and thus far sixty-three executives have been so chartered. The U.S. has twenty-six thousand associations.

RECREATION LEGISLATION

NGRESS has just authorized the cre- ation of an eleventh federal depart- , the Federal Department of Hous- nd Urban Development *(HR 6927, 9)* after ten years of controversy. is the first new federal department the Department of Health, Educ- , and Welfare was created in 1953. act authorizes $5,000,000 to be for grants for beautification and vement projects for the testing demonstrating of new beautifica- methods and techniques.

her Congressional action. A new ng bill *(HR 7984)* recently passed ongress authorizes expansion of nt urban renewal and public hous- rograms and encourages urban ing and beautification.

e Water Resources Planning Act *1111, S 21)*, also passed re- , provides grants of $10,000,000 n years to states for planning, de- ment, and management of water rces with funds to be matched by

e bill creating the Delaware Val- National Recreation Area (also n as the Tocks Island National ation Area and the Delaware Gap National Recreation Area) Delaware River *(HR 89, S 36)* assed by the House in June and nate on August 13.

e bill creating Indiana Dunes Na- Lakeshore *(HR 51, S 360)* has the Senate, as has the bill estab- the Assateague Island National ore (Maryland and Virginia).

• State bond issues. A number of states have passed or are considering major recreation bond issues. These include:

Connecticut. State bond issues authorized by the 1965 Legislature included $2,000,000 for open-space development.

New York. The state legislature approved a $200,000,000 bond issue to expand outdoor recreation facilities. This is subject to approval by the voters in November 1966. The new program is an extension of one started in 1960 with a $75,000,000 bond issue, to which another $25,000,000 was added in 1962.

Rhode Island. In a special statewide election, voters approved the establishment of a Rhode Island Recreational Building Authority empowered to guarantee up to a total of $5,000,000 in mortgage loans for construction of recreation and tourist facilities. A five-member authority will be appointed by the governor with the consent of the state senate.

• The proposed amendments to the Federal Firearms Act *(S 1592 and HR 6628)* would grant the Secretary of the Treasury, or his delegate, broad powers not now contained in the law. "The sportsmen of America strongly oppose unrealistic firearms controls. They oppose, even more strongly, any attempt to usurp from their elected representatives in Congress *the power to legislate.*"—*The American Rifleman*, August 1965.

▸ NEW AWARD. The National Recreation Association Advisory Sub-Committee on Recruitment is seeking nominations for the top recruiter of the year. A special award will be presented to the person who the committee feels has done the best job of recruitment during the past year. In order to be eligible for this award the recruiting efforts must have been conducted between September 1964 to August 1965. A brief description of the recruitment efforts of the individual, the person's name, address, and position must be included in the nomination. The name and address of the person making the nomination must also be included so additional information may be obtained if necessary. The nominations must be submitted to Robert F. Toalson, Chairman, Recruitment Committee, Recreation Department, 965 Lake Street, Oak Park, Illinois, by November 1, 1965.

▸ ICY. President Johnson proclaimed 1965 as International Cooperation Year and now has called a White House Conference on International Cooperation for November 29 to December 1 in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. ICY provides an ideal springboard for recreation and park personnel to use in focusing attention on the many existing programs involving international cooperation and to stimulate new imaginative proposals. Significant contributions to the overall program of international cooperation and understanding can be made by local recreation and park agencies. Incorporate one or more of the following in your program:

• Plan with your school groups pro-

grams native to other countries. Bulletin boards and other exhibit features can highlight certain aspects.

• Invite foreign visitors, students, or knowledgable citizens to speak to community groups, classes, clubs, and gatherings about programs in other countries to which local residents may contribute.

Additional information regarding ICY can be had from United Nations Association of the United States, 345 East 46th Street, New York 10017.

▸ STAFF TRAINING. Enrolled in the Educational Press Editors' Institute at The Newhouse Communications Center, Syracuse University, this summer, Dorothy Donaldson, Editor of RECREATION, recently returned from there and reports it the best editors' workshop she has ever attended. Staff for the workshop included, among others: EDMUND C. ARNOLD, chairman of the Graphic Arts and Publishing Departments, School of Journalism, who, among other accomplishments, redesigned the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *National Observer*, *Atlanta Times*, and *Boston Globe;* DONALD P. ELY, president of the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction of the National Education Association and director of Syracuse's Instructional Communications Center; ROBERT D. MURPHY, formerly chairman of the newspaper department of Syracuse's Journalism School, who will be director of the School of Journalism at the University of Kentucky in the fall; DAVID M. NORTON, head of the Frederic W. Goudy Typographic Laboratory at the Syracuse School of Journalism; JEROME H. PERLMUTTER, chief of publishing for the U. S. State Department; KENNETH R. SPARKS, research specialist for the United States Information Agency in charge of radio research.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ RETIREMENT PREPARATION. Aside from a few pre-retirement projects conducted by community agencies, the sponsors of retirement preparation programs have been companies or unions. Many companies have been reluctant to do more than the minimum in this area, either because they believe they would be interfering with what they consider essentially a personal problem, or are afraid of being accused of paternalism, or are reluctant to incur the additional expense and trouble that instituting a valid program would involve, considering pension benefits a sufficient discharge of their responsibility to the retiring employee.

This does not mean that all companies and unions fail to understand the importance of providing meaningful preparation for retirement. Following are two instances of programs, each among the best of its type, currently being carried on. Both are on a voluntary basis.

The first program, sponsored by a company, is an example of the use of a series of interviews with an employe over a relatively long period of time before his retirement. The second, a union project, consists of formal classes one day or evening a week for a period of eight weeks.

So carefully was the course planned that the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University sees in this approach a guide for other labor and management groups interested in instituting a meaningful pre-retirement program.

▸ ABC MANUAL FOR NEW EDITORS. Would-be-editors, and experienced editors-at-work, here is the guide designed to introduce readers to the know-how of the printing world — the mysteries of the bleeding photograph, the AA, the en and the em! Get it to guide you—experienced editor or new—through the maze of problems and details involved in the preparing of copy and putting it into type, fitting it to an attractive layout, making people want to read it, keeping costs down and interest up.

Planned and prepared by the NRA National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials, whose members are editors of recreation materials or connected with publishing in some way, and published by the National Recreation Association, this booklet should be of special interest to recreation personnel. Look for it at the National Recreation Congress or, better still, order your copies *now* (one for each of your staff who has anything to do with printed materials). Our supply will be limited, and orders are already being received. The p is still to be determined, but wil based on production and handling c only. The more orders we receive r the less it will be and the more we have printed. Send a postcard to R REATION Magazine, at once, and w save copies for you.

▸ RECREATION AND HEALTH. A s course entitled "Recreation for Chronically Ill in the Community ting" will be offered at the Universit North Carolina in Chapel Hill on tober 12-14. It is sponsored by the U Public Health Service Training source Branch, with the cooperation the National Health Council, the Nati al Inter-Health Agency Committee Recreation of the National Recreat Association, the Curriculum in Rec tion Administration of the School Public Health and Extension Divis of the University of North Caroli and the North Carolina Recreat Commission. The trainees will be l ited to a hundred. Public Health tra eeships are available. Training progr director for the workshop will be M ton Thompson, Ed.D., director, N Consulting Service for the Ill and Ha icapped.

▸ A RECREATION research worksh will be held November 7-10 at Penns vania State College. This is to be sponsored by the American Associati of Health, Physical Education and R reation, the National Recreation As ciation, and eight cooperating natio organizations.

▸ NEW NAME of the former *Coun Officer* Magazine is *American Coun Government*, effective with the Ap issue. "The change," explains the pre dent of the National Association Counties, Edwin G. Michaelian, t elected county executive of Westches County, New York, "was by order the association's board of directors be more in harmony with the editor subject matter in the magazine, a with the field which it services, that county government."

▸ STIMULATION of nationwide traini and placement programs for old workers, based on the experience ready gained in seven communiti will be undertaken by the Natio Council on the Aging under a contr recently awarded by the U.S. Depa ment of Labor Office of Manpow Automation, and Training. Previous the NCOA developed programs in sev communities, including the hard- South Bend, Indiana, area, which d onstrated that older workers displac by technological changes could be trained for other jobs.

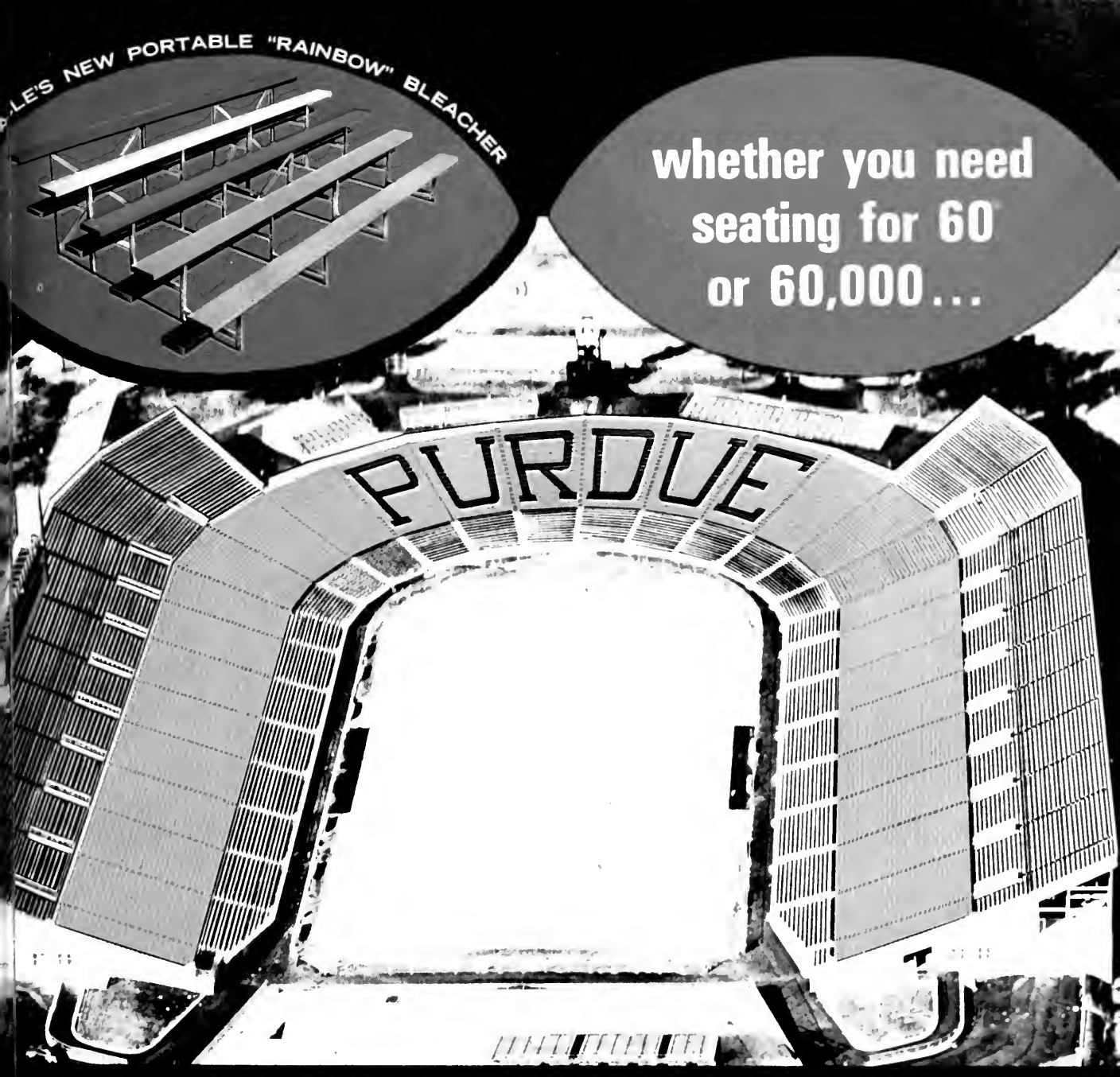
COMING EVENTS

National Rehabilitation Association Conference, *September 25-27, Milwaukee.* For further information, write to the Association, 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, DC. 20005.

Annual Convention, National Association for Retarded Children, *September 29-October 3, New York Hilton, New York City.* Sponsored by the NARC, 386 Park Avenue South, New York 10016.

Fire Prevention Week, *October 3-9.* Sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 02110.

Annual Meeting, National Council on Family Relations, *October 21-23, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* For further information, write to the NCFR, 1219 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis 55414.



Above, an aerial view of Purdue University Stadium, recently modernized with Miracle's PERMA-GLASS Seats of black and gold; left, Miracle's PERMA-GLASS Seats still look like new after two full seasons of wear at Iowa University.

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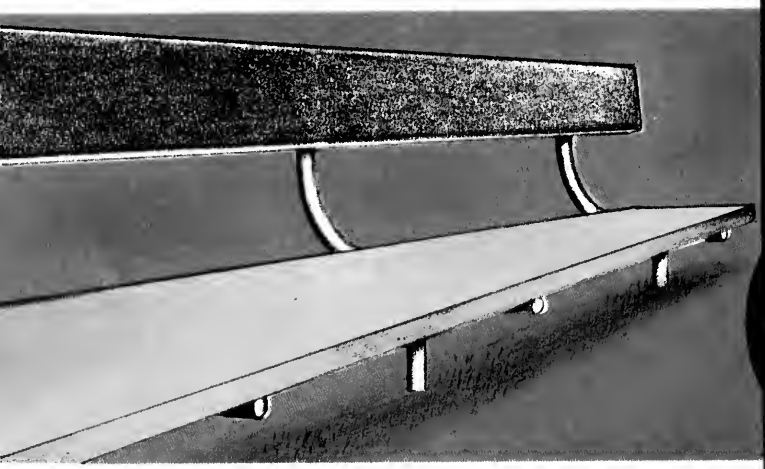

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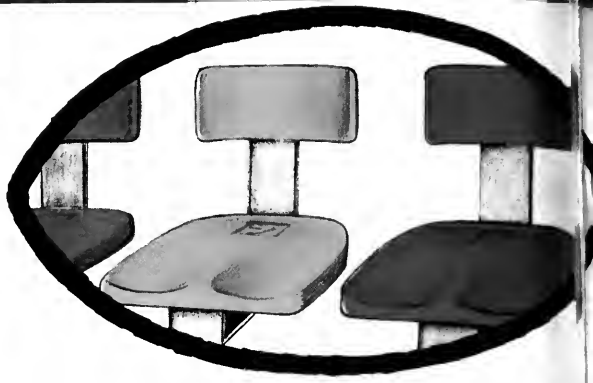

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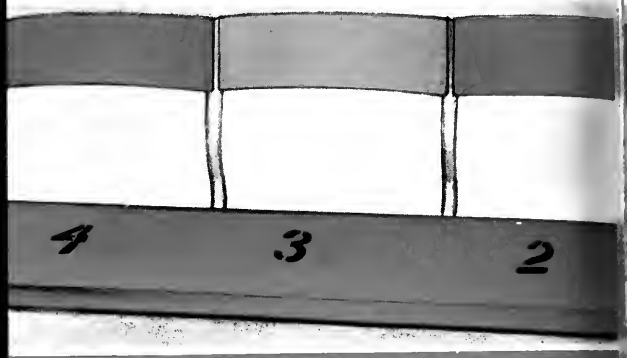

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ETTERS

rnational Sports Rules

hile the article "The AAU Plays by national Rules" [June] reflects the ion taken by the AAU in defense s administration of international s competition, I would think the rs of RECREATION should extend vitation to the executive directors e United States Track and Field ration and the United States Gym- cs Federation to present the fed- ons' concept of an administrative ture for international sport com- ion.

e title "The AAU Plays by Inter- nal Rules," used by Colonel Hull, tive director of the AAU, in de- ing the AAU's organization . . . s that the federations and their bers *do not* play by international , which remains yet to be decided. y I suggest a reading of my doc- study, published by the Stipes shing Company of Champaign, Il- , *A History of Relations between CAA and the AAU, 1905-1963* for interested in the past relations be- n these two sports bodies.

NOLD FLATH, *Ph.D., Associate Pro- sor of Physical Education, Univer- y of Illinois, Urbana.*

door Manners

e "Code For Good Outdoor Man- [June] is excellent and should ermanently displayed in parks, rounds, camps, and outdoor rec- on areas throughout the country. I suggest that the code be re- ed or reproduced in a colorful er and made available at a mini- charge, in poster form to all upon st?

NTE MELAMED, *Executive Direc- , Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds, arl River, New York.*

Reprints may be made available if ugh readers are interested. The e containing the code, "Don't Be eckreator," by Margaret Robarge, icked up by the United Press and nted in newspapers across the ry.—Ed.

dicating Petanque

was gratified with the way the anque article [June] turned out and ratulate you for an excellent edit- ob and nice layout. It is extremely to explicate a game by writing it in comparison to demonstrat- physically, and I think your editing . . . helped clarify the whole into a concise and interesting presentation. I have received . . . inquiries from readers at all points of the compass (including a few Air Force bases—one in the Canal Zone) asking for rules, availability of supplies, et cetera.

JOHN METCALFE, *Pan American Petanque Association, Northbrook, Ill.*

Jolt

Sirs:

Would you have any objection if The Playing Fields Association were to reproduce with acknowledgments . . . in an appropriate early edition of our quarterly Journal, the bulk of the article "Beautiful Minneapolis" which appears in RECREATION for February? We think that the story of what Minneapolis has achieved in the sphere of recreation (including playgrounds) is so striking that we would like to use it to jolt some of our more self-satisfied readers into a readjustment of standards!

R. H. OWEN, *The National Playing Fields Association, London, England.*

Recreation is work for

OUR MAN IN PORTLAND, ORE.

Locker checking recommendations for the new Vancouver (Wash.) Recreation Center were assigned to John W. Shields, Coin-Lok's Man in Washington, Oregon and western Canada — and a real professional at a job like this.

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Patrons overwhelmingly applauded the no-wait convenience and security of Coin-Lok self-service checking. So much so that Larry Neal, Vancouver Director of Parks and Recreation, has already earmarked his Coin-Lok revenues for the purchase of future additional lockers.

Checking the 228-Coin-Lok locker installation at Vancouver Recreation Center are Larry Neal, Director of Parks and Recreation, John W. Shields, and Coburn Ackley, A.I.A., who designed the facility.

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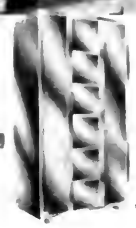

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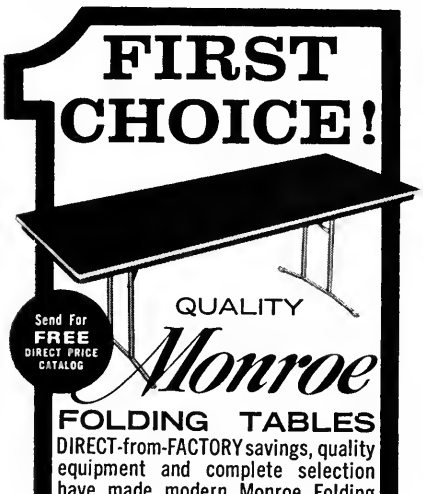

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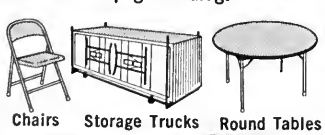

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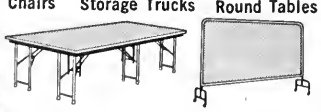

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles M. Christiansen has resigned as secretary of the National Recreation Congress to become director of parks, recreation, and public property in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Christiansen, who will have cabinet status, was head of the Denver golf courses, swimming pools, and ice-skating rinks from 1960 to 1963. He was also executive secretary for the Denver Industrial Recreation Federation. He has a master's degree in recreation administration from the University of Minnesota. Mayor Sorensen of Omaha says Mr. Christiansen is "the man of vision" Omaha has been looking for to move its park program forward.

• • •

Robert Wyckoff has resigned as recreation director for Port Hueneme, California, to become executive director of the USO in Tokyo. His major responsibility in his new job is community relations, dealing with Tokyo civil government, Japanese federal government, and all armed service bases in that area Mr. Wyckoff's assistant, **Jere Jackson,** also resigned, to join the PleasantValley Park and Recreation District in Camarillo, California, as recreation supervisor.

• • •

Earl E. Bachman, chief of the Administrative Branch of the U.S. Forest Service Division of Recreation for the California area, retired recently after over forty years with the service. During his twenty-eight years in the Forest Service Regional Office in San Francisco he helped develop many of the policies governing present recreation use of the National Forests and the design of many of the campground facilities. In 1963, he was awarded a $500 cash award by the Secretary of Agriculture for his leadership in developing an economical method for mechanica lection of fees in charge campgro He has been a leader in the dev ment of winter sports areas in th tional Forests in California and ated action which led to the adopti the state safety code for ski lifts other winter sports facilities. He served as a member of the comn which set up standards for orga tion camps.

• • •

William H. Whyte, prominent nalist and author, was presented the Distinguished Journalism Awa the American Society of Lands Architects at ceremonies concludin organization's annual meeting in ford, Connecticut, in June. Mr. W the author of the best-selling *The ganization Man* was honored for perception of the link between the toric art of landscape architecture the needs of contemporary society. former assistant managing edito *Fortune* magazine, Mr. Whyte pl a key role in the recently concl White House Conference on Nat Beauty and is a nationally recogn interpreter of urban problems and servation. His interest in the need cities for "open space" resulted series of articles published by *For* as "The Exploding Metropolis." has subsequently worked closely such organizations as the Urban L Institute and the Outdoor Recrea Resources Review Commission in p lems relating to acquisition of o space and conservation easements.

• • •

Frank Haeg, former recreation su visor with the recreation and parks partment in Richmond, California now project coordinator for the Pov Program of the county health dep ment in Alameda County, Californi

• • •

Dr. E. A. (Swe Scholer has b appointed a professor at State University Iowa, from an sociate profess ship in recrea and also has been named chairman the university's new interdepartmen

gram of recreation leadership. Dr. ler recently made a study of com- ity recreation in New Zealand r a Fulbright grant and will report e of his discoveries in the October of RECREATION.

• • •

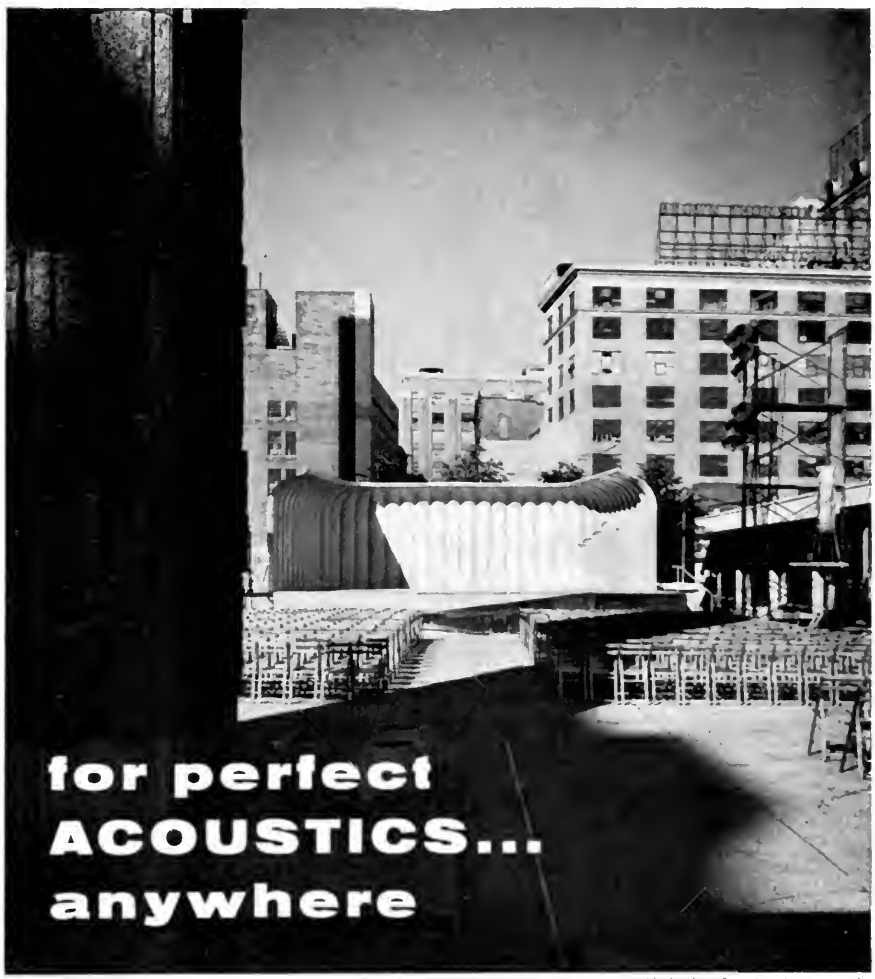
old S. Callowhill, superintendent he Baltimore's Bureau of Recrea- plans to retire this fall after forty- years spent developing the city's ation facilities. He began work the Playground Athletic League in , became its director in 1936, and named superintendent of the Bu- of Recreation when the city as- d the league's responsibilities in . Probably the most startling de- ment since the bureau's beginning, rding to Mr. Callowhill, is the th of its budget from less than ,000 in 1940 to more than $3,500,- this year. The bureau has 284 ime employees. 500 part-time ers, and uses an estimated 7,000 nteers. The bureau's greatest chal- e for the future. Mr. Callowhill , is development of recreation ities for the six square miles of more's inner city which contains arter of the city's population and e poorest, most crime ridden sec-

• • •

iam J. Hart is the new director e National School of Forestry and ervation. Offices of the school are ed at Minong, Wisconsin, and ington, D.C. Mr. Hart began his r as deputy state forester in Utah was successively supervisor of ac- ition and development, Utah State and Recreation Commission, and tor of the Nevada State park sys- Most recently he has been a con- nt in land-use planning to the national Commission on National s and of other public and pri- agencies particularly interested mprehensive planning for parks recreation systems. Mr. Hart recently that the changing require- s of the conservation field have re- d extensive modification of the l's subject material. Course work neral forestry practice and in soil water conservation have been ex- ely rewritten by professionals in ield, Hart said. He said that the present fish-wildlife and park conservation must be reworked because of the tremendous new demands posed by nationwide programs in parks and recreation. Under the new format, fish and wildlife conservation will become a separate course. Completely new material is being organized in a new course in parks and recreation.

• • •

Howard F. Gustafson, executive director of the Community Service Council of Metropolitan Indianapolis, is the new president of the National Association of Social Workers, the national membership organization of 42,500 professional social workers. Upon taking office on July 1, Mr. Gustafson called upon members of his profession to make cooperation in the "war on poverty" a major priority for service in the period ahead. He said: "The social work profession emerged in the twenties as an organized effort to help people meet and deal with human problems where they exist—in



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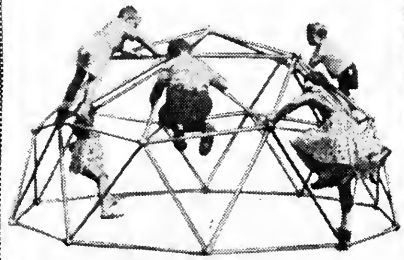

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with BONNIE P. WINAWER

David Aaron has achieved a national reputation among forward-looking recreation departments for creating new types of playground equipment which stimulate a child's imagination and develop his knowledge and skills.

Play, David Aaron says, is a child's work. In Child's Play he tells why he regards most of today's playgrounds as wastelands of boredom and breeders of danger. Out of his broad experience he then demonstrates what sort of play areas, public and private, are needed to provide truly creative play for both normal and handicapped children.

Informal and anecdotal, Child's Play will prove immensely helpful to municipal and school playground directors — in fact, to everyone concerned with children's welfare and development through recreation.

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families, groups, neighborhoods and communities. In recognition of their professional training and this accumulated experience, social workers are being called upon increasingly to participate in the war on poverty, particularly in the organization of community action programs in which the poor themselves must give leadership. As social workers, we expect to give a good account of ourselves in such efforts and to lead the way in making adaptations and innovations in existing services as they are needed."

Along with Mr. Gustafson, two other new officers of the national association are: First Vice-President, **Helen E. Cassidy,** professor of social work, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans; and Treasurer, **Robert M. Mulford,** general secretary, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston.

• • •

New officers of the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society for 1965-67 are: President, **Jack Sittman,** director of recreation, Carlisle; Vice-President, **Sally Jervis,** director of recreation, Wilkes Barre; Secretary, **Robert Whitman,** director of recreation, Levittown; Treasurer, **Thatcher Bowers,** director, Smith Memorial Playgrounds, Philadelphia.

IN MEMORIAM

• Allen E. Risedorph, superintendent of the Bureau of Recreational Activities, Department of Parks and Recreation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, died in June at the age of sixty-five. Before he became superintendent in 1947, Mr. Risedorph had taught at the Carnegie Institute of Technology for twenty years. He was a past-president of the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society and served on the board of directors of the West Pennsylvania Conservancy and of HYPO (Help Young People Organization). He was also director of Knothole Club activities for the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team. He is succeeded as superintendent by **Russell Francis Vogel, Sr.,** former program director of the bureau.

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Enter them in the Fifth Annual Ford Dealers—National Football League

PUNT, PASS & KICK COMPETITION

Fe to boys 8 through 13! Regis-rtion September 1 to October 8! Ad an extra measure of fun to your a program by urging eligible boys to sin up for the fifth annual Ford-NFL Pnt, Pass & Kick Competition! Last yr . . . 601,459 boys registered for this re fun event at Ford Dealerships roughout the country. Participating alers display the PP&K emblem.

P&K's primary purpose is to pro-te better physical fitness. It there-ce is an ideal tie-in with any autumn letic activity. PP&K has been com-nded by parents, service clubs, ional youth groups and by the esident's Council on Youth Fitness.

Wonderful Prizes! At competitions held on local playing fields, each boy will compete in punting, passing and place-kicking *only against boys his own age.* (There's no body contact.) There are 18 prizes in all—three for each group at each local event. Boys 8, 9 and 10 can win a warm-up jacket, a football helmet or a regulation-size PP&K football! Boys 11, 12 and 13 can win trophies for first, second and third place. (Trophies, instead of merchandise, will be awarded in Missouri, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming.)

Top local winners will represent their zones at Ford district competitions. All district champions and their fathers will attend NFL games at which area competitions will be held. All area champions will compete in division events. Twelve finalists and their parents will go on a "Tour of Champions" to Washington, D.C., and to an NFL Play-Off Bowl game in Miami, Florida.

Free Gifts for Registering! Boys must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian when they register. At that time their Ford Dealer will give them *free:*

- **a booklet of PP&K competition tips**
- **an attractive PP&K tie-lapel pin**

URGE BOYS TO ENTER
PUNT, PASS & KICK NOW!
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HIGHLIGHTS of the 47th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, October 3-8

GENERAL SESSIONS

Two outstanding personalities will address the Congress general sessions: Charles (Bud) Wilkinson and Dr. Reuben K. Youngdahl. Mr. Wilkinson, president of the Lifetime Sports Foundation in Washington, D.C., is former head football coach and director of athletics at the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Youngdahl, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, is a prominent author, orator, and sportsman.

FEDERAL AID SESSIONS

U.S. Government officials will be present to explain the application of many important pieces of important legislation to the park and recreation field. Some of the programs represented include the Office of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Housing and Home Financing Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, and General Services Administration.

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

In addition to the annual National Recreation Association National Institute in Recreation Administration, there will be two special three-day institutes for military and hospital personnel, directed by Dr. H. Clifton Hutchins and Fred Humphrey, respectively.

PIC-A-TOURS

The Pic-A-Tours, which were so popular at last year's Congress, will be offered again this year. Several different short tours will be offered during Congress Week so delegates may make a selection. These tours will visit different facilities where operations will be explained.

WIVES' PROGRAM

Activities planned for delegates' wives include a visit to the famous Betty Crocker kitchens at General Mills, a trip to the American Swedish Institute, a planetarium show, crafts projects, and learn-as-you-play table games.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Delegates will have the opportunity to see a performance of *The Cherry Orchard* at the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre. The theater itself is well worth a visit. Its plan grew out of Mr. Guthrie's experience with the Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, Ontario. Design of seating, stage, and other features is asymmetrical. It uses a modification of the extended forestage (also called the *open stage*). Delegates planning community theaters or cultural centers should find the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre a valuable experience. *(Tickets, $3.50 each, are available from Charlotte Fosburg, 325½ City Hall, Minneapolis 15. Deadline, September 25.)*

Delegates will also be treated to a free performance of the Lake Harriet Pops Orchestra, a 43-piece ensemble, which will be accompanied by thirty-three singing voices.

Instead of the usual Congress banquet and speaker, delegates will enjoy an informal smorgasbord followed by dancing and entertainment. The popular Schiek's Singing Sextet will provide an hour-long special performance.

POST-CONGRESS TRIP

A special three-day tour along the North Shore (Northern Minnesota) is available to delegates at a nominal cost.

Dr. Reuben K. Youngdahl

Charles (Bud) Wilkinson

Fred Humphrey

Dr. H. Clifton Hutchins

AROUND MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis Institute of Arts. ropean masterpieces include El Gr Rembrandt, Goya, Renoir, and Mati

Walker Art Center. Outstanding lection of Oriental ceramic and ja European and American paintings, c temporary paintings, sculpture prints.

Minnesota Museum of Natural H tory. Habitat exhibits of flora, fau lakes of the state.

American Swedish Institute. Exh its of Swedish and Swedish-Ameri art and culture, past and present.

Basilica of St. Mary. Renaissa architecture patterned after the Basil of St. John Lateran in Rome.

Interesting Restaurants. Minnea lis has many noted and unusual rest rants including:

Charlie's Cafe Exceptionale *(old Eu pean decor).*

Chateau de Paris in Hotel Dyckm *(French decor).*

Fuji-Ya *(Japanese cuisine and atm phere).*

Gaslight *(1807 atmosphere).*

Jax Cafe *(Old World garden, tr stream, waterwheel).*

Michael's *(West Indian cuisine).*

Schiek's Cafe *(Old World atmosphe famous sextet).*

Waikiki Room in Hotel Pick-Nicol *(Polynesian cuisine and decor).*

Norse Room in Hotel Leamingt *(Scandinavian-American cuisine, Sca dinavian costumes).*

Imperial Garden in Hotel Leamingt *(English decor, Continental cuisine).*

P.S.

Make your hotel reservations NO if you haven't already. For further i formation about the Congress and a vance reservations for Congress even write to Congress Secretary, 8 We 8th Street, New York 10011. *(For mo on the Congress and Minneapolis, Recreation, February, March, April a June 1965.)*

THE 47th CONGRESS PROGRAM

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY
(Business and Committee Meetings Not Included)*

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration	9:00 AM- 9:00 PM
Big-Ten Football Game, Minnesota vs Missouri	

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3

Registration	**10:00 AM- 6:30 PM**
NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration	2:00 PM- 4:30 PM
Official Opening of Exhibits	**3:30 PM**
ALL-CONGRESS RECEPTION	**4:00 PM**
OPENING GENERAL SESSION: "Make No Little Plans"	**8:30 PM**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4

Report on Status of Merger and Its Implications	**9:30 AM-11:30 AM**
National Recreation Association Luncheon	12:00 M- 1:30 PM
Hospital Institute	**2:00 PM- 4:00 PM**
Military Recreation Institute	
Featured Federal Aid Sessions	
Music Workshop	
Arts and Crafts Workshop	
Volunteers	
Student Session—Employment Opportunities	
Student Reception	**4:00 PM- 4:30 PM**
Pic-A-Tours	6:30 PM- 8:30 PM
Tyrone Guthrie Theater Performance	**8:00 PM**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5

Programming a Municipal Swimming Pool	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
New Leisure and the Church	
Introducing Children's Theater as a Self-Sustaining Program	
Report on Accreditation Project	
Featured Federal Aid Sessions	**9:00 AM-12:00 M**
Military Recreation Institute	
Hospital Institute	
More Years to Life—More Life to Years	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
Recruitment—Are We Winning?	
Fees and Charges—New Concepts	
American Recreation Society Luncheon	12:45 PM- 2:15 PM
Facility Maintenance	**2:30 PM- 4:00 PM**
Supervision	
Sports and Athletics	
Board Members	
New Ideas in Teen Centers	
Day Camping—A Growing Public Responsibility	
Student Session—The Challenge of Recreation	
Lake Harriet Pops Orchestra Concert	**8:15 PM**

* Regular Congress sessions and social affairs are in boldface.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6

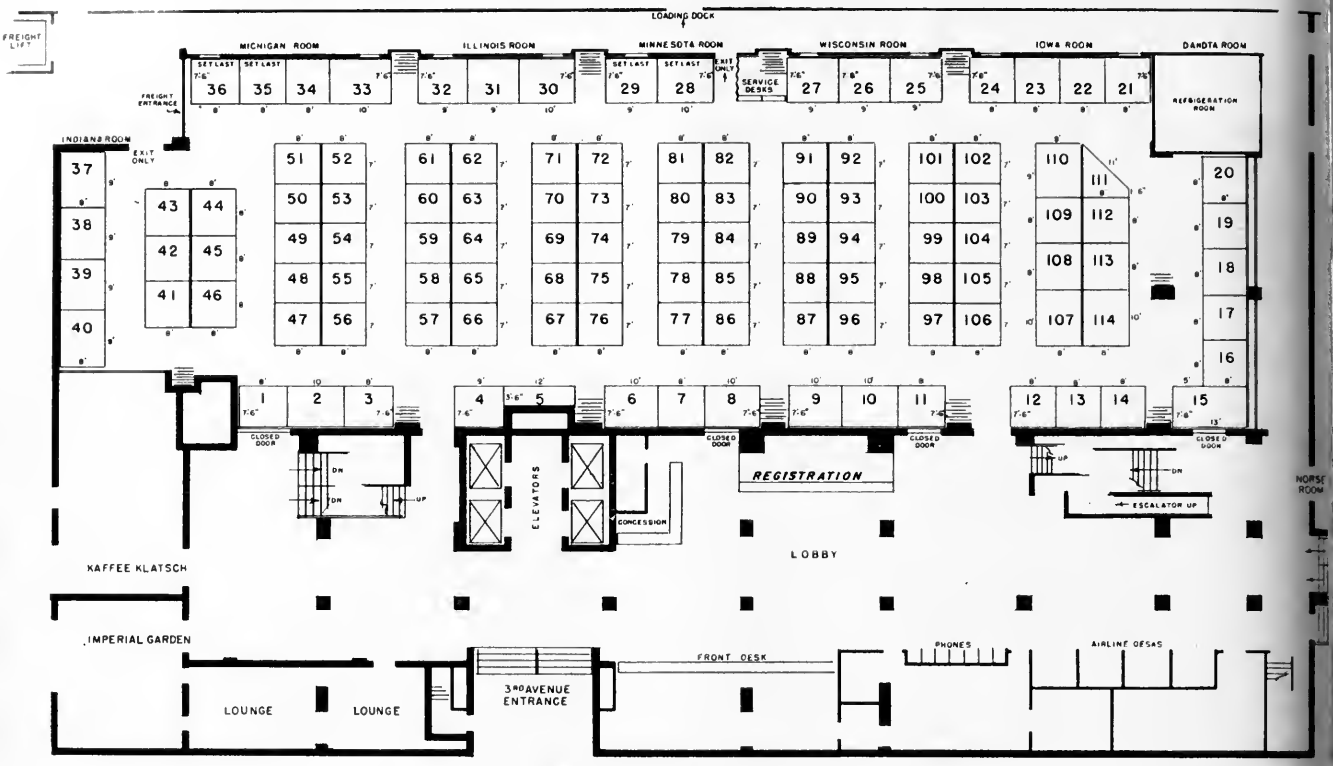
Recreation's Contribution in the Education of Handicapped Children	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Armed Forces—Sessions for Each Service	
Winter Sports—A Challenge to the Recreator	
Vandalism Control	
Planning	
School-Park-Social Agency Complex	
Girls' and Women's Activities in a Recreation Setting	
Review of World Recreation Congress and International Scene	
Latest Developments in Standards	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
Research	
Water Recreation—Programs, Problems and Solutions	
Reports and Records—Office Management	
Public Handicapped Programs	
Hosteling: Something New in Recreational Programming	
Swap Shop on Program Ideas	**2:30 PM- 4:30 PM**
Natural Sciences—A Means of Program Enrichment	
Agency Coordination	
Pic-A-Tours	
Hospital Institute	
Military Recreation Institute	
Featured Federal Aid Sessions	
All-Congress Smorgasbord, Entertainment, Dance	**6:00 PM**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7

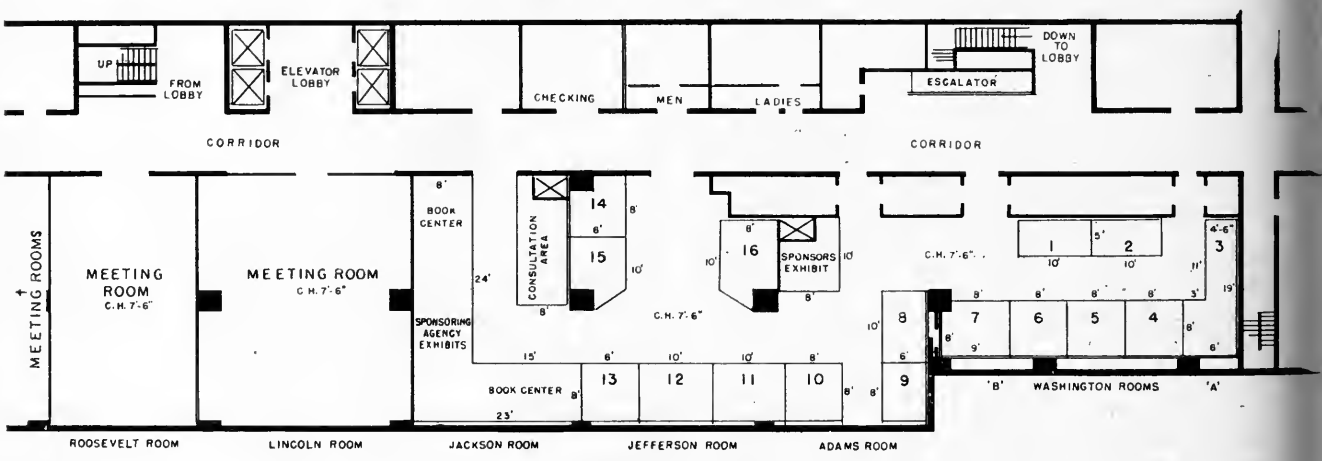
Recreation and the 24-Hour Psychestric Prescription	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
A Countrywide Parks and Recreation Program—The Pros and Cons	
Image of Recreator	
Somebody Isn't Getting the Message (Communications)	
Case Study of Minneapolis	
Pic-A-Tours	9:00 AM-11:00 AM
CLOSING GENERAL SESSION	**11:00 AM-12:30 AM**
Post-Congress Tour of Northern Minnesota (Thursday-Saturday)	

MINOR CHANGES AND SOME ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE BY ACTUAL STARTING DATE OF CONGRESS.

Exhibitors and Corresponding Booth Numbers



LOBBY FLOOR - HALL OF STATES



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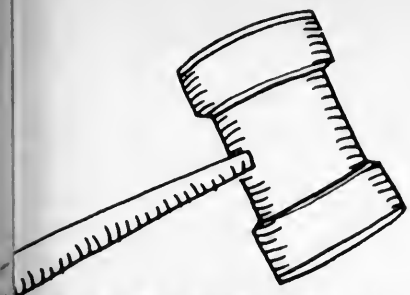
Booth Number	Exhibitor
1	Department of the Army
2	Dick Blick
3	Hillerich & Bradsby
4-5	Cosom Corp.
6	Gold Medal Products
7	Amer. Jr. Bowling Congress
8	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. (3M)
9	Jayfro Mfg.
10	De Beer and Son
11	Coca-Cola Co.
12-14	Program Aids
15-20	Miracle Equipment
21	Commercial Lighting
22	Horton Handicraft
23	Chicago Aerial
24	Super Secur
25-26	Toro
27	Sterling Net
29	Perf-O-Dent
30-31	Amer. Shuffleboard
32	Hillyard Chemical
33	Perey Turnstiles
34-35	Porter Athletic
36	Sum Fun
37-46	Game-Time
47	Bolco Athletic
48	American Art Clay
49	Money Tree
50-51	Universal Athletic
52	Sun Aired Bag
53	Saftematic, Inc.

Booth Number	Exhibitor
54	Charles M. Graves
55	Amateur Athletic Union
56	Seamless Rubber Co.
57-58, 65-66	Mexico Forge Co.
59	National Rifle Assn.
60	Daisy Mfg. Co.
61	Tandy-American Co.
62	H. M. Wise
63	Economy Handicrafts
64	Lannom Mfg. Co.
67-68, 75-76	Brinktun, Inc.
69	Mason Candies
70	Oscar Schmidt
71	Creative Playthings
72	Gates Mfg.
73	Handcrafters
74	Behlen Mfg. Co.
77-78	J. E. Burke Co.
79	Sweets Co.
80	Peripole
81	Great Books of Western World
82	Playground Corp. of Amer.
83	Ideal Pictures
84-86	Seven-Up Co.
87-88	World Wide Games
89	Delmer F. Harris Co.
90	Triarco

Booth Number	Exhibitor
91	David Wexler
92	Bowling Proprietors Assn.
93	Trojan
94	Institutional Cinema
95-96	Amer. Playground Device
97- 99, 104-106	Valley Sales Co.
100	M. Hohner
101	Morgan Sign Machine Co.
102	Wenger Music Equipment
103	Educational Activities Inc.
107	Dudley Sports Co.
108	Bowser-Briggs
109	Flxible Co.
110	Athletic Institute
111	Burgess Publishing
112-113	General Electric
114	American Locker Co.
Spec.	Americana
	Mezzanine Floor
M6	Jarts
M7	Amer. Youth Hostels
M8	Sturdisteel
M10	Wittek Golf Range Supply
M11-12	Dentin Mfg.
M13	Appleton Electric Co.
M14	Chevron Chemical Co.
M15	Riedell Shoes
M16	Mason City Tent & Awning



POINTERS ON CONDUCTING A MEETING

DON'T START WORRYING the moment you accept an invitation to be chairman of a meeting—t preparing. That is the main assur- e of a successful meeting, and it is h most potent antidote to stage fright. Think of the happy position you will in if you have planned well in ad- ce along these lines: You have fed those who are to help in con- ting the meeting, such as the secre- , the chairmen of committees, and r officers, so that they know when how to make their contribution. have the agenda of the meeting ar- ged in orderly fashion. You have rmined that you will apply rules tact so as to bring out proposals and s in the clearest possible manner. sideration of the proposals in the est possible way, and decision about s in clear unmistakable language. you have anticipated the meeting's tion to every item so far as is in r power, so as not to be caught un- ared for eventualities.

o aid you in this important organ- on of your meeting, why not make "Take It Apart" sheet? You write e top of a piece of paper the idea will be debated or the resolution e considered. Draw a line down the er of the page and write on one mn "in favor" and on the other inst." Then put your mind to work nticipate and make a note of every and feature you can imagine as an ment pro and con.

ou will arrive at your platform r with more knowledge than anyone e room of what is likely to be said, and this helps you to keep control. You will also be in a position to suggest points overlooked by the audience, giving an opportunity for well-rounded discussion and consideration.

Have facts at hand, not to trot out gratuitously but to fill gaps. Make sure that there is someone present who has detailed knowledge about the project under consideration or experience in the course proposed. Obtain whatever pertinent booklets are available, not with the idea of reading them to the meeting but so as to have authoritative material at hand to answer questions and spark discussion.

DO NOT rely upon your native intelligence to provide you with spur-of-the-moment comments and debate-starters. As Nathan Sheppard wrote in a long-forgotten handbook for public speakers: "The best improvisations are improvised beforehand."

Always keep the members of your audience in mind. What sort of people are you to preside over? Some will turn up at meetings with only existential knowledge of the problem on the agenda: they know there is a problem. Others will bring essential knowledge: they know there is a problem, they know its nature, and they have examined into it.

To put it in its shortest form, it is the duty of the chairman to plan and prepare necessary business, present it to the meeting, and carry out the policies decided upon.

Keep the minds of your audience open and running, not stagnant and idling. Try to avoid wrong turns and detours and suppress the tendency some people show toward dead-end debates. You can accomplish these desirable purposes very neatly by rephrasing statements that might be misunderstood, sifting out the irrelevant comment, and summing up the points which mark progress.

Your own interest in every statement and person should be constantly evident, though it is not your place to talk often or at length. Your job is to get the ideas of others out for an airing.

Give your full attention to your audience. You can strike dumb the most eager speaker if you assume an attitude of kingly reign or one of judicial distance. You can ruin a meeting by consulting your secretary or rifling through your portfolio of papers while a speaker is addressing you.

Here, in a sentence, is your duty as chairman: Listen carefully to what is being said, seize illuminating suggestions and point them up, combine similar ideas expressed differently, reconcile divergent opinions, clarify statements when they may be misunderstood, and sum up step by step to mark progress toward a solution.

SHOULD IT HAPPEN—and it will happen in the best circles—that several matters suddenly appear before the chair under the umbrella of the one being discussed, do not hesitate to call a halt to the proceedings while you disentangle them.

You must not allow informality to obscure the importance of what is being done. Your usefulness depends upon your authority as director of the meeting. You have been given that power for a purpose—the purpose of directing the meeting so as to accomplish some

Continued on Page 362

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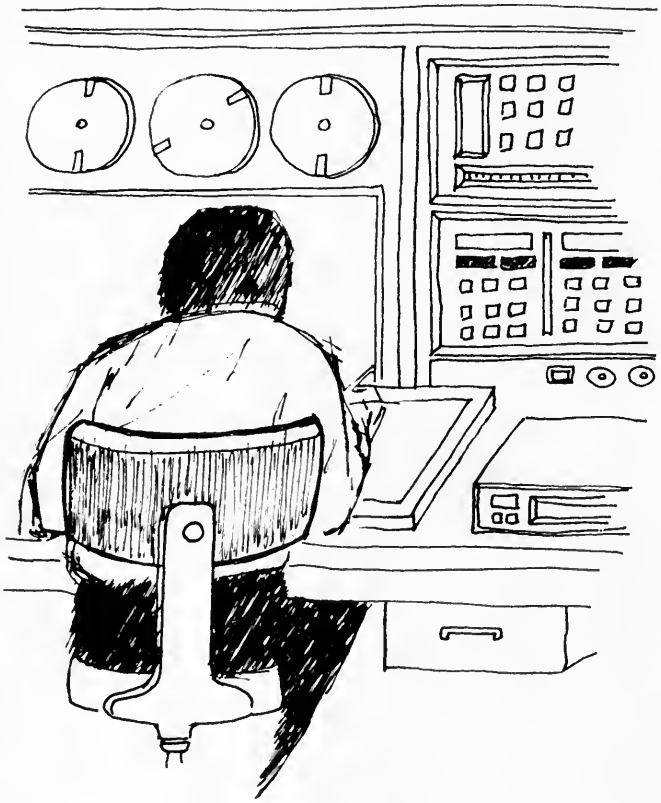
The Uncommon Professional



The many facets of today's "le

Betty van der Smissen, Re.D.

NOTHING IS STATIC. No situation w be the same tomorrow as it is t day. There is nothing constant in o society but change itself. Not only the world in a dynamic flux, but the e tire field of recreation is in a contin ing state of movement. Victory smil upon those who anticipate changes, n upon those who wait to adapt themselves after the chan occurs. Recreation leaders must constitute a courageo vanguard, not be followers. The challenges of today's s ciety to the recreation profession are not simply academ or intellectual. They are real and must be met if recreati is to survive as a profession.

Recreation leaders must meet the challenge of autom tion. The problem of automation is not primarily eith unemployment *per se* or the need to fill up increased leisu time. Automation is causing reorientation of the work forc Studies have shown that while machines do replace peop in certain jobs, they create other jobs. Sources say th whereas not long ago you could be assured of not being r placed by a machine if you had twelve years of educatio today you need fourteen. This fact may be partially part the increasing emphasis on compulsory and public educ tion through junior college. What does automation mea to recreation? The challenge of automation is twofold:

- The effects of increased education and changing occupa tional pursuits on the leisure tastes of participants. Researc has shown that participation is affected by both level of edu cation and occupation. In programing, these changin aspects of participant characteristics must be taken int consideration.
- The utilization of automation for administrative effi ciency. The technical advances in computers permit process ing of data with such speed and accuracy thought heretofor impossible. Already one municipal department is experi menting with the processing of its cost data. Utilization o computers will also make possible the retrieval of facts i the literature and the annual processing of data on the pro fession and operations, such as budgets, salaries, number o personnel.

A footnote should be added regarding work. It has lon been said that recreation is needed for the meaning it ca give life when work is not meaningful, but recreation is needed *whether one works or not.* Further, recreation doe not decrease the necessity for work as a need of people. T work is a necessity of living, particularly when society ap pears to be shifting from a work-centered culture to a leisure centered culture. One should be be cautioned that meaning ful leisure cannot substitute for meaningful work. Work here is not work in the same sense as a *job,* but work as totally expressive of the individual *ending in some type of*

DR. VAN DER SMISSEN, *formerly director of research for th National Recreation Association, is now associate professor of recreation at The Pennsylvania State University in University Park.*

lemand knowledge of many fields

roduct. Every individual needs the feeling of usefulness, at he is doing something of value. There must be social cognition of the role of our work to give satisfaction. One ould give real thought to the meaning of work and recrea-on and their interrelationship.

Urbanization is frequently defined simply by the concen-ating of population in cities—people moving from rural eas and small villages to congregates of fifty thousand or ore people. But this is not really urbanization. Urbaniza-on means the growth of suburbia and its new social forms, e linking of metropolitan areas into what is termed mega-polis, and the decay of old city interiors. It is these with eir inherent problems of local government administration, affic congestion, ugliness, disaffection and violence, pov-ty, sanitation, and education which create the challenge r recreation. The challenge of urbanization is the most mplex and far-reaching of all the challenges.

RECREATION must and is playing a vital role in urban planning, not just a single incorporated city, but whole etropolitan and regional urban complexes. Recreators ve not been adequately educated on the subject to discuss telligently the function of recreation in such urban com-exes and the requirements thereof, but progress is being ade. Have you read the book *Cluster Development* or *The ome Owners' Association Handbook*, or the popular *God's on Junkyard*, to name just a few? Research is badly need-d in this area of urban land planning and recreation. The RA is issuing a booklet on area standards which sets forth e changing conditions which are affecting the concepts of ace standards:

- Inclusion of all open space regardless of function or dministrator; not just playgrounds, playfields, parks, but o beaches, golf courses, private areas.
- Recreation areas not only for municipal planning but o overall metropolitan, regional, state, and national plan-ng of recreation areas.
- Function of open space for both enhancement of beauty d passive recreation as well as active recreation of the hole family—recreation pursuits not just for the outdoor ay of children on the playground or the male athlete on ayfields.
- Recognition of changing patterns of living today, espe-cially mobility of people but also work patterns and interests. e speaks of how far in travel time, not in miles; what time riod is available for recreation; and what is the discre-tionary income available. These considerations have caused alignment of areas into those near-at-hand, those within e hour travel time, and those which take longer to reach. e type of dwelling is also important, whether it is an area single-family dwellings, multiple-family dwellings, or h-rise apartments.
- Desirability of amalgamating parks with beauty and ssive recreation opportunities with areas for active rec-ation. Too often the active recreation areas have lacked esthetic quality.

(Continued on next page)

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The proposed new standards omit specifics for totlots, playgrounds, and playfields, but include them in neighborhood and district parks.

A second challenge of urbanization is social planning for a life-enhancing environment which is conducive to creative living. There must be close cooperation between recreation and health-and-welfare councils, civic groups, government agencies, and private institutions. An extremely important aspect is joint planning by public departments and institutions for community integration of the aged, mentally ill, retarded, job corps employed, the delinquent. There also must be a concern for planning which fosters better mental and physical health and social relationships. Recreation has an important role in the community's problems of health and sanitation, delinquency and violence, disaffection and education. Organized recreation must be concerned with the conditions of and for all people not only including all races, creeds, and colors, but all ages, and all physical and mental conditions.

The third aspect of the challenge of urbanization is adequate administrative structure. No longer can individual incorporated cities be administered without consideration of their metropolitan area or of the urban complex of which they are a part. There must be an administrative structure which will adequately provide for a recreation program for the entire urban complex and with the concept of active and passive recreation. Open spaces of all types and facilities must be part of the plan. The structure must provide also for cooperative administration of parks and other recreation areas and of school grounds and facilities. Whereas historically recreation literature has recommended a separate recreation department and has discussed recreation administration in terms of whether it is a separate department, a combined park and recreation department, under parks, or under a school board, the import of administration must now be on how recreation administration operates under various types of government structures and legally possible relationships.

THE PROBLEM of an increasing population is not primarily in the numbers, but in an understanding of the specific characteristics of the population, such as the working pattern, family composition, age, economic and education level. What does it mean to programing that the average age of women when they bear their last child is twenty-six or that the average length of work for women is thirty-three to thirty-five years during their lifetime, or that there is extensive unemployment of single girls not in school between ages sixteen to twenty-one? These influencing factors and many, many more must be understood by recreators. But, once this understanding is gained, it is clear that the challenge of population to recreation is what happens to these millions. With the tendency to evaluate success of an activity on the basis of attendance, increased population makes it easy to draw a false conclusion of effectiveness. There must be new concepts of programing to assure meaningful recreation experiences. The traditional approach to a good program does not reflect new knowledges and understandings about people or the society in which they live.

Programing must truly be total community recreation. "Organized recreation," whether a public recreation partment, a mental institution, or a voluntary agency, n identify its role, its unique function. No longer can e evaluate proper scope of program by checking if there program activities for each age level and in each prog field. All leisure-time agencies must complement each o in an unified total community recreation program.

Selection of activities must be made upon the value contribution each makes towards meeting the needs of participants. Program balance should mean not so m sports activities and crafts activities and drama activit but activities which contribute to each of the needs of i viduals, such as organic development, adventure, self pression, achievement, and grouped according to beha domains, such as the cognitive (intellectual, knowle skills and abilities), affective (interests, appreciations, a tudes, values), and psychomotor (manipulative and co dinative physical skills and abilities).

Evaluative techniques must begin to measure effect, outcomes of recreation activity upon the individual and effectiveness of various methods and procedures.

RECREATORS have not even begun to reach into the dep of the importance of understanding the meaning discretionary time—many call it leisure, but the termi ogy is not what is important, but the challenges it prese Not only must the amount of time individuals have be r ognized but also *when* this time is available. But more i portant is the understanding of "forced" in contrast "voluntary" discretionary time. Institutionalized peo have much forced discretionary time—the aged in nursi and retirement homes, and persons in prisons, juvenile tention homes, mental institutions, et cetera. Also, the employed handicapped have enforced discretionary time which recreation can materially effect through socializati and rehabilitation. And, in considering voluntary disc tionary time, one must not forget the moonlighters, t working mothers, the professional or executive, the teena who does not take a job. Just because there is time ava able does not mean that it will be consumed in recreati activity.

The recreator must recognize the effect of various leisu activities on individuals, such as extended television, causi in some children what has been called the "tired chi syndrome." There is considerable discrepancy between i terests and participation. The recreator has the challen of educating for leisure.

Recreation per se may not have much basic research, b the challenge of scientific information is that recreato utilize the findings of other disciplines. In scientific findin concerned with mental retardation there appears to be son evidence that physical problems are directly related to me tal problems and that through recreational physical activi great strides can be made toward alleviating some of t problems of the mentally retarded.

Science is finding changes in physical aspects of men an women; and there are new learnings about the physiolo of exercise. The findings of sociology, psychology, busine and industry also must be utilized, such as aspects of grou

Continued on Page 35

Community Recreation Tries Hosteling Programs

Pilot projects pay off

Frank D. Cosgrove

Fourteen-mile special bike-way through East Detroit has been set aside for hostelers as part of the pilot program.

RECREATION Directors Joseph Seavey in East Detroit, Michigan, Louis Infald in Paterson, New Jersey, and Robert Girardin in South Gate, California, all love the call of a new challenge. They are undertaking a pilot project, in cooperation with the American Youth Hostels, to explore the best ways in which municipal parks and recreation departments can make hosteling programs available to the youth and families of their communities.

Joseph Seavey

Robert Girardin

Louis Infald

The three cities were especially selected by the American Youth Hostels on the basis of the reputation for innovation of their recreation directors and because each city represented a different social, economic, environmental, and geographic setting and, as such, could serve as models from which other recreators could benefit. Although hosteling as an idea and program is over fifty years old in Europe and has been around in the United States for thirty years, this will be the first time that city recreation departments would be systematically promoting and offering the activity as an integral part of their programs.

Hosteling fits in naturally into any community-serving program. Basically, it is all the things that people who are young in spirit like to do—biking, hiking, skiing, horseback riding, and canoeing in the great outdoors. It is organized educational and recreational travel, whether it be for a weekend or a long vacation trip. Travellers stay at low-cost overnight accommodations called hostels located in scenic, historic, and cultural areas. Here, they meet hostelers from other parts of the country and world and cooperatively share in meal preparation, cleaning up, folk-singing, games, and exchange ideas and experiences. In fact, hosteling is a composite of all the ranges of programs and activities that recreators wish to make available in their communities.

All three pilot projects were launched last April and will last for a year. During this time, hostel clubs are being set up in each city for youth in Grades Seven through Twelve. Parents are being encouraged to join and serve as leaders for hosteling trips. It is estimated that during the course of the year some thousand persons will be drawn into hosteling programs for the first time. Special bike-way paths are being erected in each city (East Detroit already has 105 signs erected on a fourteen-mile bike way through the city), leaders trained, lessons provided in hosteling techniques, and wide community-based activities organized. Furthermore, plans are under way to take groups from the pilot areas on hosteling trips to Europe next year.

The programs have been welcomed with great enthusiasm by the mayors and public officials of the three selected pilot areas. Mayor Edward J. Bonior, East Detroit, stated: "The benefits our youth can receive from participation in the AYH concept will be evidenced in years to come. The emphasis placed on physical, spiritual and social development through the services of the AYH, will bear fruit to our community, state and nation in molding our 'Citizens and Leaders of Tomorrow.'"

The pioneering spirit shown by these recreation directors in incorporating hosteling in their programs is sure to attract the attention of other cities. Municipal recreation department professionals will be able to hear a report on these pilot ventures at the 47th National Recreation Congress in October and AYH will stand ready to assist them in developing similar programs. #

MR. COSGROVE, *national executive director of American Youth Hostels, was formerly director of parks and recreation in Warren, Michigan, and Clifton, New Jersey.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Swimming Hall of Fame

THE Swimming Hall of Fame, incorporated as a nonprofit educational corporation chartered under Florida law with a board of nineteen directors and committees of two hundred swimming people, represents all elements interested in advancing aquatic education and skills. President of the corporation is Dr. James Counsilman of Indiana University, 1964 U.S. Olympic swimming coach. Vice-presidents include many-time Olympic coach J. H. Kiphuth, former Olympic managers Edward T. Kennedy, Ben York, and ex-Olympic swimmer John H. Higgins of Navy. Executive director is Buck Dawson, a swimming writer and publicist. Recreation, high school, college, club, AAU, YMCA, Red Cross, NCAA, the coaching associations, and virtually all swimming regulatory agencies and public interest groups are represented on the board of directors.

The purpose of the new Hall of Fame is to provide an official shrine to perpetuate the memory of famous swimmers, honor, and preserve the great moments in swimming, educate the public on the importance of swimming, and to provide a gathering place for research materials on swimming and a rallying place for swimming groups whether active or reminiscent. It is to be a living Hall of Fame with moving exhibits, changing programs, and a variety of services to the swimming public. The term "swimming" is to be interpreted in its broad sense to include the human propulsion water sports such as swimming, diving, water polo, and synchronized swimming; water safety programs; aquatic art; and any other new horizons that swimming people can help promote for the public welfare. This is to include swimming as a safety factor through every-child-a-swimmer educational programs as a fitness promotion factor and as a positive sports deterrent to delinquency.

The citizens of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, having bid for and been voted the right to house the Swimming Hall of Fame at the 1962 AAU Convention, have contributed upward of a mil dollars for a vast Hall of Fame swimming pool complex now under construction on a beautiful new man-m peninsula jutting out into the Ir coastal Waterway, one block from Atlantic Ocean, just north of Bahia Yacht Basin. Its address is 208 Sixth Street, Fort Lauderdale.

Sources of Assistance

AN EXCELLENT IDEA which could adopted by universities or ag cies in other states is one now practi by Michigan State University. It just published, file-size bulletin, *Di tory Sources of Assistance in Re ation*, are listed title, address, description of services available fr national organizations, organization Michigan, federal agencies, and st agencies. It forms a valuable refere guide for recreation executives and rectors in the state as well for stude A joint project of the State Rural Ar Development Committee and the operative Extension Service at Mi igan State, the *Directory* was initia because of the demand from local R committees for information about various forms of assistance availal It is available free to Michigan re dents, but out-of-state requests will filled at fifty cents per copy. Send Bulletin Office, Agricultural Hall, Mi igan State University, East Lansi Michigan. Checks should be made pa able to M.S.U.

Hostel in Philadelphia

THE FIRST city-owned youth hostel a major American city is located the heart of Philadelphia's Fairmou Park. Historic Chamounix Mansion the park is now the Philadelphia Int national Youth Hostel. At the dedic tion ceremonies in May, Fredric Mann, president of the Fairmount Pa Commission and a trustee of the N tional Recreation Association, presen ed the keys to the mansion and Artic of Agreement for the youth hostel

Continued on Page 35

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THE CREATIVE APPROACH To Parks And Recreation

We must dare to try new ideas to me
the great social changes of our tin

William Penn Mott, Jr.

LACK OF CREATIVITY can cost you money, community respect, and efficiency. Encouraging imaginative positive thinking in every park and recreation department should be natural, causing an overflow of new ideas and a desire to excel. From my observation, the opposite is true. The climate for dynamic creative thinking must be established by the administrator. If he is timid and afraid to accept and try new ideas, even the most imaginative person soon becomes frustrated and discouraged—and a "what's-the-use" attitude prevails.

MR. MOTT *is general manager of the East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California. This material was presented at the 18th Annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute.*

The public park and recreation movement is on trial, a we must produce or revert to a second-rate bureaucra appendage of government. The opportunity is here NO The greatest support we have ever witnessed is availal NOW from a myriad of disciplines, organizations, and se ments of our society.

We talk professionalism, high education standards, el ciency, and effectiveness of our park and recreation pr gram in solving some of our social problems including l sure time, **but**

• Bond issues for parks and recreation are defeated mo often than they are passed and, in desperation, we are tur ing to fees and charges which may, if carried too far, cau a serious reduction in the effectiveness, size, and scope the park and recreation movement in this country. Beaut and open space cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents.

Every park and recreation department should be a fountainhead of new ideas in community living. In Miami, Florida, new Elizabeth Virrick Park in Coconut Grove was designed as town square and a total community recreation center for all age levels. Free-form flower-like structures nestled among live oak trees provide shelters for varied recreation activities.

Park and recreation department budgets are receiving hat is left of city, county, state, and federal budgets.

Park and recreation department heads, administrators, perintendents, and supervisors receive lower salaries than her department heads, administrators, superintendents, d considerably less than similar positions of equal re- onsibility and authority in private industry. You can- t build pride and prestige on this type of personnel policy.

Standards for park and recreation personnel, including ministrators, remain fuzzy and unclear.

Department heads, administrators, and superintendents y be appointed to these important positions without due gard to the qualifications, education, and experience re- ired.

Park and recreation boards and commission members, ether appointed, elected, advisory, or policy forming, quently add little to the stature, efficiency, effectiveness, d community confidence in the operations of the park and reation department.

Why has this happened? We have only ourselves to blame cause:

- We have been unsure of our goal and objectives and un- lling to promote and sell that which we believe in.
- We have divided, fragmented policies.
- We do not communicate either within our department, er departments, the community, county, or state.
- We are behind instead of ahead of the great social changes our time.
- We copy instead of think creatively.
- We "go along" instead of standing up for principle. We n't use the words "yes" and "no" effectively.
- We do not attack the basic problems and work and strive f the establishment of lasting values.

TREMENDOUS opportunities can be ours if we will become creators instead of imitators; if we will dream instead of le away our time. No truer words were ever spoken than h phrase of that popular song from *South Pacific:* "You've a have a dream, if you don't have a dream, how're you ng to make a dream come true?"

Have you provided the climate for dynamic creative thinking in your department? Take an inventory. What have you done this past year that has given your department a lift, developed civic approbation, set your spine to tingling?

I am not talking about spending a lot of money. That is not required. If there is empathy between your department and the community through creative thinking, you will get the money. On the California State Seal is the motto "Give me men to match my mountains." That is another way of saying *think big, think creatively.* Only big ideas attract big men, but to start the process you must start with simple developments.

Here are some little things that you can instigate to start your department along the exciting, creative path of action and leadership.

- Permit free and open discussion of all problems.
- Give department heads equal opportunity to review all plans.
- Encourage the flow of magazines, periodicals, books through all departments. *Read.*
- Encourage employes and provide incentives and opportunities for them to receive continuing education. *Think.*
- Hold regular staff meetings and general meetings of all employes. *Communicate.*
- Encourage ideas and act upon them giving due credit, or, if rejected, give reason.
- Encourage inquisitiveness.
- Create an atmosphere of *Urgency* and *Action.*
- Allow employes the freedom of judgment and permit "calculated risk" decisions.
- Make the public interest your interest.
- Do not allow private, special, or political interests to provide the enzymes for your decision-making process.
- Review your operations. Are they up-to-date or are you just satisfied?

When you start *asking* questions instead of *stopping* questions, and when thinking, reading, and communicating takes the place of regimentation, directives, and "that's-the-way-we've-always-done it" attitude, your department will be energized into positive creative thinking, ideas will flow, things will happen, and the community's consciousness will rally to your support in a most rewarding way. #

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RECREATION SUPERVISION CRISIS

Joseph M. Caverly

SINCE World War II there has been an acute shortage of trained recreation leaders. The rapid growth of leisure-time programs across the United States and Canada has caused a great demand for professional administrators to direct various recreation programs.

The National Recreation Association *Associate Newsletter*, October 1964, raised some vital questions: "Why aren't more college students choosing careers in recreation?" It stated that the forty-nine colleges and universities that took part in the study planned to graduate 677 recreation majors last year, with 188 student candidates for graduate degrees: "The average number of recreation majors graduating each year has not fluctuated more than one student since 1956." This startling figure is an indication of a real crisis in professionally trained administrative recreation personnel; however, there is even a greater shortage in line leadership for general recreation supervision for playgrounds, recreation centers, and other programs.

To meet the supervision crisis in Rochester, New York, the newly created two-year Monroe Community College was called upon to assist the city and surrounding communities with the problem. A Recreation Supervision Advisory Committee was appointed to study the situation, and a survey of the surrounding area was conducted, with a startling result. The need for recreation supervision in the area for public, hospital, private agency, and industrial programs was far greater than anyone had anticipated. Projecting the need to 1970, the area would require 542 recreation trained people, which is approximately the same as the total national graduates. As a rule, graduates from the field of recreation have been oriented and are more interested in the administrative positions than the line supervision positions. The committee felt strongly that there was a need for far more Indians than chiefs, and it was evident that it was necessa to train recreation supervisors on a local level.

A plan was drawn up and submitted to Monroe Comm nity College and later adopted by the trustees of the Sta University as an accredited two-year course with a degree recreation supervision. The course was clearly identifie as a training program in recreation, not as an administrati course.

In 1963, the first year of the curriculum, forty studen enrolled, of which seventeen were from city recreation, fi teen from Community College and eight from social age cies. Last year there was a new enrollment of forty-two st dents. The course number is limited and all students a interviewed and selected.

The Recreation Supervision Advisory Committee an Monroe Community College Administration have drawn u a practical two-year training program, which lists the fo lowing courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	Cl.	Lab.	Cr.	SECOND SEMESTER	Cl.	Lab.	C
ENG 103 Oral and Written Communic. Skills I	3		3	ENG 104 Oral and Written Communic. Skills II	3		
SOS 101 Survey of Social Sci.	3		3	SOS 102 Survey of Social Sci.	3		
SCI 101 Life Science	2	2	3	DRA 112 Introd. to Drama	3		
REC 101 Introduction to Community Rec.	3		3	REC 102 Organiz. and Admin. of Recreational Serv.	3		
REC 103 Recreational Skills and Techniques I	3		3	REC 104 Recreation Skills and Techniques II	3		
SEC 111 Office Procedures	1	2	2	PE 113 Safety and First Aid		2	
PEM 101 or PEW 101 Physical Education I		2	1	PEM 102 or PEW 102 Physical Education II		2	
	15	6	18		15	4	1

MR. CAVERLY, *director of recreation and parks in Rochester, New York, is chairman of the Recreation Supervision Advisory Committee of Monroe Community College.*

THIRD SEMESTER	Cl.	Lab.	Cr.
EC 203 ecreational Skills nd Techniques III	3		3
IAT 105 oundation of Mod. lathematics I or IAT 107 usiness Math.	3		3
RT 103 rts and Crafts	1	6	3
SY 203 uman Relations and ersonnel Problems	3		3
EM 201 or EW 201 hysical Ed. III		2	1
lective	3		3
	13	8	16

FOURTH SEMESTER	Cl.	Lab.	Cr.
REC 204 Recreational Skills and Techniques IV	3		3
REC 206 Outdoor Recreation and Nature Study	1	6	3
MUS 103 Vocal and Group Music	3		3
REC 202 Group Leadership Techniques	3		3
PEM 202 or PEW 202 Physical Ed. IV		2	1
Elective	3		3
	13	8	16

The two-year curriculum serves two important objectives:

To introduce the field of recreation to those in the community with leadership ability.

To provide an opportunity for additional training for those engaged in private and public recreation.

It has been most encouraging to note that many recreation workers from the city staff have enrolled for the program and have found new stimulus and broader horizons. Mayor Frank T. Lamb, a member of the Recreation Supervision Advisory Committee, has inaugurated a fifty percent reimbursement program for city recreation workers successfully completing the courses.

The program is attracting excellent students who have leadership ability who otherwise would never have entered the field of recreation. Some of these young, enthusiastic students are now considering matriculating to a four-year recreation administration course.

The committee stresses recruitment of leadership at the grassroots community level. It is now in the process of holding a community-wide recreation recruitment day to enlighten the students of the curriculum and potential in the recreation field. It is also bringing together the guidance counselors from the surrounding twenty high schools for the same purpose.

Last summer every recreation student from Monroe Community College had a position in the recreation field. The city is utilizing a number of the students in a part-time capacity while they are training at school. Many of these students will progress in recreation supervision and some will advance into administrative capacity, which will help to fill an important leadership gap.

The course is directed by an able teacher, George C. Monagan, head of the Physical Education Department, who is ably assisted by six qualified faculty members, who are covering the course with great interest and enthusiasm. The program is not a panacea and was not designed to meet the needs of the four-year training course in any way, but rather to supplement it and to meet the need for the many thousands of leaders we must have to operate our vast expanding facilities and programs.

If this country is going to catch up with the leadership gap, we must take action *now* to overcome our obstacles. #

AT THE CROSSROADS

oyd Minshall

NEW COURSES at the University of Guelph bring recreation one step closer to professional status in Ontario. For twelve years a three-year correspondence course has been used to train those employed in unicipal recreation. Many capable directors of recreation have been trained on the job and have acquired their administrative skills through practical experience. However, the increase in size of recreation departments and the complexity of the responsibilities assumed are now insurmountable obstacles to anyone without university study and specialized university training.

The purpose of the recreation courses established at the University of Guelph in September 1963, is twofold:

To provide a two-year program of practical lectures and activities for recreation technicians to qualify them to manage facilities and organize programs and

To offer a one-year specialized program of studies for university graduates who wish to enter the field of recreation administration.

These objectives are being accomplished through classroom lectures, seminars, and projects; fieldtrips and fieldwork; voluntary involvement in campus activities; written and oral assignments; and activity-skill labs.

The first graduates of the diploma course have pioneered a comparatively "different" type of university course. Their training has frequently taken them out of traditional classroom lecture periods to:

- Take field trips, almost every week, to see special facilities or programs.
- Experience on-the-job training for periods varying between two days and two weeks.
- Study and survey a specific community near Guelph.
- Enjoy concentrated study in three different residential settings.
- Do the research required for special assignments in their home communities.
- Participate in conferences, professional meetings, special training courses, and seminar presentations.
- Hear and present symposiums.
- Use discussion as a means of acquiring knowledge and understanding.

The complete results of this training program will not

R. MINSHALL *is a member of the field staff of the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education. This material appeared in the* Community Cour- *#138 (1964).*

be known until these graduates are placed, and the effectiveness of their knowledge, skills, and methods can be measured on the job.

Where may they be placed? Naturally, the greatest number will find work in municipal recreation. Public recreation is the most rapidly expanding area of employment and will continue to grow for some time.

Those in charge of the ill and handicapped in hospitals and specialized schools are just beginning to realize the value of recreation as a means of enriching the lives of patients and helping them to achieve social adjustment. Some students in Recreation '65 have already had excellent periods of practical training in both provincial and private hospitals. It is hoped this will help to open many more jobs throughout the province.

Private or voluntary agencies—especially those serving youth—will require program specialists and facility operators in increasing numbers. It is hoped that a broad program of recreation activities will be used in the rehabilitation of those within provincial training schools and reform institutions. Diploma graduates should be able to serve these agencies well.

Industrial recreation—programs sponsored either by management or employes—has produced a few openings in Ontario. Commercial recreation will continue to grow as pay-as-you-play facilities become more numerous. Perhaps the armed services will look more favorably upon use of civilian recreationists now that trained person is available.

All of these positions are within the reach of diplo graduates. However, the objective for the course at Gue will not be reached until the one-year course for univ sity graduates has become a reality. Four candidates apply for the 1964-65 academic year but, one by one, t turned to either post-graduate degree courses or jobs o side the province.

Students with a degree are needed for the one-year cou beginning in September 1965. Everyone currently emplo in recreation must share the responsibility for recruiti applicants. Those with proven aptitudes and skills, tes during the summer employment, should be encourag to enter the university for this course.

It is difficult right now to fill openings in the provinc and federal civil service with qualified personnel. Top ministrative jobs in municipal recreation require a certifi university graduate. There is, and will continue to plenty of room at the top for those who are qualified a have the personality and dedication to carry them there.

The future of the profession will be less than compl if the training of personnel stops at these two levels. Th eventually must be a degree course in recreation offered Ontario. There must also be an opportunity for po graduate study leading to a doctorate in recreation. #

A DYNAMIC AND FORCEFUL TREATMENT OF THE ROLE OF RECREATION AND THE USE OF LEISURE . . .

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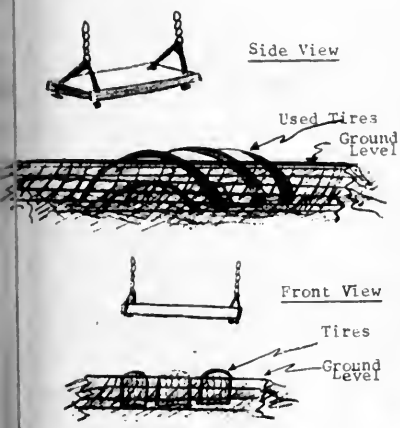
CONCERNING UPKEEP

r Future Reference

WHAT DO YOU DO with all the information you gather at a National Recreation Congress? Well, if 're Clarence Shafer, you compile it o useful staff manuals. That is what did after the session on "Gadgets in reation" at last year's Congress in mi Beach. The result is an attrac- sixteen-page manual chock full of s, complete with diagrams. Mr. fer is director of recreation for ool District #15, Commerce City, orado. Here are a few of the ideas hared with his staff:

yground Swings. The use of old s embedded in the ground beneath



gs would keep the ground from be- pushed away and causing an un- tly nuisance or mudhole when it s or the sprinklers hit part of this e. *(Suggested by Ernest "Packy" oans, director of parks and recrea- o Englewood, Colorado)*

ent and Line Cutter. Several for old gasoline-powered edgers o be found around the park. The ng of lines into a football field is e easy with the addition of several es on the front of the old edger. number of blades used is deter- d by the width of the line needed. same piece of equipment can also dapted for the task of cutting lines rge slabs of concrete. The proper ng wheel is attached in the place e old edger blades. *(Walter H. , North District Supervisor, Dade ty Parks and Recreation District, ami, Florida)*

king Fountains. The problem of ren pouring sand, gravel, and dirt inking fountains can be eliminated e addition of a **T** or **Y** in the waste rain pipe. Inside this connection would be a copper screen plug. When the debris clogs the drain, the plug can be taken out, the screen cleaned and the plug placed back in its position. *(Packy Romans)*

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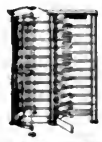
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Are we ***sending graduates into the field unprepared?***

Professional Preparation: THE INTERN PROGRAM

Robert F. Toalson

ARE WE sending recreation graduates into the field unprepared? Granted, today's graduates have a good academic background, but are they prepared to become administrators after graduation? Are they ready to cope with the day-to-day problems that will confront them?

We, as a profession, are falling far short in the practical background and training we are making available to these graduates and should require them to have. Certainly each student is required to have field-work experience before graduation, and much of this is good. However, take a good look at many of these assignments. The fieldworker is assigned to a playground or center for a period of four to ten weeks as a leader, in most cases to perform a prescribed routine. After the student's fieldwork is completed we professionals call him in for a fifteen-minute chat, tell him how great recreation is, hand him some mimeographed material, and send him on his way. This is how we in the field help prepare our students.

What about other professions? Let us look at three: Doctors must go through a year internship and several years residency before they undertake a practice. Lawyers start as clerks and junior partners before they handle the big cases. School teachers must have a semester or more of practice teaching.

Why not a *training program in recreation?* Such programs do exist under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association. They are the internship programs in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Oak Park, Illinois. The first two programs are of a year's duration and the Oak Park program is two years. To enter one of these programs, a recreation graduate must be accepted by the National Recreation Association and the local department. Upon completion of the intern program, he may stay with the dep ment if an opening exists or go to a position in ano community. While participating in the program, the in is paid a salary equivalent to a beginning recreation leade school teacher.

The internship provides varied first hand experience program, administration, and maintenance. In program perience, interns are assigned to playgrounds and center leaders, or, as in the case of Oak Park, as center supervis These assignments as leaders differ from leader experie offered in undergraduate fieldwork. The time factor al makes the intern's experience as a leader more complete. will be serving in a leader's position long enough for l to build a program at his center or playground. He can his own ideas, see and appreciate the results from use of own initiative. He is also able to become involved o person-to-person basis with participants in his program, ting to know them, and, in some cases, sharing with th the excitement of discovering a new interest . . . or th progress and achievement in whatever they are doing. intern, though serving as a leader, can thus get a taste of t very rewarding aspect of recreation as a profession . . . rea ing out to people and helping them enrich their own lives

The interns are assigned a variety of administrative duti such as assisting in budget preparation, purchasing proc ures, preparing department publications, research proje and responsibilities on various committees. The interns c sit in on administrative staff meetings, board or commissi meetings, and, in some cases, are even given special assi ments such as one intern serving as secretary to the recr tion board in Oak Park. They spend time with all depa ments including maintenance, supervisory staff, planni and development, and specialist operations.

In all three—Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Oak Park the interns are encouraged to participate in and sometim assume responsibilities in community organizations as part of their training program. They might represent t department in a citywide sports project, such as the bo baseball federation in Philadelphia, or as a representati to the community welfare council, state and local recreati planning committees, Community Chest campaigns, a many others.

The interns are urged to broaden their reading with boo and publications recommended and made available, a they are encouraged to participate in local, state, and n tional park and recreation organizations and conferenc

THESE intern opportunities are not accomplished in forty-hour week, but the experience is worth the e and the rewards are great both for the intern and the partment as shown below. The values to the intern are:

- A good learning experience.

MR. TOALSON, *director of recreation in Oak Park, Illinois, served as a recreation intern in Philadelphia.*

chance to experiment in program ideas.
chance to observe and participate in administration out the pressures of full responsibility.
chance to develop confidence.
chance to observe and understand community action.
rticipation in all areas and at all levels of department ity.
pportunities to work with and obtain information from eaders, administrators, supervisors.
pportunity to read, discuss, and obtain department s and written material.
ose association with a national organization.
pportunity to obtain recommendations based on work rience.
solid base for advancement in the profession.

es to the department are:

e of trained leaders (many with advanced degrees).
recruiting tool to obtain quality personnel.
n influx of new creative ideas from different back-nds and philosophies.
thusiasm.
emendous leadership output.
close relationship with national organizations and ersities.
cognition for the department.

IS TRAINING program can be very valuable to the intern, the department, and the profession or it can be a lete waste of time and create problems if done haphazd. To begin with, it must be realized that an intern pro- makes demands on the time of the administrative and visory staff. The results are excellent, but administra- should not try it if they are not willing to give the time. e administrator must keep the regular staff informed intern programs. Poor staff relationships can result communication is bad. Interns should not replace egular staff but should supplement them. It is impor- o use interns properly. They are not just additional arial, leadership, or custodial help, but are there to and to participate with ideas and enthusiasm. Sched- opportunities should be provided, but a tightly directed ule is not good. Give interns a chance to experiment. k Park has two staff members who served internships lwaukee, one who served in Philadelphia, and now o interns in its own program. For a quick look at the ship, let's ask them what they think:

did you choose an internship?

e Bille, *intern, Oak Park:* "I felt that I needed more ence and training before I sought a more permanent on in the field. I viewed the internship as an opportunity to continue my educational training and combine it with an on the job training situation."

Barbara Depp, *intern, Milwaukee:* "My previous experience in the field of recreation had been only summer and volunteer work, I felt that I needed the experience and background information provided by an internship before taking on supervisory responsibilities."

Bill Depp, *intern, Milwaukee:* "I wanted to acquire additional leadership skills and abilities as well as gain needed practical experience. I also hoped to learn program possibilities from the broad scope of the Milwaukee recreation and adult education program."

Sandra Kelso, *intern, Oak Park:* "I felt a certain amount of grooming of talent and academic training necessary to begin development and refining of administrative and leaderships skills *under* professional guidance, rather than being hired under the pretense of being a 'professional.' By going directly in the field, I also felt that I might not get the variety of experiences which would come under an intern program."

What was or has been, to date, your most valuable experience in the intern program?

Bruce Bille: "My most valuable experience to date as an intern was to organize a community-wide special event (Auto Dealers Model Racing Car Gran Prix) in cooperation with another organization in the community."

Barbara Depp: "The portion of my assignment which was to a low socio-economic area where different ethnic groups were interacting in sharing of program and facilities was a very valuable experience. In this situation, minor evidences of progress were greatly rewarding."

Bill Depp: "The opportunity to meet and consult with staff members and various other agency personnel was of vital significance to me as an intern. These meetings and conferences helped me to gain new insight into the field of recreation, form some basic concepts and principles which would serve as guidelines, and discover what processes are required of a recreation professional in his planning for community well-being."

Sandra Kelso: "Of the numerous experiences available through an internship the most significant have been those opportunities to work with community organizations in community planning and problem-solving (Community Welfare Council, Community Chest, League of Women Voters, village government)."

I would recommend to all graduating recreators that they not take an administrative job immediately after graduation but participate in an internship if possible. The learning experience will be very valuable and will pay many dividends in the future. I would also urge other executives to undertake an intern program in their departments. #

SHARING RECREATION SERVICES

Community nursing homes join forces to provide long-needed creative activities

Anne Smutny

PROFESSIONAL recreation programs are becoming an integral part of larger nursing homes, which now employ their own full-time workers. However, what can be done to help the many smaller institutions within a community, that cannot afford to employ a full-time worker, to give their patients this same kind of ongoing recreation service?

Several years ago the Middlesex County Tuberculosis and Health League, an affiliate of the New Jersey Tuberculosis and Health Association, and the National Tuberculosis Association, found that the emphasis of work in tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases was shifting primarily from young people to those older patients suffering from chronic diseases. An intensive educational campaign among professional groups as well as the general public was held to arouse interest in the community, as elsewhere, in senior citizens and their needs. Lectures on nutrition, housing, and medical care were held. Through this work, the league discovered that in the nursing homes throughout the county, the outstanding lack found everywhere was suitable recreation activity to fill the many hours after a patient has been fed and medically cared for.

Since the league is an autonomous unit, entitled to carry on health programs and related projects on its own, its board of directors undertook to procure funds from the New Jersey Division on Aging and the Board of Freeholders, as well as the institutions involved. Then the league initiated a pilot project of creative recreation within Middlesex County. This program, designed on a three-year basis, has since been extended to five years. Its purpose is to show the value of a professionally directed recreation program, coordinated in six individual institutions within the county, each having differing bed capacities and sponsoring auspices. Through this program, the league is attemptin show what can be accomplished with a recreation prog on a coordinated basis.

The six institutions included are a 250-bed chest- chronic-disease hospital, which has recently added a bed rehabilitation unit; a state domiciliary veterans ho one nonprofit and two proprietary nursing homes; an private boarding home. The boarding home is the most cent addition to the program and the league is particul interested in it and the progress of the recreation prog there, for very few boarding homes throughout the cou have such a program. The residents there are less ph cally handicapped, but it has been found that they equally or more apathetic than those in nursing hor These institutions are spread geographically from one of the county to the other.

The project is now two and a half years old and invol a going recreation program in all of these institutions. aim is to get the patients to participate actively themsel in various recreation activities, rather than be just pass onlookers.

The staff consists of two specialists, one in arts and cra the other in music, plus the coordinator of activities. Th specialists are college graduates, capable of adapting th specialties to the needs of handicapped patients. They responsible for total programing in their areas, and th plan, organize, and direct activities in their specialties. addition, they supervise other areas, including games, qu zes, dramatics, and holiday celebrations. All the work rotate regularly among all the institutions.

A LARGE VOLUNTEER CORPS augments the staff. To da approximately two hundred volunteers have given o nine thousand hours of volunteer time. They are used all the institutions and programs. During the winter, ma adults offer their services, including active senior citize from the community, women who drive sixty miles to t veterans home, registered nurses, and some physically han capped volunteers. In addition, during the summer, ar because some crowded schools are on split session, ma teenagers from thirteen to sixteen, are also available. Th make remarkable volunteers as their gaiety and youth cha the patients. Their attitude toward the patients is lacki in pity and over-solicitous sympathy, but, rather, is one the brightness and freshness of youth.

All volunteers are trained with special sessions, al quickie sessions, and are shown specific activities befo going on the wards. They have been recruited from all traditional community groups. Word of mouth is an exc lent means to obtain volunteers, as those interested oft bring their friends and neighbors.

MISS SMUTNY *is recreation coordinator for the Middlesex County Tuberculosis and Health League, New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

THE PROGRAM is heavily geared toward participation activities, mainly in three creative areas, encompassing fts. games, and music. In addition, the homes celebrate holidays and have monthly special events. Lecturers n nearby Rutgers University bring travelogues and there e been many types of entertainers. Birthday parties, go games, and adapted sports outdoors in summer aug- t these activities.

he crafts have included mainly simple attractive proj- which patients with a multiplicity of handicaps can dle. The projects are easily managed, portable, and dy to work with in a wheelchair or bed. The professionals h the volunteers how to do the crafts and they, in turn, k individually with the patients. The patients can have tever they make, to give to friends, relatives, or favorite pital staff members. This encourages them to feel that give as well as receive and often brings added encour- ment from their visitors.

he music program consists of much community singing rhythm-band instruction, as well as many other tech- ues, and has used an accordion, piano, autoharp, and able organ. Here again, the stress is on maximum par- pation, although even those who cannot participate ac- ly can be reached by some form of music. Through the hm program, patients become familiar with musical ns and their application. They become aware of volume nges, musical beats, and following a conductor. Through their sense of attention is greater. They seem to enjoy g taught things and knowing that they are still capable he learning process, which raises morale and self-con- nce. The greatest value of the musical program is that aches everyone including seriously ill bed patients.

he games area includes both active and inactive games, traditional table game, and makes use of word games quiz material which is endless. This encourages the pa- s to think and recall the events and facts they have n and experienced. Simple adapted sports can be played wheelchair or bedside, such as darts, basketball throw, rubber horseshoes. All these activities are rotated so patient can have different ones each week, and those do not participate in one thing will try another.

ERHAPS this sounds like a smooth operation, but as the project has gone along there have been many problems pitfalls. First and foremost is the problem of *obtaining nterest, cooperation, and enthusiasm of the administra- of each home.* This includes the superintendent, head e, and other personnel. Without their support the pro- would not be able to get off the ground, and their in- t greatly encourages the program's growth, the patients, the rest of the staff. It is necessary to check and work closely with them on administrative details, such as visiting, and all nursing routines. It is only with their cooperation that recreation activities can be set up.

Next, *there must be adequate space,* either a dining room, living room or dayroom, where groups of patients may gather for activities. A piano, portable organ, or other similar instrument is an important piece of program equipment.

The wide variety of physical handicaps plus those of seeing and hearing must be considered in planning activities for aged and chronically ill patients. Many factors must be taken into account as they have such a great diversity of needs and abilities. Mental abilities range from the completely alert to the very confused. Some patients have short attention spans and limited ability to concentrate.

In the light of these problems, recreation must attempt to interest all these categories, and yet not have too many activities going on simultaneously which can become much too confusing. Activities must be simple but never childish. They must be geared to meet the social, psychological, and physical needs of all the patients.

Obtaining faithful volunteers who will come regularly without prodding, and encouraging community participation in such a program demands a great deal of time. The result of volunteers working in such a program is greater community acceptance and understanding of the role a nursing home plays in the community, and the attitude toward nursing homes changes from despair to hope.

THE PROGRAM is getting some amazing results. The patients are most responsive and are waiting at each place on the appointed day and hour for the program to begin. A woman at Roosevelt Hospital came to several sessions a week, although there was only one for her ward; another woman would not participate in the program until there was a fuss made over her birthday. There are many stories of triumph over terrific handicaps. Patients often comment, "I went to bed thinking of what we would do in recreation tomorrow"; "I heard music, I think I was singing"; "Where in the world do you find so many pretty projects?" And after a rhythm session, "My arthritic hands hurt, but it hurts so good!"

There is no final ending to this story, as the program is always growing and expanding. The value of creative activity is generally recognized, and the worthwhile use of leisure time as essential to a child's growing up. The league recognizes they are equally essential for the older person, for no matter how old we become, we never lose our desire for the dignity that comes through purposeful activity. Providing our senior citizens with food, drugs, and rocking chairs is not meeting their social and emotional needs, and needs as human beings. We have added years to their life, now let's add life to their years. . . . #

ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

And Put It in the Oven for Johnny and Me

Jean Wolcott

The responsibility of the arts-and-crafts specialist in stimulating imaginations and guiding the creative process into a conscious and visable form can be easily thwarted by not being able to find new and exciting mediums and projects. And finding projects that can fit all age groups is doubly difficult.

Granules — Globs — Goop

GRANULES and globs are plastic pellets which fuse together in an ordinary oven, electric fry pan or portable electric oven and take on the shape of any metal mold they are *baked* in (cake pans, muffin tins, pie tins, aluminum foil plates, et cetera). Granules are smaller in size than globs and melt at 350°F. Globs will melt at 200°F. Goop is liquid polyester resin which hardens without heat, just by adding a catalyst. It is used for preserving *delicate* dried flowers, leaves, grasses, ferns, seaweed, et cetera. *(A word of caution regarding resins: work out-of-doors or in well-ventilated room with a fan going. Not recommended for projects with small children.)*

Natural materials and scrap materials can be embedded in just granules or globs alone, depending on the desired results or effects. Baking granules a quarter inch deep in a pan for twenty minutes at 350°F will result in a bubbly stage. Granules are fused and each one assumes a rounded surface. Baked for thirty minutes they will assume a ripple stage resembling Venetian glass and they are quite shatter resistant. Baked for forty-five minutes they are glassy. Globs take on a glossy bubble look in just ten minutes. They melt down smooth in about twenty minutes at 250°F. They will stick readily to a prebaked slab of granules so that using them for three dimensional effects is most rewarding.

Children embedding their art work.

MISS WOLCOTT, *former program director with institutionalized children, is now on the* RECREATION *Magazine staff.*

PLAQUES

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Granules
Carnauba wax
White glue (Elmer's or any other)
Natural materials to be imbedded (driftwood, moss, broker chips)

EQUIPMENT:

Baking unit (one of the above mentioned)
Metal molds (noted above)

DIRECTIONS:

Wax the bottom and sides of a pie tin. Cover with quarte of granules.

Pre-bake a granules disk in the pie tin until it reaches the l stage (350°F.).

Put the baked disk in a larger pie tin so the edges will soft next time it is baked.

Arrange the natural materials in a design of your choice baked disk.

Glue them in place.

Fill in with granules around the objects. Pile granules around larger pieces to be imbedded.

Bake again until the granules reach the stage you want.

These are the basics you need to know and from the you are only limited by your imagination. After beco adept at embedding simple objects and learning at time to remove projects from the oven to get the de effect, you can go on to creating three-dimensional pro The following are examples:

Mosaics—with shells, stones, glass bits, egg shells, bu flies, flowers, leaves, weeds, seaweed, et cetera.

Sculpture pieces—combination of melted down globs brass wires.

Space Hangings—globs baked in a combination of s of lace, bits of string, and discarded onion and potato

Imbedding Children's Art—The children shown ir photograph are in the process of working on a prebaked which will be covered with more granules and then b again. They are cutting and placing bits of tissue pa and cellophane in areas of color and designs of their ch (SMALL CHILDREN DO NOT BAKE THEIR OWN PI ECTS. This is done by the leader and preferably in an room away from the activity.)

Triptych—with foliage impressions. Three rectang embedded foliage impressions wired together to for triptych.

Antique Picture Making—parchment paper head, d rated with colored scraps for features, metallic paper f crown, made to fit miniature antique frames.

Those are only a few of the projects that you will in the booklet *Colorful Plaques Made of Granules, Globs Goop*, and, when you are ready for more advanced proj *Fantasies in Home Decor Made of Plastic Granules.* books are brilliantly illustrated and are available from author, Margo, c/o Van Boven Specialties, 579 Vinc Avenue, Berkeley 7, California, for $1.00 per copy plus postage. Any and all supplies you will need or suggesti are also available from the above. "Margo," more form known as Margaret Van Boven is program director fo Committee for Recreation for the Adult Physically Ha capped, and active as a craft specialist in church day ca and Y.W.C.A., Berkeley, California.

ommon Professional *(Continued from Page 336)*

amics, creativity of people, effects of mass media, per-el practices and supervisory techniques. decision mak-hrough groups, personality and leadership. Recreators ndeed amiss if all this information is not used.

HAT IS THE government paradox? The abundance of funds for certain purposes at federal level and the ng or limiting of budgets at the local level. This chal-e has two aspects:

o maintain stability in programming and not to allow mbalance through influencing funds for mental retar-on, preschoolers Operation Head-Start. job corp work-outdoor recreation. anti-poverty program. These are esirable and should be taken advantage of—but not at expense of other desirable programs.

interpret responsibility of local government. agencies, institutions for recreation programs to secure not only uate tax support but also contributions for voluntary cies.

here are other challenges, such as the challenge of the omy in terms of discretionary income. anti-poverty ram, commercial recreation, and the challenge of edu-n with its extended school year. the enrichment and education programs. the job corps. the higher level of ational attainment by more people. These challenges changing society are forcing the merger of recreation nizations in this struggle for professional status. The ept of paid leadership has long been accepted and recre-

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Quality Heavy Duty Playground Equipment

ation workers banded together many years ago. The An
can Institute of Park Executives was organized before 1
the National Recreation Association shortly after the tur
the century, the American Recreation Society in the l
1930's. While these organizations have served their orig
purposes well, they, too, must look to the future. All
frequently energies of recreation personnel have been
sipated in internal bickering and there has been no uni
voice for recreation interests. While all recreation or
izations will not be a part of the merger, those mer
represent a sufficiently substantial number that the
organization, the National Recreation and Park Associat
will be able to speak authoritatively for the profession.

But, it should be emphasized that NRPA will not s
the problem of professionalization. The demand for
fessional leadership can come and will come only thro
the performance of a professional function in a professi
manner. Professionalization does not come through
manding but is earned. The imperative need in recrea
today is for the leadership of men and women who ca
be intimidated, who do not sell tomorrow for cheers to
and who are not satisfied with the status quo; men
women who seek to be knowledgeable. *And this require
uncommon professional.*

Recreation as a profession is at the crossroads. W
happens is up to you, the professional—not to the mer
organization, not to the citizenry of your constituency.
to those who provide your funds, not to those with wh
you work in related fields. The responsibility is OUR
yours and mine—today, and not tomorrow. #

Here's Playground Fun Fare For Everyone From Ages 9 To 90

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A different game is printed on each side of th
table. You may choose to play either the live
fast scoring Rim-Rinkle or the challenging Rin
Ringer. Both games are designed to promot
healthy and happy competition. The chang
from game to game is accomplished by screw
ing the legs into the sockets on either face o
the table. Price $150.00

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WOOD CRAFT

Games are played by slid ing 6 discs across the VER GAME-TABLE, each tea striving for scoring positio Winning games are marke on the score counters set end of each table.

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OF LAGUNA NIGUEL, INC. RECREATIONAL GAMES

27965 Cabot Road, South Laguna, Calif. Phone 586-0766

Reprography and the Law

RECREATION DIGEST

A new word to cover new copyright-infringement problems . . .

Peter F. Willig

IF SOMEONE were to ask you whether you have infringed a copyright recently, what would be your answer? Fifteen years ago the answer generally would have been, "No." Today, however, a good many have to answer, "Yes," and might be tempted to add, parenthetically, "So what?"

So what, indeed! The U. S. Copyright Law provides a number of interesting penalties for copyright infringement:

First, the copyright law provides that an injunction may be obtained to restrain copyright infringement — the court may issue an order directing the infringer to cease his activities.

Second, the law provides that the infringer pay the copyright proprietor the damages suffered as a result of the infringement, as well as all profits. In determining profits, the copyright owner is only required to prove sales, and the infringer is required to prove every element of cost which he claims. In lieu of actual damages and profits, the court may assess such damages as appear to be just. The statute suggests that the court allow $1.00 for every infringing document copy made or sold by the infringer, or found in his possession.

Third, any person who willfully and for profit infringes any copyright, or who knowingly and willfully aids or abets such infringement, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, is punishable by imprisonment for up to one year, or by fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

There are two types of copyright infringement:

One type, *plagiarism*, occurs where the infringer attempts to pass off another person's work as his own. The infringer incorporates all or portions of another's work into his own work without the originator's permission.

Another occurs when the infringer physically copies the work of another person either for his own use and benefit or for the use and benefit of others, but does not try to pass off the work as his own. It is this second form of infringement which concerns us here.

One factor, not present fifteen years ago, results in a "Yes" answer to the question, "Have you infringed a copyright recently?" The factor: revolution in reprography.

As a word in English, *reprography* is quite new. It does not even appear in the Third Edition of *Webster's International Dictionary* published in 1961. The term apparently originated in Holland, perhaps fifteen years ago, and rose to international recognition with its inclusion in the title of The International Congress for Reprography, held in Cologne, Germany, October 1963.

Various reproduction systems have been considered as included within the term reprography. These include blueprint and diazo systems, electrophotography including *Xerography* and the zinc oxide-coated sheet system, diffusion transfer systems, and thermographic systems.

We can define those aspects of reprography concerning us here as a simple process for copying or reproducing documents not requiring a darkroom technique or complicated manipulation.

Before the advent of the convenient copy machines, there was little apprehension on the part of authors and publishers concerning the ability of individuals, libraries, or business enterprises to reproduce all or portions of a printed book or periodical. But the emergence of reprography has brought about an imbalance in this situation.

TODAY, an estimated 250,000 convenience copy machines are in use in the United States. A short fifteen years ago there were very few offices, libraries, or laboratories that could economically reproduce portions of a book or periodical. This revolution in reprography can be visualized when one realizes that Xerox Corporation's annual sales rose from $32,000,000 in 1959 to $250,000,000 in 1964. This reprography has made it possible for you, each time you step up to a copy machine

PETER F. WILLIG *is corporate attorney of Pfeffel & Esser Company, Hoboken, New Jersey.* *This article is based on a speech presented to the New York Chapter Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, December 16, 1964 and reprinted with permission from* Reproductions Review, *393 Seventh Avenue, New York 10001.*

to make a copy, to be a potential copyright infringer. In fact, reprography machines might be considered an attractive invitation to copyright infringement. The specific problem involves the competing concepts of copyright property rights on the one hand and the desire for the uninhibited rapid dissemination of information on the other hand.

We are concerned with whose rights are paramount, those of the copyright owner or those of the ones desiring to copy his work. We are also concerned with how the best interests of science and humanity in general can be fostered. Can this be accomplished best by allowing unlimited freedom to copy works of others, or by rigidly upholding the copyright proprietor's property right, or by some middle ground?

Those advocating giving full scope and protection to copyright property rights, point out first, the copyright concept is firmly entrenched in our national life; second, the United States was among the pioneers of modern patent laws and copyright concepts and this, in no small measure, has helped the United States achieve the position of being the world's foremost power with the highest standard of living any country has yet achieved.

THE patent and copyright systems are important features in our incentive economy. To build and maintain a strong nation requires incentive sufficient to cause our people to expend time, effort, and energy in progressive pursuits. Advocates of reducing copyright protection argue that modern times require information be readily accessible and transmittable by modern means and this right to copy is what will make for progress and is paramount. It is also argued that the copyright is not an incentive in the fields of science, where most articles are not written with a view to making money.

The copyright law of the U.S. today is essentially the Copyright Act of 1909 and, except for minor revisions, we are operating under a 55-year-old copyright statute. The 1909 copyright act indicates that copyright registration may be obtained for (a) books, directories and compilations, (b) periodicals including newspapers (c) drawings, (d) photographs, and (e) maps.

The copyright law says that the owner of a copyright "shall have the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the copyrighted work." This exclusive right holds for twenty-eight years and may be renewed for twenty-eight years. Copyright is secured by publication of the work with the notice of copyright, as provided in the act, and may then be registered. The only substantive test is that the work be an original work in the sense of not having been copied from another. Both civil remedies and criminal penalties are provided for copyright infringement.

Notwithstanding the fact that copyrights are provided for in the Constitution and that there have been federal copyright laws since 1790, many areas of the *copyright law are still unsettled.* The copyright law of 1909 gives the owner the exclusive right to print or make copies of his work without exception. This is an absolute right or so it would appear by reading the act. Appearances, however, are sometimes deceiving. Such is the case here. The federal courts have recognized Congress' right to grant copyrights and to protect copyright property rights, but the courts have nevertheless placed restrictions on the extent and scope of the copyright.

Although copyright owners have certain exclusive rights to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the work, the public otherwise can "use" the work. The extent to which the public may use the work has resulted in conflict. In our situation "use" can mean physical copying, although use actually has a broader connotation.

The courts, attempting to resolve this conflict, have introduced a rule of reason, the *Fair Use Doctrine.* Where the copying is considered a *fair use* the courts will not find copyright infringement.

The U.S. copyright laws have never mentioned *fair use* so that there is no statutory guide to its meaning; the only guide is the history of prior court decisions. At any rate, *fair use* is one of the major defenses against charges of infringement of a copyright.

One federal court has defined *fair use* "as a privilege in others than the owner of a copyright to use the copyrighted material in a reasonable manner without his consent. Though technically an infringement of copyright, it is allowed by law on the grounds that the appropriation is reasonable and customary. Whether or not the use is *fair use* is a matter of fact in each particular case."

AMONG THE USES sometimes protected by the Fair Use Doctrine are:

- First, incidental use — portions of copyrighted material for illustrative or background purposes in an entirely different and noncompeting work.
- Second, a review or criticism of a work may quote extensively for illustration and comment.
- Third, in the area of scholarly works, while there is still considerable confusion as to what the law is in this area, extensive use of the work for scholarly purposes is often allowed.
- Fourth, with respect to private use, there is apparently no case law although many law commentators seem to feel that private use is outside of the intended scope of the copyright law. The absence of litigation may be because it is difficult to police this type of situation, and the wide spread use of photoduplication has only recently become important.

The court cases would seem to indicate that there are a number of elements which bear heavily on whether a use — copying or duplication — would be considered within the Fair Use Doctrine. Mr. Justice Story of the United States Supreme Court stated that the factors involved in whether a use is *fair use* or not are: "The objects of the selections made, the quantity and value of the materials used, and the degree in which the use may prejudice the sale

diminish the profits, or supersede the jects of the original work." Further, deral Judge Jankwich felt the deci- e elements are: (1) the quantity and portance of the portions taken, (2) ir relation to the work of which they e a part, (3) the result of their use on the demand for the copyrighted blication.

Photocopying is generally done by ree groups: (1) persons working one who desire to make copies of a cument; (2) business concerns who, r business purposes, desire to make -the-spot copies of a document; and) libraries which, in order to meet e need of researchers and other pa- ns, provide photocopying equipment. e use of reprography by all three oups to make copies of copyrighted terial is becoming more widespread. pying done by or for business con- ns and libraries is increasing in par- ular.

The November 21, 1964, issue of *siness Week*, contained an article itled "Can Publishers Pull the Plug Copiers?" and subtitled "Illegal Use Copying Machines Threatens Sales News Letters, Text Books and Tech- al Works. Publishers Seek Ways to m the Tide and Keep It from Erod- Profits."

The article points out that publishers newsletters, scientific and technical oks, and professional and scientific rnals are most susceptible to the verse effects of copyright infringe- nt through the use of copy machines. ample: a slip issued by the Columbia iversity Library to book borrowers ting: "Do not mutilate this copy, u may deprive four hundred other tlents of its use. Use the Xerox ma- hine." Both authors and publishers e much at stake where reprography used to reproduce articles thereby ting down on the number of books l periodicals sold.

Presently, two bills before the Con- ss could become a new copyright a. The Senate bill, introduced on y 20, 1964, including a section re- ring to *fair use*, would provide that, withstanding the rights given to the pyright owner, "the *fair use* of a pyrighted work to the extent reason- y necessary or incidental to a legiti- te purpose such as criticism, com- nt, news reporting, teaching, scholar- ship or research is not an infringement of copyright.

"In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a *fair use*, the factors to be considered shall include: (1) the purpose and character of the use, (2) the nature of the copyrighted work, (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole, and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work."

This bill, while it uses the term *fair use* and indicates the nature of factors to be considered, does *not* define fair use. The bill does appear, however, to open the door wider for copying under the Fair Use Doctrine, and has further alarmed the publishing industry.

There are apparently no court decisions to date dealing specifically with photocopying of copyrighted works either by libraries or others, but, in 1937, an informal "gentlemen's agreement" was entered into between various publisher groups and library and scientific groups. This informal agreement hasn't the force of law because it is between private parties but is a statement of principle accepted by the signatories.

The agreement indicates that a library, museum, or similar institution may make and deliver a single photographic reproduction of a copyrighted work or part thereof to a scholar, who represents in writing that he desires such reproduction in lieu of loan of such publication from the library, and that he will use it solely for the purpose of research. However, it is also provided that the person receiving the reproduction must be given notice in writing by the library that he is not exempt from liability to the copyright proprietor for any infringement of copyright by misuse of the reproduction constituting an infringement under the Copyright Law. Further, the reproduction must be made and furnished by the library without profit to itself. The gentlemen's agreement further purports to relieve the library from liability for infringement, but this would apparently not be effective against a copyright owner.

It should be noted that as indicated in many court cases, the mere printing or copying of a copyrighted work without profit or sale still constitutes an infringement. Further, it is clearly established in the court cases that, "One who prints an infringing work is an infringer. And where a party causes or procures an independent contractor to print or copy the work, such party will be equally liable with the independent contractor as a joint tortfeasor."

In 1941, a "Reproduction of Materials Code" adopted by the American Library Association stated: "The final determination as to whether any act of copying is a fair use rests with the court." The main portion of the code follows the gentlemen's agreement.

ONE SOLUTION for the publishing industry: supply reprints of articles in periodicals or portions of a book at a cost per copy below the per copy of the copy machines. With the present copy-machine cost, the publisher could also make a profit on the copies. The publishers, however, would have to maintain a return-mail service to compete with the time factor on copy machines. Postcards such as are used in periodicals with respect to advertising literature could be placed in the periodicals for this purpose.

A second possibility could be a royalty fee system for copying. This could probably be particularly successful on a per copy basis as far as copying in or by public libraries is concerned.

A third possibility, which in its nature is destructive rather than constructive, would be for periodicals to spread, say, a three-page article over perhaps nine pages by printing one column of several different articles on a page. At a cost of five cents a copy, a three-page article would cost $.15 to reproduce but the same article spread over nine pages might cost $.45 to reproduce, thus making the cost factor more critical. I would suspect, however, that this would only serve to increase the consumption of reproduction paper and would not increase the publisher's circulation very much.

The ingenuity of man knowing no bounds, various other alternatives will certainly be tried. This interplay in years ahead should be interesting to watch. #

MARKET NEWS

• THE "MOLE" (No, it isn't a dance!) An inexpensive tool for installing flexible or semi-flexible tubing, piping, or cable as deep as seven inches underground without disturbing surface turf is the result of eight years of study and field testing. It is said to be ideal for fast and easy, one-man installation of underground sprinkling systems, gas lines for yard lights and other purposes, and telephone and electrical cables.

Called the *Mole*, the attachment (for sod cutters) consists of a vertical cutter blade with a bullet-like terminal to which tubing, piping, or cable is chain-attached. The sod cutter then pulls the tubing (any diameter up to 1¼″) beneath the surface and through the ground at speeds to a hundred feet per minute. Laying tubing in a radius as tight as two feet is possible. Only visible evidence of the installation is a slit in the turf which soon disappears. For complete information, write to Ryan Equipment Company, 2055 White Bear Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55109.

• QUICK ACTION. A new mat, designed for those who want a faster, firmer base for gymnastics and tumbling, the *Super Deluxe Varsity*, is available in two sparkling colors, gold or dark metallic blue, and comes equipped with an exclusive *snuglok* zipper giving absolute safety when mats are latched together. Complete information about this and over four hundred other products, is available from the Program Aids Company, 550 Garden Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

• THE LEARNING IS EASY. Two new games, *Grab N' Spell* and *Numer-al* (a new mathematics aid), are both teaching devices as well as games. Made of aluminum, the letters and numbers are practically indestructible and will last for years. There are no rough edges and the letters may be boiled for sanitary purposes without damage. They will not rust. With sixty-seven letters, two of each consonant and five of each vowel, *Grab N' Spell* has over two complete alphabets per game. Utilizing the game approach any number can play. The see and feel, think and do concepts are developed with this game or teaching aid. It is particularly well suited for the blind or slow learner where kinesthetic is so important. Each letter is a quarter inch thick and an inch high, just the right size to be easily recognized, light in weight, yet substantial. Many teachers and leaders have found the game ideal for rainy days or for play periods. No playing boards are needed, just a desk, table, floor or any flat surface. Each game comes in its own bag with instructions.

Numer-al is also a kinesthetic teaching device or game. Each set contains aluminum numerals and symbols that allow the leader and player to reproduce number sentences. Several can work with one set of *Numer-al*. One person can create the number sentence and another can attempt to ... rectly place the missing numeral in the frames. E... *Numer-al* contains four of each numeral, three addit... three minus, three multiplication, three division, and ... equal signs, plus two frames. All letters and numbers ... replaceable if lost. For complete information and p... listing, write to Educational Products Division, Mid... Aluminum Corporation, Route 130, Dayton, New Je... 08810.

• PLAY IT SAFE! S... sticking vinyl sa... tape may be used ... fectively to alert ... sonnel to potential hazards both indoors and out and ... mark the location of emergency equipment, fire alarms, ... extinguishers, switches, valves, aisles, stairways, and e... Tapes come in black and yellow stripes, solid-color ... fluorescent, and phosphorescent glow-in-the-dark. Ea... and quickly applied, will stick to any clean surface. R... are two inches wide. Two or more widths may be used ... wider areas. Combination of tapes may be used for ad... effectiveness. For complete information, write to Philm... Safety Products Company, 2783 Philmont Avenue, H... ingdon Valley, Pennsylvania 19006.

• NEAT AND TRIM. Steel curbing and landscape border ... today's answer to practical, low-cost landscaping. Made ... heavy steel plate and painted grass green for rust resista... and landscaped blend, steel curbing will not warp, splin... or rot—gives years of service as a border for lawns ... gardens. It also provides a positive, permanent separat... medium for roads, drives, walks, and parking areas. U... straight, bent to any angle, or shaped by hand to any cu... it can be taken up and relocated as desired.

Steel plate driveway curbing, a quarter inch thick by ... inches high, is also an effective retainer for crushed st... or gravel and holds a sharp line between drives and lawns... keeps the grass on the lawn and the stones in the drive. U... as edging for asphalt drives, it minimizes erosion and bor... crumbling. Landscape border, made in 3/16- or ⅛-i... thicknesses by four inches high, is ideal for general la... scape purposes. Both types are available in interlocking s... teen-foot sections.

Managers of industrial property, schools, hospitals, a... letic fields, running tracks, country clubs, shopping cente... parks, and playgrounds have found that steel curbing co... about seventy percent less, installed, than concrete. An ill... trated folder showing typical applications and mater... prices is available from Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, In... (Dept. RGT), Box 8000-A, Chicago 60680.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazin...

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WHAT'S NEW IN PHOTOGRAPHY?

The recent International Photography Exposition held at the New York Coliseum last May attracted nearly a hundred thousand visitors. Over three hundred exhibitors displayed their wares in over eight hundred exhibiting spaces on three vast Coliseum floors; a mile and a half of display. Your RECREATION roving reporter (plus camera) covered it for seven walking hours! To some photography is an art; to others it is not; regardless, it's a universal subject and recreation activity, and it provides a hearty exchange of ideas and concepts between people and countries—so evident at this great international exposition. Cameras are now marketed by many countries, papers carry daily photo idea columns, contests are abundant, clubs are numerous, photography books and magazines flood the markets. Most large companies carry a full line of cameras and photographic equipment.

PROJECTION SCREENS

"Your projection results will be only as good as the screen you use." So states a brochure available from Knox Manufacturing Company, Schiller Park, Illinois. The company offers screens of all sizes, surfaces, and price.

TABLE-TOP PHOTOGRAPHY AID

The new Tensor Miniature Light is ideal for table-top or closeup shots; also useful for determining density in the darkroom. Illumination in a confined beam (115-foot candles at 12"). It bends in all directions and folds to 2¼"-by-3½"-by-10" for traveling. Keyhole slot for wall hanging. Available at your local lighting fixture, stationery, or camera stores. For address of nearest dealer, write to Tensor, 333 Stanley Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

ASTROPHOTOGRAPHY (for you, not just for John Glenn and associates!)

Interesting photographs of various astronomical objects can be obtained whether the camera is hand-held, on a fixed tripod, on an equatorial clock-driven mount, shooting through a fixed telescope, or through a driven telescope. For complete information on astronomical photography, write to Allied Impex Corporation, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10010. Send $.25 for booklet Astrophotography with a Miranda Camera.

PROJECTOR 2¼"-by-2¼" and 35mm at the same time?

Ever try to find one? To our knowledge and research they are only made by Rollei/Honeywell, 4800 East Dry Creek Road, Denver, Colorado 80217. Ask for booklet Rollei-Projector-Unmatched Versatility. . . . Yet Simple To Operate. (Also, booklets, "Rollei 2¼" x 2¼" and "Rollei Accessories").

"NEW DIMENSIONS—GRAFLEX"

That's the title of a new, handsome booklet which contains material on camera systems, flash equipment, lenses, film holders, viewfinders, tripods, et cetera. Available from Graflex, Inc., 3750 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, New York 14603.

AUTOMATIC PANA-VUE (Under $10.)

The Pana-Vue holds up to twenty-four 2"-by-2" slides—can be intermixed, metal, glass, or plastic mounts. Load slides in right-hand compartment and pull-out slide receiving drawer located on left side of viewer. Operates with viewer flat on table. When change lever is all the way out, light is on and slide is in viewing position. With change lever in, light is out. Uses two "D" cells or Sawyer's Transformer and cord. For folder with detailed information on above and other economical viewers, write to Sawyer's Inc., Portland, Oregon 97207. (Also ask about leaflet on the "550" series slide projectors.)

LITERATURE AND/OR CATALOGUES:

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York: Cameras, Projectors, Accessories.

Yashica, 50-17 Queens Boulevard, Woodside, New York 11377: Cameras.

Rollei/Honeywell, 4800 East Dry Creek Road, Denver, Colorado 80217: Cameras and Equipment.

Bell and Howell, 200 Smith Street, Farmingdale, New York 11735: Movie Projectors.

Durst, Inc., 37-14 48th Avenue, Long Island City, New York: Enlargers.

Sylvania Photolamps Products, Inc., 730 3rd Avenue, New York: Ask for "WC 166" brochure.

Omega, Inc., 257 Park Avenue South, New York City: Enlargers.

Minolta Corp., 200 Park Avenue South, New York City: Cameras, Projectors, and Accessories.

Argus, Inc., 58-20 Broadway, Woodside, New York: Photographic Accessories and Equipment.

E. Leitz, Inc. (Leica), 468 Park Avenue South, New York 10016: Ask for booklet "Leica M2—For Photographic Perfection."

HOW-TO-DO-IT!

The American Photographic Book Publishing Company has the answer to specific camera problems as well as background material on photography in general. For a catalogue, write to 915 Broadway, New York 10010. (Vacation and Travel Photography by Jules Aarons, pp. 96, $1.00, is a good buy and we recommend it highly.)

RUMORS ARE FLYING!

By the time this is in print Polaroid Corporation should have a camera on the market that sells for under $60.00. Polaroid representatives at the photo show verified this but were not able to quote an exact price at that time. Write to Polaroid, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

P.S. DON'T BE A PHOTOGRAPHY LITTERBUG!

Find a litter receptacle for those film boxes, explanation sheets, tin containers, and aluminum foil wrappers.

FREE AIDS

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If you can butter bread . . . you can trowel Epoxo, a nonslip floor coating. No skill necessary, Epoxo adheres easily to wood, concrete, stone, metal, tile and most other types of floor and work surfaces. Thirty-five to forty square feet can be covered by one gallon. It will remain unaffected by sun, water, oil, or temperature changes. Important where safe non-slip surfacing is needed: steps, ramps, swimming pools, shower stalls, catwalks, washrooms, duck boards, and lockerrooms. Epoxo is packaged in five gallon units in four colors: tile red, dark green, black, and gray. For further information and brochures, write to American Abrasive Metals Company, 460 Coit Street, Irvington 11, New Jersey.

Pesty problems. A new 64 page catalogue lists pest control chemicals and equipment, the very latest developments in insecticides, rodenticides, repellents, fumigants, weed killers, and equipment. Available from the Hub States Chemical and Equipment Company, 1255 North Windsor Street, Indianapolis. (This booklet also contains information on odor problems, termite control, protective aprons, masks, goggles, and a device to "rack up" 55-gallon drums for easy draining.)

Storytelling. Two new recordings and two new sets of sound filmstrips are faithful reproductions of outstanding children's books. They can add a new dimension to storytelling sessions. Recording PBP 111 and Sound Filmstrip Set No. 11 include Crow Boy by Taro Yashima (Viking), Petunia by Roger Duvoisin (Knopf), Little Tim and the Brave Sea Captain by Edward Ardizzone (Walck), and The Three Billy Goats Gruff by Marcia Brown (Harcourt). Recording PBP 112 and Sound Filmstrip Set No. 12 include Blue ries for Sal by Robert McCloskey (Viking), D Count Your Chicks by Ingri and Edgar P D'Aulaire (Doubleday), Harold and the Pu Crayon by Crockett Johnson (Harper), Play With Me by Marie Hall Ets (Viking). further information and literature, write Weston Woods Studio, Weston, Connecticut

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references rectly from source given (enclose remittan

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A real bargain! An eighty-page paperb called Games and Puzzles for Family Lei includes a forty-page section of word and gu nig games, a five-page section of travel ga six pages of puzzles, and five pages of material, such as listing states, capitals, r names, state birds and flowers, foreign coun and capitals, and the presidents of the Un States. Very handy for crossword puzzles, All this, plus a classified index! Available $.75 from Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave South, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

●

A community of the performing arts. The fo of urban renewal and the cultural arts in N York City joined ranks to create the Lincoln C ter for the Performing Arts, a complex of h auditoriums, theaters, and schools devoted music, drama, dance, opera, and education handsome brochure of 125 pages describe text and pictures the birth pangs, growth, velopment, and future hopes of the cen Available for $1.00 from Lincoln Center, 1 Broadway, New York City.

●

The unreached. The Social Planning Council Metropolitan Toronto has published the re and recommendations of a special Consulta for Action on Unreached Youth, held April 24, 1964, in a booklet entitled Reaching Unreached Youth. As we have come to exp from our Canadian neighbors, it is thorou concise, readable, and effective. Part I de with the problem of "unreached youth": w they are, why they are, what they mean society, why society has not been able, so to devise a very effective program of reach them. Part II contains the proceedings of consultation, excellent summaries of worksho a splendid analysis of current programs, recommendations of the conference, and a of selected references including books, pam lets and unpublished material. This report c tains much material of value to youth-serv and community agencies. Any agency concern with this problem (and who isn't?) will f pertinent material for thought and action. 56-page booklet is available for $1.00 fr the Social Planning Council, 160 Bay Stre Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

●

Parliamentary do's and don'ts. An up-to-da easy, ready reference handbook of parliamen ry law and organization practice was prepar especially for club presidents, secretaries, a other officers. It will stand up under all t thumbing such a reference work gets, as it printed on coated paper, spiral-bound in plac to lie flat. The 4½"-by-6", 248-page ha book, prepared by Marie H. Suthers, a regist ed parliamentarian, is available for $2.95 fr the Dartnell Corporation, 4660 Ravenswo Avenue, Chicago 60640.

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Recreation Supervisor I needed by the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. U.S. Citizen between 21 and 45 years. Degree in Recreation, Physical Education or related field. Salary $382-480 monthly. (Proposed salary as of 9/1/65—$400-$500 monthly). Apply: City of Fort Lauderdale Civil Service Department, 301 N. Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

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Superintendent of Recreation, Barre, Vermont. City of 10,000. Salary: $5,500, plus $500 for travel. Write, Howard Jeffrey, Vermont Director of Recreation, State Office Building, Montpelier, Vermont.

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A Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 338

Orphans Court Judge Harold D. Saylor, honorary president of the Friends of Chamounix Mansion.

In his presentation remarks, Mr. Mann said, "Our commission is dedicated to preserving this parkland. We don't want [commercial] intrusions that mar parkland. Your kind of intrusion is what we welcome: the functional and proper use of parkland and its buildings."

Dr. Paul Dudley White, key speaker at the dedication, said the dedication was "an important milestone in the physical rehabilitation of the American people" . . . however, "It isn't just for the sake of exercising leg muscles that one goes hosteling, but it is for the purpose of improving relationships, mental and spiritual as well as physical." [And for the enjoyment of outdoor recreation!]

• For more on youth hosteling, see page 337.—Ed.

Destination Minneapolis

ON TO THE "Congress or Bust" is the cry of the Recreation Club at the University of Iowa. With the National Recreation Congress being held in Minneapolis in October, these student recreators have been raising money so that all who desire may attend at least three days of the Congress since it is being held in such close proximity to Iowa. The club voted to participate in the annual All-University Spring Festival by operating three booths: an "Ole Tonsorial Parlour" (to shave a balloon

Seen at the Recreation Club open house, from left to right: Mrs. Verna Rensvold, Harry Ostrander, club president, and Mrs. E. A. Scholer, wife of faculty advisor.

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a straight razor), a ball throw, and ifle gallery. Of all participating ups, including fraternities, sororiand dormitories, the club ranked d in total ticket sales and "Opera- Congress" was off to a good start. he club continued its fund-raising vities by selling ice cream and cold ks at the annual Family Camping w in May. For this project, the club ed with the Senior Girl Scouts of a City and shared its profits with group seeking funds to further sumcamping activities.

he club also sponsored a visit to the pus by Mrs. Verna Rensvold, Mid- district representative of the Nal Recreation Association and spond an open house in her honor her night on campus. The open house ured a typical New Zealand tea plete with decorations and foods the land of the kiwis, recently vis- by Dr. E. A. Scholer, professor of eation at the university. Invited all men and women recreation ma- the heads of the Departments of sical Education for Men and Womnd all professional recreators from mmediate locale.

he following evening Mrs. Rensvold e to the group on the emerging ls in recreation and the personnel ces of the National Recreation Astion.

ak on Recreation

CH YEAR the First National Bank of Normal, Illinois, "salutes" some e of community life on its annual dar. For 1965, it is honoring the nal Parks and Recreation Depart-. Each month is illustrated with a ograph of some recreation activity, ng with a skating party in Janu- and ending with a community stmas tree in December.

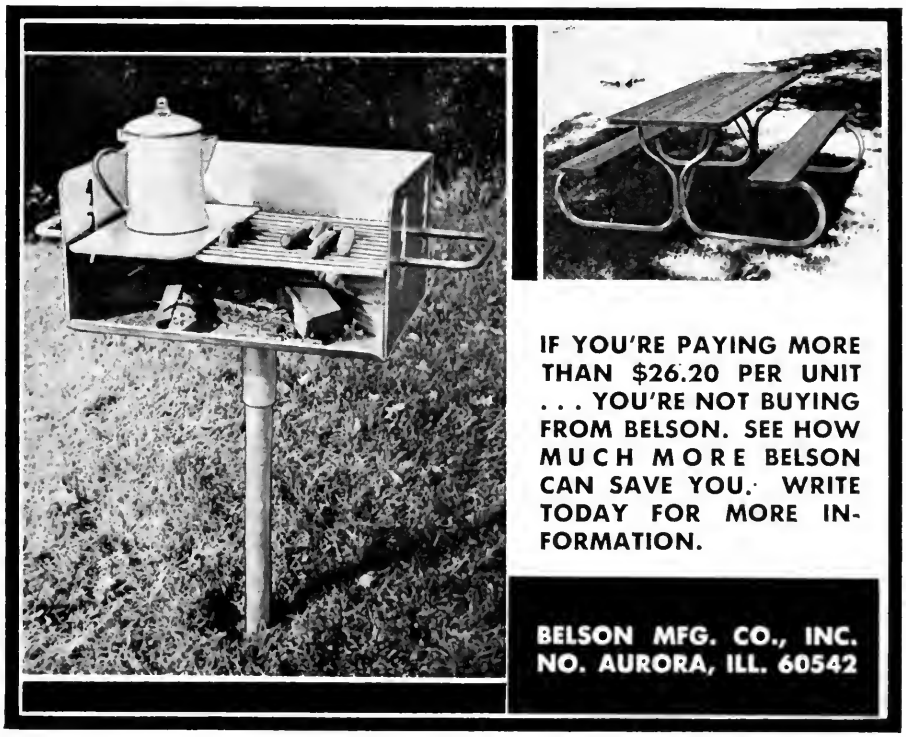
a letter accompanying the calenthe bank's president, Boyce Hud- says, in part, "Industry, when ng new locations about the coun- scrutinizes a community's recreal facilities just as carefully as it ys that community's educational ings. Recreation is an important ent of community life. Normal is tter place in which to live and because our community, through eadership of elected officials, has planned and provided a full range of recreational offerings that are supervised by a full-time, professionally trained specialist. This fine program is augmented by a well planned, long range program for city park development." Normal's parks and recreation superintendent is Gordon B. Jaeger.

Unusual Mobile Service

NEW GROUP counseling services for family recreation have recently been provided by the Oakland, California, Recreation Department as one of the Ford Foundation projects. The plan is organized by city blocks, and residents are notified ahead as to time of arrival in the neighborhood of the special green recreation truck. The schedule shapes up as: 1:00-2:00 PM —program for preschool children; 2:00-3:00 PM program for adults; 3:00-4:15 PM program for elementary school children. It is planned to cover organizing families and the community (by blocks) for recreation in the home, recreation center, and in the community; and training for families in developing skills for leisure time activities such as crafts, games, drama, music, and so forth.

The values and justification of the project are to inform the community of recreation staff, service, and facilities; to inform the staff of the recreation needs of the community; to train the community in leisure skills such as art, music, games, crafts, et cetera; to interpret recreation philosophy to the community.

This is a new idea which Oakland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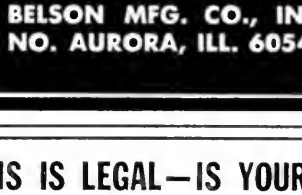

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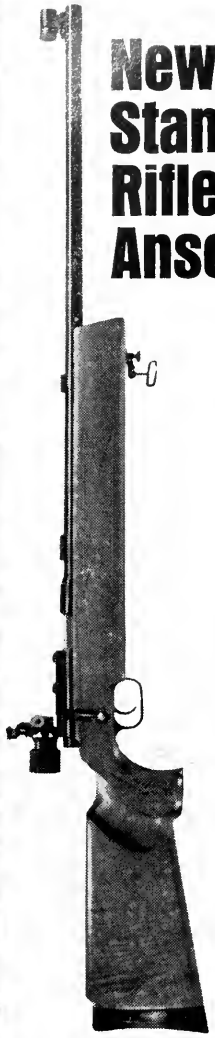

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The 1408 weighs about 10 pounds, easily meets the I.S.U. limit of 5 kilograms with sights. The single stage trigger, adjustable for weight of pull, creep and backlash, is set for 500 grams (1.1 lbs.). A replacement spring is included to convert to a 3 pound pull for U.S. matches.

The 7/8" diameter, 27½" barrel is precision rifled and hand-lapped for peak accuracy. The French walnut stock has adjustable butt plate, raised cheek-piece, contoured pistol-grip and a deep fore-end for position shooting. Full length swivel rail and scope blocks. **$145.** (Sights extra.) Left-hand stock, **$157.**

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Savage ANSCHÜTZ

hopes to expand later. The project began January 12 and was run by two female full-time recreation directors and two male part-time recreation directors through to May of this year. Specialists were to be called upon when needed. It is now being evaluated by research.

Jottings on the Cuff

• Parachuting classes for boys and girls aged sixteen and over have been initiated by the Montreal Parks Department. Classes cover the theory of parachuting and such practical aspects as the way to fall, how to fold a parachute, and numerous other techniques.

How to Conduct a Meeting

Continued from page 333

desired end with fairness to everyone who seeks to take part in the deliberations.

It is one thing to be praised for the efficiency of your chairmanship, and that is worth while, but it is equally desirable to be praised for the grace with which you presided.

Let the audience be ever so small, or the circumstances ever so disheartening, the chairman must perform his role with credit to himself and his art. What you need is not critical scholarship in the rules of order, but a human feeling for what will be most satisfying to participants.

There is no room here for spuriousness. Your art must be valid. Manner and demeanor are not frivolous but vital.

WE ALL KNOW chairmen who are disciples of efficiency, whipping through a multitude of items in jig time. We know, too, how often we have come away from their meetings with a feeling of incompletion, of non-participation.

Courtesy is needed as well as accomplishment. Courtesy takes off the sharp edge of power. It observes the niceties, while preserving the decorum, of debate. It detects impending conflict and moves in to avert an open clash. It never shows annoyance. It opens the door graciously for face-saving when a speaker has crossed the boundary of good taste. #

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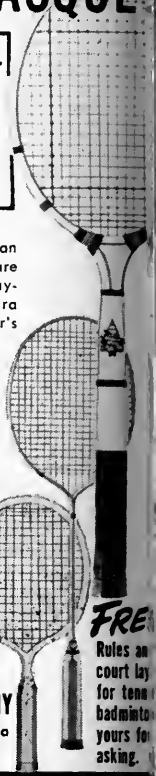

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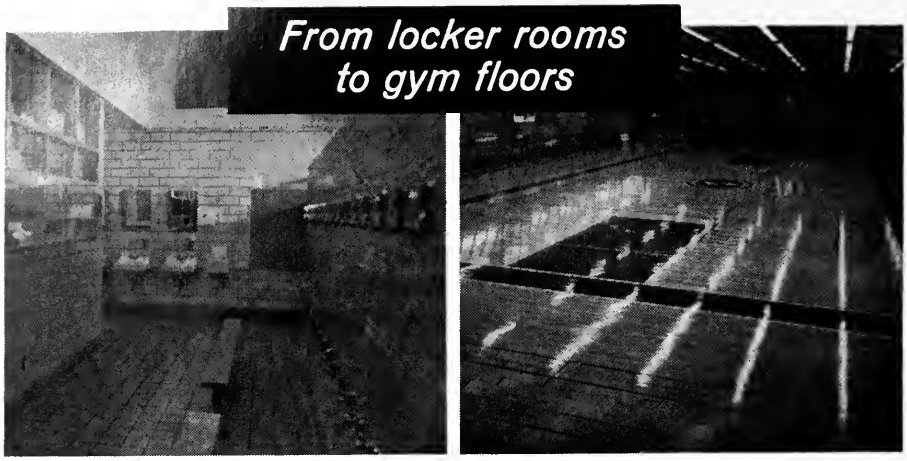

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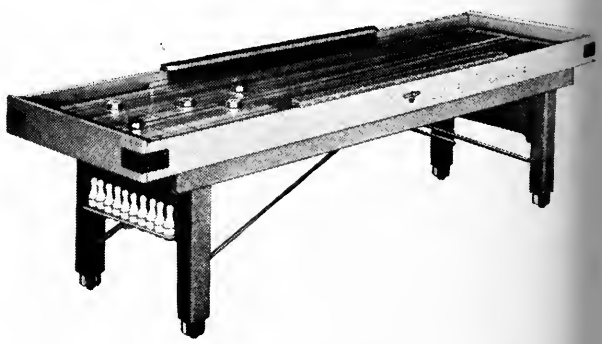

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EW PUBLICATIONS

isis in Our Cities, Lewis Herber. ice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, Jersey. Pp. 239. $5.95.

is should be required reading for everybody! It is a tale of hard and startling truths about air and r pollution and the long-range ef- of today's urban living on nervous y and the human body. Some of nformation has come to most of ecemeal, now and then, but here gathered together in what amounts rue horror story. Are you aware, nstance, that with the great in- e of population, most of our riv- ave become gruesome sewers — appearing, odious, and virtually d of life"?

e author contends, and goes on to , that we are destroying the very a world on which our intellectual physical well-being depend. His of details opens doors to very seri- hought, indeed, and makes us rea- hat it is not only our open spaces ve must do something about. *Don't it!—D.D.*

creation: A Medical Viewpoint, u Haun, M.D. Teachers College, mbia University, 525 West 120th et, New York 10027. Pp. 98. Paper, .0.

E director of psychiatric educa- tion for the New Jersey State De- ent of Institutions and Agencies, aul Haun, has long been an enthu- c believer in the value of and need ecreation for the ill and handi- d as well as for all people. In this he explains beautifully and clear- y play and fun (recreation) is an ute human need. He gives the r insight into the "psychological " of human beings and their need lance their lives with constructive leisure time in the face of today's erating pressures, which Dr. Haun "include fear, interrupted sleep, ive responsibility, intolerable ten- and threat of life." These pres- can exceed human tolerance.

Haun strongly endorses the serv- erformed by the well-trained rec- n specialist working with the ill handicapped, ". . . the recreation ist has a vitally significant mis- as the prophet and guardian of ce—alert to the subtle perversions ich recreation loses its identity; standing of the institutionalized ance in our society; and skilled in the tricky field of personal motivation. Today, the recreation worker is the only member of the treatment, health, or rehabilitation team who can make the patient's healthy psychologic needs his sole and exclusive concern. All patients, and particularly psychiatric patients, are in desperate need of getting away, on occasion, from the state of clinical appraisal—of being able to do something with another person, of talking to a friend, of silently sharing the warmth of companionship, without fear of being booby-trapped into a clinically significant admission."

This guide is an unusual and fascinating collection of papers which no recreation worker, whether responsible for handicapped or non-handicapped clients, should be without.—*Morton Thompson, Ed.D., director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Beyond Automation, John Diebold. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 10036. Pp. 220. $7.50.

WHILE this book may not be referred to frequently by recreation and park executives, it would be well for them to examine its contents. It gives almost a frightening insight into what we may expect in the future in the way of changes as the result of automation. The book is a collection of public addresses given at important conferences around the world by the author, one of the pioneers on this phase of accelerating technology.

In the past, change was considered just an occasional condition of our economy and society, whereas today it is a normal condition. This is why we are talking more and more about creativity and creative problem solving. Social change is one of the important byproducts of automation; in fact, the author believes it is the most important byproduct. The book discusses the coming events in automation through the 1970's, which include such things as voice recognition, automatic translation of the spoken voice, machines that talk back to people, and intelligent behavior by machines. Mr. Diebold is probably the first conspicuous pioneer to see beyond the machines and to recognize the full economic and social implication of automation. The innovations of the present day will probably reshape modern society far more drastically than did those machines of the first Industrial Revolution. The changes in manpower and the dislocation of people and other factors that are already well known to recreation people will challenge our own services. Some of the questions that the recreation worker needs to give more attention to might well include: How can we keep the personal touch in our services? To what extent are our present-day curriculums training technicians and broad-gauged recreation managers? What more can we do to help our people become better prepared to adapt to change? Certainly, recreation workers must be increasingly aware of the effect of automation on society in general, and on recreation in particular.—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Games and Stunts for Schools, Camps and Playgrounds, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 10016. Pp. 362. $4.95.

THE AUTHOR has always tried, in her books, to do more than just describe games, hobbies, or other activities. She includes methods for creating new games and putting new life into a program. She is a good craftsman. It is possible, however, that by trying to cover too wide a range of game activities for too wide an age range, Miss Mulac does herself a disservice. The leader who teaches "Ten Little Indians" and other singing and circle games for elementary-school-age children is not likely to be the teacher who tries to make a relay out of quantities and measures, and the leader at a social gathering will not get much use out of "Saucy Goslings."

Counting-out rhymes are part of America's play past. It is right that new rhymes be added, but, surely, we should preserve some of the old ones. Miss Mulac's new ones, however, are fun. We particularly liked her first one, to be acted out by each player:

> A smile, a giggle, a frown, a pout,
> A blinkle (eye blink), a wrinkle (nose), a pouffle (cheeks puffed out),
> You're OUT!

The book includes a wide variety of games, including those that are strenuous, dramatic, rhythmic, quiet, chasing, and stunt games and those suitable for banquets, picnics, travel, sidewalk, and classroom.—*V.M.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

SPORTS, PHYSICAL FITNESS

Fish and Fishing, Maynard Reece. Meredith Press, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. Pp. 224. $7.95.

Fishermon's Fall, Roderick Haig-Brown. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., N. Y. 10016. Pp. 279. $4.50.

Fishes of the Great Lakes Region, Carl L. Hubbs and Karl F. Lagler. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 213. $6.95.

Fun on Horseback, Margaret Cabell Self. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 271. $4.95.

Fundamentals of Judo, Sadaki Nakabayashi, Yoshihiro Uchida, George Uchida. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 273. $7.00.

International Football Book No. 6, Stratton Smith, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 144. $4.25.

Pony Riding, J. F. Kelly. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 142. $3.00.

Power of Isometrics, David Manners. Sentinel Books, 17-21 E. 22nd St., New York 10010. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

Proceedings, First National Institute on Girls' Sports. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20036. Pp. 160. Paper, $3.00.

Program in Self-Instruction For Officiating DGWS Valleyball Rules, Mildred J. Barnes. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 55415. Pp. 95. Paper, $2.50.

Run and Shoot Football: Offense of the Future, Glenn "Tiger" Ellison. Parker Publ., West Nyack, N.Y. Pp. 208. $5.95.

Self-Defense, Including Judo, Jiu-Jitsu, Karate, Doug Baggott. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 26. Paper, $3.25.

Water Ballet Pageants, Ferne Price. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 55415. Pp. 164. Spiralbound, $4.50.

Water Polo Drills and Playing Hints, W. K. Anttila. National Press, 850 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif. Pp. 159. Paper, $2.95.

Way to Womanhood, W. W. Bauer, M. D. and Florence Marvyne Bauer. Doubleday and Co., 277 Park Ave. S., New York 10017. Pp. 112. $2.95.

Wembley Book of Ball Games, The. Sport P.O. Box 634, New Rochel.e, N.Y. Pp. $3.75.

Yoga for Busy People, Howard Murphet. S shelf, P.O. Box 634., New Rochelle, N.Y 127. $3.25.

Your Boat and the Law, Martin J. Norris, yers Co-operative Publ., Rochester, N.Y 398. $5.95.

YOUTH

About Baby Sitting. Channing L. Bete Co., G field, Mass. Pp. 16. $.25.

Delinquent Conduct and Broken Homes, Ri S. Sterne. College and University Press, Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Pp. 144. $

Encounter with Early Teens, Mary Eliz Wycoff. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Pp. 92. Paper, $

Joy of Children, The, Pearl S. Buck. John Day 62 W. 45th St., New York 10036. Pp. $7.50.

Reaching the "Unreached Youth," Social ning Council Of Toronto. 160 Bay St., Tor Ont., Canada. Pp. 58. Paper, $1.00.

Unusual Youth Meetings, Grace Yaxley. M Press, 820 LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Pp Paper, $1.25.

When Teenagers Take Care of Children, Kraft. Macrae Smith, 225 S. 15th St., P delphia, Pa. Pp. 64. $2.50.

Your Child and Money, Sidonie Matsner Gr berg. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park S., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

Youth's Search For Identity, Alexander Martin, M.D. Boys' Clubs of America, 1st Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 48. P $1.25.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

CHURCH RECREATION, July-August-Septer 1965.
Recognize Party Hazards, C. Wayne Ham.
Sports Special (19-page supplement).
A Philosophy of Church Sponsored Sports, Noffsinger.
A Clown Party for Children, Dorothy Cox B man.

GIRL SCOUT LEADER, June 1965
Know Before You Nibble (poisonous plar Shirley Baughman O'Leary.
Adventure in Ecology, Eleanor B. Moler.

HOUSE AND GARDEN, August 1965
The Rage for Rhythm, Faubion Bowers.

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, August 1965
Cultural Building Boom, Herbert and Mar Katz.

OCCUPATIONAL QUARTERLY OUTLOOK, 1965
Recreation in Review.

PARENTS' Magazine, June 1965
Making the Most of Leisure, Oscar Hanc Ph.D.
Children Like Simple Pleasures Best, Edith Neisser.
Birdwatching . . . an All-Year, All-Time Hol Janet Cole.
———, July 1965
The Key to Physical Fitness, Stanley E. Sm
Get Together for a Clam Steam, Neda S. Cl
Pretty Pillow Projects, Carter Houck.
Hobo Party, Bobbie Clark.

READER'S DIGEST, June 1965
The Work That Play Built, Leslie Velie.
The Rattlesnake: Fact and Fancy, Colin F cher.
Of What Use is Poetry? Dame Edith Sitwel

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, May 31, 1965
Hiking Away to the Woods.
Goodbye, Kangaros, Virginia Kraft.
The Pleasures of Family Boating, Dun Barnes.
When a Big Club Suits Small Boys, Jack Ni laus.
———, June 7, 1965
Water Wanted for a Parched Park, (Ev glades), John O'Reilly.
———, June 14, 1965
What Ever Happened to the Ridgepole Te Pamela Knight.
———, July 19, 1965
Praise for Kayaks from a Contented Padd John Pazereskis.

TODAY'S HEALTH, July 1965
Getting the Most Out of Your Leisure Time.
What Makes a Good Hobby?
The Tragedy of Needless Drowning Deat George Upton.
Hearing—Lost and Found, A. Neil Leman, M
Taking the Hazards Out of Bicycling.

WOMAN'S DAY, July 1965
Tenting Tonight, Jean Hersey.
The Crewel Passion, Margaret Pope Trask.
———, August 1965
The Magic of Wild Flowers, Jean Hersey.
How to Build a Bluebird Trail, John K. Terres.

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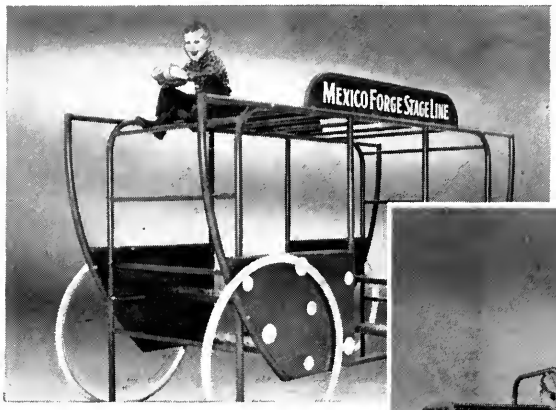

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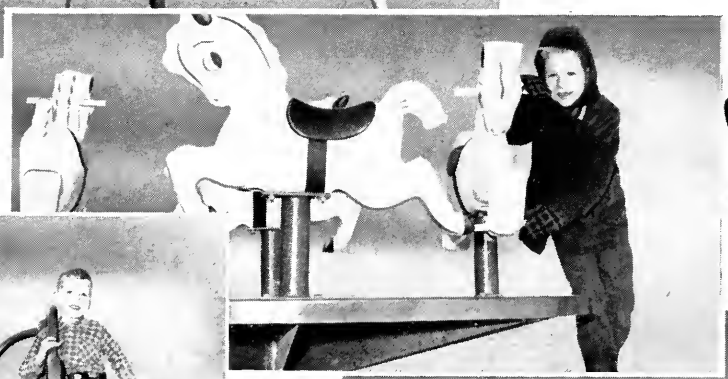

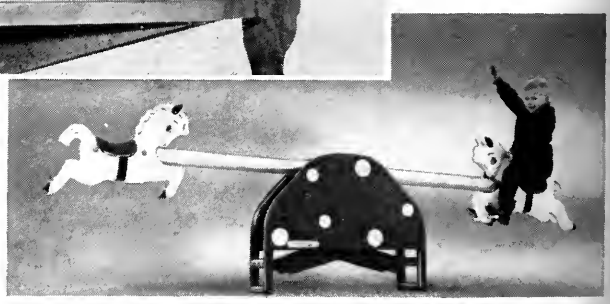

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RECREATION MAGAZINE WINS AWARD FOR BEST FEATURE STORY

Dorothy Donaldson, editor of RECREATION Magazine accepts award for best feature story of 1964 from Ben Brodinsky, president of the Educational Press Association of America at its annual awards luncheon.

AWARD

The Educational Press Association of America

awards this Certificate for Excellence in Educational Journalism to

Recreation

This Certificate represents Distinguished Performance in the 1965 Edpress Awards Competition in

Feature Article

EDUCATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

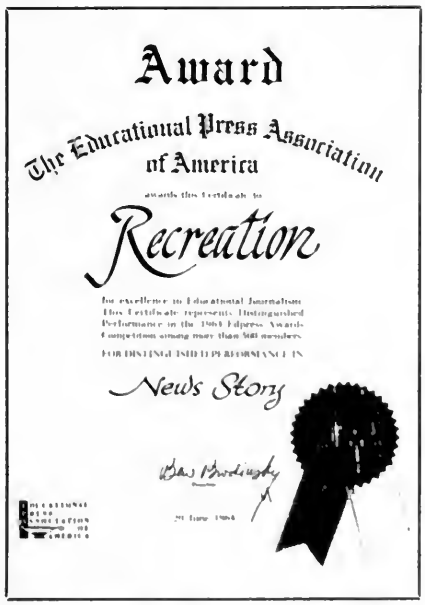
Ben Brodinsky
President

Prize-winning feature story gives the colorful history of world-famous Stanley Park in Vancouver, B.C.

FOR THE second straight year, RECREATION Magazine has been selected as a first-prize winner in the annual Awards Competition sponsored by the Educational Press Association of America. Last year, RECREATION won the Edpress award for the best news story. This year the award was given for best feature story. The citation is for the issue of October 1964 carrying the article "Heyday in the Park" by Eric Lindsay of the Board of Parks and Public Recreation in Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Lindsay received a personal award certificate.

This is still another milestone for RECREATION Magazine which started out in 1907 as *The Playground*, then in 1930 became *Playground and Recreation* and in 1931 shortened its name, but broadened its scope, as simply RECREATION. In January 1966, the magazine takes another giant step, to become PARKS AND RECREATION.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST



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FOR DISTINGUISHED PERFORMANCE IN

News Story

Ben Brodinsky
President

30 June 1964

EDUCATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Last year's "best news story" award was for "Creative Tank Town," which told how Rocky Mount, North Carolina, turned an abandoned water tank into an art center.

RECREATION

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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EDUCATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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FRANK ROWE

On the Cover

In honor of United Nat Week, October 24-30, we s our neighbor to the north, Car The coves and picturesque fis ports of Nova Scotia are a tioner's delight, a haven for a and photographers. Surrounde the sea, Canada's easternmost n land province is a harmor blend of history, of Gaelic, A ian, and Loyalist tradition, of l land glen, pastoral valley, rugged seascape. Photo cou Canadian National Railways.

Next Month

We shall examine recreation ab the *USS Kitty Hawk*, the wo largest conventionally powered craft carrier, as well as spe event activities at an Army a test center and an airbase. "Barnyard Serenade" the dev ment of a small animal farm rapidly urbanizing area is scribed. A look at the most re trends in recreation constru includes a preview of a new c in Hempstead, New York, t dedicated in November; a visit senior-citizen drop-in center Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and a to the park which Akron, Ohio, veloped from a claypit.

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ETTERS

Open Letter
All Who Are Interested in Acquiring and Preserving nd for Parks and Recreation

and must be acquired now for parks recreation. We are all stating this working with dedication to this end through bond issues, initiatives, in-sed taxation, et cetera, et cetera. he competition is great from weal-clubs, land developers, from indus-et cetera. This is the American way fe and may it always stay as such! ever, there are also other public cies competing in a manner which t the American way and which is air. As a result of this unfair com-ion by other public agencies, fed-lands surplussed through General ices Administration are more easily inable to these other agencies than

ction 203 (k) of the Federal Prop-and Administrative Services Act of , as amended *(40 U.S.C. 484 (k))* ides for schools and nonprofit in-tions to receive these lands through Department of Health, Education, Welfare sans fee, while under Sec-13 (h) of the Surplus Property Act 44 *(50 U.S.C. app. 1622 (h))* the fer for park and recreation pur-may only be done at fifty per-of value.

day, the worthy use of our leisure is equally as important as the uses rth in the Act administered by the rtment of Health, Education and are. Yet, such parks and recrea-use is discriminated against by the e-mentioned law.

ould commend to the attention of of you that you investigate these and, if you concur with the posi-taken by the Washington State and Recreation Commission, that write your Congressman urging federal lands surplussed for parks recreation purposes be given the rules and regulations to live by as surplussed for other purposes.

CARLES H. ODEGAARD, *Director, Washington State, Parks and Recrea-n Commission, Olympia.*

ing Knowledge

erewith request you if you would ind please you kindly to send me magazines and a calendar for o my address. With use for add-y knowledge in knowing and ng so far about the fact in your country.

Therefore, I would be very glad if you would be able to consent my request.

Thanking you in anticipation for your further news, I am

HONANG SANUSI, *c/o Sukajaya II/18, Jakikjawa, Indonesia.*

* * * *

Thank you for your kindness and for the time reply to me. I have your sending the nice calendar and some magazines on May 13, 1965. Many of my friends to interested them, beside I enjoy to them too.

So that if you would like, I wanted to have oder calendars and I'll give them to my friends.

Beside that I want to have some booklet of hoom plan book full of color. I need them for my lesson draw, beside my knowledge of abroad.

To much trouble I thank you very much beforehand.

H.S.

Volunteers

Sirs:

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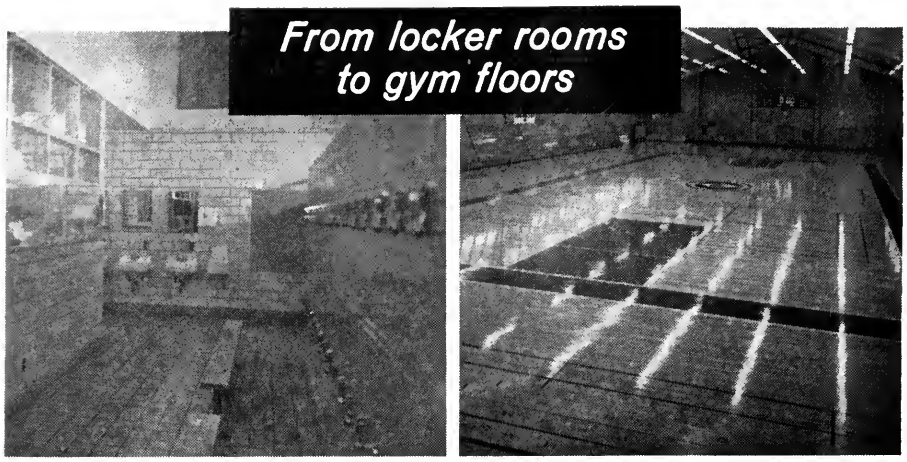

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5,500,000 Americans	( )
Victims of mental retardation...	
are completely hopeless	( )
can sometimes be helped	( )
can almost always be helped	( )
The mentally retarded should be...	
cared for in institutions	( )
denied all social contacts	( )
helped to live usefully	( )

If you fail this quiz, it might be one of the best things that ever happened to you.

If you failed to check the last bracket under each statement above, you flunked. That's good? Sure, because you've already begun to realize that: (1) mental retardation is a tremendous national problem, (2) its victims can be helped, and (3) they can live and work in their own communities.

If you have come this far, it might be one of the best things that ever happened to the retarded, too. Because you may be the kind of person willing to do your part in their behalf.

Here are six things you can do now to help prevent mental retardation and bring new hope to those whose minds are retarded:

1. If you expect a baby, stay under a doctor's or a hospital's care. Urge all expectant mothers to do so.

2. Visit local schools and urge them to provide special teachers and special classes to identify and help mentally retarded children early in their lives.

3. Urge your community to set up workshops to train retardates who are capable of employment.

4. Select jobs in your company that the mentally retarded can fill, and hire them.

5. Accept the mentally retarded as American citizens. Give them a chance to live useful, dignified lives in your community.

6. Write for the free booklet to the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, Washington, D.C.

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tary Service. We have received r inquiries and a number of volun . . . Our summer projects got unde with volunteers from all over the w working at ten different camps. help we get in spreading inform about this work is invaluable. Tl you for this needed boost.

JOYCE KLEIN, *International V tary Service, Chicago.*

Outdoor Manners

Sirs:

It was such a great pleasure to re from vacation and find . . . the n clippings re GOMA [the article "D Be a 'Wreckreator,'" which appe in the June issue of RECREATION, picked up by United Press and rep ed in newspapers across the count . . . What a tremendous break for And all due to your giving us spac your fine publication. We are de grateful. I also wish to express my sonal thanks for your excellent edi of my copy, which smoothed out m amateur's rough spots.

MRS. MARGARET ROBARGE, *Publi Chairman, Good Outdoor Man Association, Seattle.*

Great Minds

Sirs:

"Great minds run in the same ch nel." When I gazed at the cover of [April] Recreation Magazine, it loo slightly familiar. Enclosed is our sion . . . Our picture covers a part o obstacle course in which the young crawls through a stack of auto tires fore going through the culvert.

This similarity also brings to mi a contest I ran in Knoxville years a A sketched picture of a bulletin boa was given to each playground direct He then duplicated the idea with own interpretation and I took the p tures of each. The best rendition w given an award.

NATHAN L. MALLISON, *Superinte ent of Recreation, Jacksonville, Fl ida.*

DITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

ls for American Recreation

WHAT values and goals are we ommitted in the recreation pro- n? Do we know the *why* as well e *how* of recreation? Do common serve as a rallying point for per- l and public and private agencies field? The foreword in a recently shed booklet, *Goals for American ation*, by the Commission on for American Recreation of the ican Association for Health, Phys- Education and Recreation, and hed by that organization, says:

any years ago John Collier, a friend and critic of recreation. ed the recreation leaders in this ry with 'conducting pigmy pro- , seeking pigmy results, amid opportunities.' Collier's criticism ossesses validity. A critical weak- f the recreation profession is that sent its people do not have great ses which they are united in want- achieve.

is challenge of purpose has vital ations to the individual leader he worth of a leader will be no r than the values he seeks. rmore, a leader without a sound ophy is a dangerous individual. icated by Nietsche: "He who how but not why is not even carry the burden of being a

the booklet's last section, en- "Environment for Living in a e Society," the commission states. :

creation is human activity; it ccur in space. The environment ch the individual reacts, either rson alone or as one in associa- ith others, is in large measure a inant of the quality of the rec- experience. The innate, hence st satisfying, forms of recreation nce thrive best in the natural ment. Meaningful recreation nce is had in contending against ments, calling upon one's natural es of strength, agility, physical nd mental dexterity, as well as motional sensitivity and spiritual ess. Such activities in ages past were the test of man's ability to survive. Now they are the bases of recreation living as expressed in hunting, fishing, swimming, hiking, mountain climbing, and skiing, and in cooperative group recreation activities of many kinds. On the level of appreciation, viewing the landscape, counting the stars, listening to the babble of the brook or the splashing of the waves, or hearing the songs of the birds are recreation experiences which bring insight and inspiration to the human soul. . . .

"Conservation of natural resources accordingly must become one of the vital concerns of recreation without which it may not achieve its essential goals. Those who would conserve the deep-seated human values of recreation must conserve also the phenomena of nature. . . ."

Between these two sections, the commission discusses personal fulfillment, leisure skills and interests, democratic human relations, creative expression, health and fitness. The 48-page booklet is available for $2.00 from the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

* * * *

New Philosophy Needed

THE CONSERVATION PROBLEM that we face is largely one of human resources, or social resources, and not so much one of resources management. It is a problem of human resolution rather than one of mere economics or manpower. Somehow we must want to do more as a people than we are doing now. The science and technology to raise our nation to a high sustained and natural resources level are available to us. So are the means. Lacking seems to be the motivation. Here is where the emergence of a pervasive ecological conscience within the American people can provide the motivating force that is needed to get the conservation job done.—*From* Manual of Outdoor Conservation Education *by* JOSEPH J. SHOMON, *National Audubon Society (see also* RECREATION, *March 1964, Page 101).*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Fremont in Translation

A COMMUNITY must be planned for people. That does not sound—on the surface—like a particularly revolutionary idea, but it is a concept that may launch a revolution in community planning, international planning experts think. Just how far reaching will be the effect of the advice "Plan for People" depends on an agency of the United Nations, whose experts sought out the idea from the city of Fremont, California. Officials from the Housing, Building and Planning Branch of the UN's Bureau of Social Affairs sought from Fremont a translation of the planning concepts being used in Fremont, especially the ideas behind the planning—as a vital part of the city—leisure facilities such as parks, cultural facilities, and recreation areas.

The report to the UN agency, for use in giving planners the world over ideas on community design, was authored by leisure-resources administrator Leonard McVicar, director of Fremont's Department of Community Recreation. The "Planning for People" concept is a revolution, Mr. McVicar contends, when compared with the traditional way communities are designed. In the past, the major concern of the planners has been "land use," ignoring the fact that people, not planners, determine how a community develops. In Fremont, the idea of "Planning for People" has been translated into the policy of putting neighborhood parks adjacent to schools and in the development of the Carriage House Plaza in the center of Fremont's central business district. "People are drawn to shopping centers and schools are the centers of suburban living, so why not locate leisure facilities—parks, plazas, recreation, and cultural facilities—where the people gather, in shopping centers and adjacent to schools?" Mr. McVicar asks.

Chess on a Wet Afternoon

NINE-YEAR-OLD Vincent Micheroni, 1964 Inter-Playground Chess Champion in Somerville, Massachusetts, has found that the friendship of recreation leaders can lead one to bright horizons. During February 1964, a recreation leader noticed a decided chess talent while playing with young Vinny. The leader referred Vinny to the Somerville Recreation Commission's special leader in chess. Both leaders played Vin in five games only to find Vin the victor in three of these matches. The special leader decided to introduce the youngster to the Boston College Chess Club, where after a month, he was made an honorary member. Vincent is the youngest member in the history of the Boston College Chess Club, as well as being the youngest Inter-Playground Chess Champion.

The Boston College Chess Club naturally recessed during the summer months, which prompted the special leader to introduce his protege to the Boston YMCA Chess Club, "The Checkmate Club." Vin soon became the youngest member of that organization also. Through this club, he met a local professor who agreed to sponsor Vin and send him to the best of private schools. Vin took a battery of IQ and aptitude tests at Harvard University, passing them all.

Chess, a small part of the Somerville Recreation Commission's program, certainly played a large part in Vincent Micheroni's life. The boy's great potential, discovered in chess, may bring him success in other phases of life. After his testing, it appears that the boy has great potential in *any* field th may choose. His sponsor believe this is one reason why the boy s be given an opportunity to develo potential in the best schools in the All this developed from a chess with an alert recreation leade stormy afternoon in February.

Young Vincent Micheroni demonstrates winning chess tactics to recreation leaders.

Prize-Winning Storytelling

THE FILM based on *The Snowy* 1963 Caldecott Medal winne Ezra Keats (Viking), has been sel for showing in the annual Venice Festival. The film, produced by ton Woods Studios in Weston, Co ticut, was animated by Mal Witt with music by Barry Galbraith, s telling by Jane Harvey. Morton S del, president of Weston Woods, w ceive a Certificate of Participatio the U. S. Government's Golden Award at a presentation ceremo November, staged under the aus of CINE, the Committee on Interna al Nontheatrical Events of the Nat Education Association.

Worthwhile Youth Projec

THE YOUTH GROUP at U.S. M Camp Lejeune, North Car raised $350 to initiate and prom camp-community midget football for the benefit of Onslow-Camp Le Chapter for Retarded Children. activity has created a lot of goo between Jacksonville, North Car and the camp. The chapter pres writes to Selwyn Orcutt, directo the Marine Corps Base Youth munity Activities:

"The Onslow-Camp Lejeune Ch for Retarded Children wishes to ex our deepest appreciation for all o interest, time and energy you ga initiating and promoting the Jack ville-Camp Lejeune Midget Foo Bowl Game.

"Your coming to us to give us privilege of participating and bei cipient of this project was outst ing. . . .

"We hope you feel a deep sens

de in that you have helped those less tunate so greatly.

"The proceeds from the ticket sales e well beyond the amount we had ected. This money will enable us continue to expand the program for retarded in our county. . . .

"May God bless you."

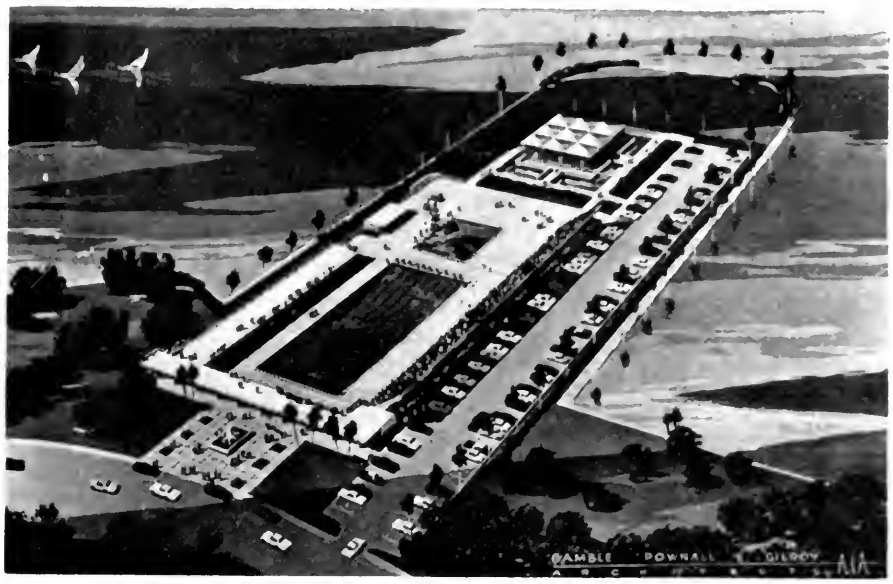
lary Survey

THE FIRST PROJECT undertaken under the Joint Services Program of California Park and Recreation Society and Pacific Southwest District of National Recreation and Park Association was a statewide salary survey public recreation and/or park agencies in California. Dick C. Anthony, ector of parks and recreation in alia, California, prepared the survey and was responsible for compiling data and putting it into report form. total of 319 questionnaires were led to public agencies, of which 213 onded. Of those responding, 193 reed full-time personnel which was ested in the survey. The survey is nded to provide basic salary data full-time career employees in public recreation and/or park agencies. ound copies of the survey are available to California Park and Recreation ciety members, and to National Recion and Park Association Associafor $1.00 ($2.00 to all others). te to CPRS-NRPA Joint Services gram, 404 Del Webb's Center, 2220 re Street, Fresno, California.

ght Plan

private pilot flight-training propram was offered this summer by recreation department in Branox, Connecticut, with the New Haven ways as cosponsor. It is open to men women eighteen years of age or r, living or working in Branford rrounding communities. Phase 1 ed two half-hours of ground school. ding an orientation flight for each ent in a single-engine light aircraft. student also received a private handbook consisting of FAA regus, principles of flight, aerial navion, radio navigation and procedure. her, airport techniques, and other ed subjects. Registration fee for e 1 was $20.

ase 2 was open to those who had taken Phase 1 or have its equivalent in aviation experience. It offered two one-hour individual sessions for each student in a single-engine light aircraft, including complete Sanderson-private pilot, audio-visual course, navigational techniques in depth, manual and materials for each student, and Sanderson audio-visual system. Registration fee for Phase 2 was $65. For further information, write to Joe Trapasso, Community House, Branford, Connecticut.



The Swimming Hall of Fame, now under construction in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, will occupy a man-made peninsula jutting out into the Intracoastal Waterway, one block from the Atlantic. This swimming pool complex is a nonprofit corporation.

Wood Ducks Get Help

BETTER LIVING standards for wildlife in Trinity County, California, including man-made "hollow trees" for wood duck nests, are the goal of the group of 4-H youngsters in Weaverville. Wood ducks are still found along the wooded stream banks of the Trinity wildlands. "But there aren't as many as there used to be. One reason may be the lack of hollow trees located just right for nesting sites," says farm advisor Joe Borden of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service office in Trinity County.

Working closely with state fish and game authorities, the Weaverville 4-H Club members are placing artificial nests, made of wood planks or old tires, in trees at likely looking spots. In a program which may pioneer the way for 4-H clubs elsewhere, the Trinity County youths are studying and helping with other conservation practices, too. One activity is trapping to reduce numbers of certain predators—skunks, for example, which under some circumstances destroy large numbers of game birds' nests.

Summer Ideas

THE COOPERATIVE nature program of the Mounds View School District and the community recreation department offers eight "Tiny Animal Searches" for first- and second-grade boys and girls who hike an hour and a half to nearby parks and parking area to "discover spring"; and an equal number of "Nature Safaris" for third- and fourth-grade boys and girls who, among other things, take trips to the University of Minnesota Natural History Museum and the Carlos Avery State Game Farm in a search for wild North American mammals. A nominal fee is charged for the latter.

Art Research

IS THERE a relationship between a child's finger painting and the complicated fresco of his adult years? Or between the three-year-old's "copying" of his parents' behavior and his acting of a role in a play at seventeen? These and many other basic research problems of the arts remain and seem likely to remain unanswered, according to Dr. Jack Morrison, president of the National Council of the Arts in Education.

"Efforts to introduce basic research

in the arts are sporadic, ill-supported and of widely varying quality," he told a recent meeting of the American Educational Theater Association in Chicago. "Yet because America is evolving from a work-ethic to a leisure-ethic, such basic research of top quality is desperately needed. Getting it under way, however, is neither quick nor easy."

Dr. Morrison, an associate professor of theater arts at UCLA, noted that what little research there is in this area has been conducted mostly by psychologists. "Investigation of the difficult field of expressive behavior," he said, "may provide the teacher-artist with an untold wealth of useful concepts, procedures and information. The 'creative act' may prove to be the mother lode for research in the arts."

Among the hopeful signs, he said, is the recent decision of the Arts and Humanities Branch of the U.S. Office of Education to grant more money from its "Cooperative Research funds" to such projects. Also, he noted the efforts of the National Council of the Arts in Education, a federation of professional societies in the arts, to seek support for a three-year study which will serve "to reassert the central place of the arts in the life of men everywhere."

The proposed study, Dr. Morrison said, would "examine the status, strengths and weaknesses of the arts as they are taught, learned, and practiced in American educational institutions at all levels."

Weekend in Suburbia

THEY HAVE a good thing going in Eastchester, New York, according to Vincent D. Bellew, superintendent of recreation, who writes, with tongue in cheek, "Sunday . . . that's my day of rest!" Actually, Eastchester's "children's weekend" (in business for about seven years) starts on Friday afternoons after school and extends through Sunday afternoons. After-school centers, which include boys' clubs, girls' clubs, basketball centers, hobby clubs, youth centers, parties, dances, teen centers, dad-and-son centers, boys' judo, and girls' baton twirling classes, open on Friday. Most of these continue on Saturday morning and afternoon, but added features expand the program, such as the Children's Music Workshop, Bowling Club, indoor roller skating, and School of Skills. Also on Saturday afternoon, the Recreation Commission gives free bus transportation to over seven hundred children to a county indoor ice-skating rink. When the commission gets help from Jack Frost, one of the local lakes is used for ice skating. Another attraction for the little children is "Adventure on Wheels." This program where children are take bus to a world of adventure, vis historic and entertaining spots. Su afternoons the gyms are packed Sunday afternoons the activities swarming with parents.

"Children's Weekend" has grov numbers participating and divers tion of activities through the yea has the complete support of the I Clubs, Parent-Teacher's Associa school administrators, and the v town.

Once the local real-estate oper used the schools as an excellent se point to bring people into the tow Eastchester. They have now adde recreation program of "Child Weekend" as an added inducement it works.

It is just a matter of everybody ting together, rolling up their sl and going to work to make the to better place to bring up a child. An yes, it justifies the claim that the re tion superintendent works only s days a week!

Notes on the Cuff

• By installing permanent colored fl lights on the inner walls of the muni auditorium, Fort Lauderdale, Flo was able to eliminate the expense o up and takedown for special events thereby cut manhours.

• A handsome new magazine is being published bimonthly by the tario Recreation Association. It fine example for other state and p incial societies and associations to *Recreation in Ontario* is available $3.00 annually from ORA, 15 Du Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada contents explore various facets of reation today, in Canada, the U.S., abroad.

• One thousand persons daily bec part of our nation's elderly citizens. have eighteen million persons sixty-five years today, with the fore of thirty-eight million by 1980.

• Noon-hour crowds in downt Montreal are enjoying "Instant T tre" . . . half-hour plays presented in intimate Theatre de la Place. It been termed an "instant" success.

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THE EDITOR

▸ PRELIMINARY RESULTS of the national survey of public preferences and activities in outdoor recreation will be available in the spring of 1966, with the formal report to follow later. The survey was conducted in September by the U.S. Census Bureau. The information will be used by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in developing the nation's first long-range comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The data will compare with and update the findings of the 1960-61 National Recreation Survey conducted by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

▸ FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE to world forestry, Dr. Verne Lester Harper, deputy chief of the U.S. Forest Service in charge of research, has just been awarded the first Fernow International Award by the American Forestry Association and the Deutscher Forstverein, leading forestry association of the Republic of Germany. In North America, Dr. Harper helped establish the North American Forestry Commission to bring Canada, the United States, and Mexico more closely together in forestry cooperation. He has led in stimulating forest research in Latin America countries where his work is widely recognized, particularly for providing training facilities in tropical forestry for foresters of more than forty Latin-American, Asian, and African countries.

▸ The attractive annual report issued for 1964 by the Board of Park Commissioners in Minneapolis should be of interest to many park and recreation administrators. Look for it at the Minneapolis exhibit at the National Recreation Congress, October 3 to 8. It will be set up on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Leamington.

▸ APPOINTMENTS: Eldon F. (Bill) Holmes has been named chief of the Recreation Staff, Division of Resource Program Management of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. He had been assistant chief since June 1964. Before coming to Washington headquarters, he had served two years as BLM's district manager in Bakerfield, California. He replaces Eugene K. Peterson who will transfer to the Portland, Oregon, Service Center to head the Columbia Basin Studies for BLM.

• Russell E. Train, former judge of the United States Tax Court, is the new president of The Conservation Foundation. Mr. Train is active in conservation activities here and abroad and is also vice-president of the World Wildlife Fund, a director of the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, and president of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation. The Conservation Foundation has moved its headquarters from New York City to 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ CONSERVATION FUNDS. Apportionment of nearly $76,000,000 to states and territories from the Land and Water Conservation Fund included over $4,000,000 each to the states of New York and California. The smallest amount, $4,273, went to American Samoa. The total figure represents ninety percent of the $84,377,000 appropriated from the fund by Congress for apportionment in the fiscal year which began July 1. Five percent of the appropriation, $4,218,850, is reserved to meet unforeseen state needs. Another five percent is expected to be apportioned among the states early next year on the basis of out-of-state visitor use of their recreation areas. The amounts must be matched by the states and territories. The allocations may be used to finance fifty percent of the cost of approved projects by the states and territories and their *local public agencies* of planning, acquiring, and developing outdoor recreation a and facilities.

▸ NUMBER TWO. Paid circulation *Our Public Lands* magazine, iss quarterly by the Department of the terior's Bureau of Land Managem has passed the hundred thousand m making it the second largest fed government periodical, according figures from the U.S. Governm Printing Office. The magazine has b published continuously since April 1 and features articles and reports multi-purpose uses of BLM-admi tered lands in eleven Western states Alaska. It is available for $.60 annua

▸ ABC MANUAL FOR NEW EDITORS. those who have ordered copies, do be discouraged if this booklet is not display at the Congress. It is ready go on press and will be published most immediately thereafter. But l for it an any case! Printing delays h been caused by emergencies result from the "merger" and the formati of the new National Recreation a Park Association.

▸ STATED A TEENAGER, "Retired old gies hate us," while another said t "adults generally seem to think te agers are loathsome objects." Th and other bitter comments ranked hi in written answers given by students Charlotte High School in Punta Gor Florida, when they were invited to press their thoughts and attitudes abo their community and their needs.

The four-part opinion poll asked s dents to reply to these questions:

• What should the community do help our youth?
• Which organization is doing most f teenagers?
• What is one thing the communi could do that is most important?
• What is the attitude of adults towar teenagers?

It was the last question that broug forth evidence of a deep resentme among young people towards what th think is a critical attitude on the part older people towards the younger ge eration. One student stated simply th the attitude of adults towards teenage is "no good at all." Another put it mo specifically: "They think we are thieve sex maniacs, troublemakers, crazy a everything else, while they probably d as much or worse than we have ev done."

A few students admitted that so adults are trying to help but "It st isn't enough," while another point out that adults should realize that te agers "are just following the examp adults set."—*From* Saratosa Herald Tribune *item by Josephine Corte April 11, 1965.*

COMING EVENTS

Annual Conference, Public Personnel Association, *October 10-14, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.* For further information, write to Kenneth O. Warner, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 60637.

Annual Meeting, American Institute of Planners, *October 17-21, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.* For further information, write to Robert L. Williams, Executive Director, 917 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Biennial National Conference, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, *October 24-27, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.* For further information, write to John D. Lange, Executive Director, 1413 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Annual Exposition, National Safety Council Congress, *October 25-28, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.* For further information, write to R. L. Forney, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60611.

4th Annual Conference, American Association of Homes for the Aging, *November 1-4, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California.* Write to AAHA, 49 West 45th Street, New York 10036.

Biennial Round Table Conference, American Public Welfare Association, *December 1-4, Chicago.* For information, write to Mrs. Ann Porter, APWA, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago 60637.

Annual National Conference on Government, National Municipal League, *November 14-17, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.* For further information, write to Alfred Willoughby, Executive Director, 47 East 68th Street, New York 10021.

RECREATION, GOVERNMENT, and the ARTS

THE SPECTACULAR GROWTH of recreational interest and participation in all forms of the arts and the comparative lag in the growth of opportunities for certain classes of nonprofit professional performing organizations are conditions recognized at once in the recent Rockefeller Panel Report, *The Performing Arts: Problems and Prospects* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965). Moreover, the report points out that amateur and professional interests generally fail to complement each other, and oftentimes conflict. One main problem is that of strengthening the support of the public and the business and industrial community for the nonprofit organizations.

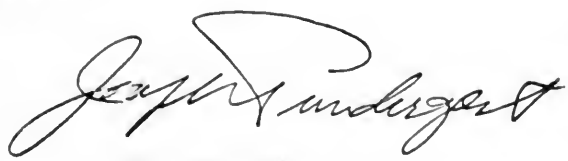
Government at all levels is becoming more active as patron of the arts. Recent developments indicate that government, confronted with the rising tides of cultural interests both recreational and professional, will expand its role in support of the arts.

The establishment of the National Council on the Arts recommended in the Heckscher Report to the late President Kennedy, the cultural enrichment program provisions of the Supplementary Education Bill, cultural programs made possible under the Economic Opportunity Act, the establishment of twenty-two state arts councils and over a hundred local arts councils, and other developments point to great possibilities of further involvement of community recreation in the cultural growth of this country.

The New York State Council on the Arts made a grant to the new Music and Arts Camp sponsored by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation in Westchester County, New York. The Office of Economic Opportunity has made funds available for a creative arts program sponsored by the Topeka, Kansas, Recreation Department.

Looking ahead with the future prospects of government as patron of the arts in mind, and strengthened community support from private sources as well, it would seem that recreation should remain true, first of all, to its time-honored and experience-tested ideal of creating opportunities for as many people as possible to not only enjoy the arts as presented by professional artists but to participate actively in them as well. It has a special responsibility at this time to improve and increase the quality and availability of recreation leadership and programs in the arts and to take advantage of new resources available to do so.

President Kennedy said government cannot decree but it can create an atmosphere for the arts. Many new resources are now available for recreators to help create just such an atmosphere. #



JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Executive Vice-President and Secretary
National Recreation and Park Association

SOCIAL TRENDS AND RECREATION PLANNING

An analysis of this new era in which research is needed to give direction to recreation

Genevieve W. Carter

NO FIELD of organized services to people has such a broad spectrum for potential research as recreation. The subjects of needed research may range from preservation of wilderness-type sites, varieties of grasses for golf courses, durability and safety of equipment, and land use, to life-saving techniques and physical fitness. The other end of the research spectrum would include practices in recreation therapy, group-work methods, informal education, camping, low-organization activities, leadership functions, as well as the developmental life cycle of leisure-time needs and resources. An examination of relevant social trends and their implications for recreation planning leads into program questions which, in turn, point toward public policy issues.

Social trend data are available from all sorts of surprising sources. There are also changing forces and social conditions which are recognized but for which there are limited data. When several significant social or economic trends converge, social problems are likely to emerge. For example, urban poverty emerges more clearly when the current trends in the changing occupational structure are observed, when the unskilled and poorly educated migrate from the Southern rural areas to the cities, and when, at the same time, the middle-class population of the city moves to the suburbs.

These social forces are interrelated, and a chain process is initiated which results in a new type of disadvantaged people in the central core of our cities. This is not only a concern of the community's social welfare agencies but should also be an interest of the recreation and parks department. Three current issues have importance for recreation planning: the notion of increased leisure time, the changing economy and the occupational structure, and recreation's role and the social problem of poverty.

One of the significant social trends frequently mentioned in recreation planning is the increased leisure time made available by technology, cybernation, and automation. Workweek trends show gains in leisure time when plotte over the last half century; the sixty- and the fifty-hour wee is down to a forty-hour week.

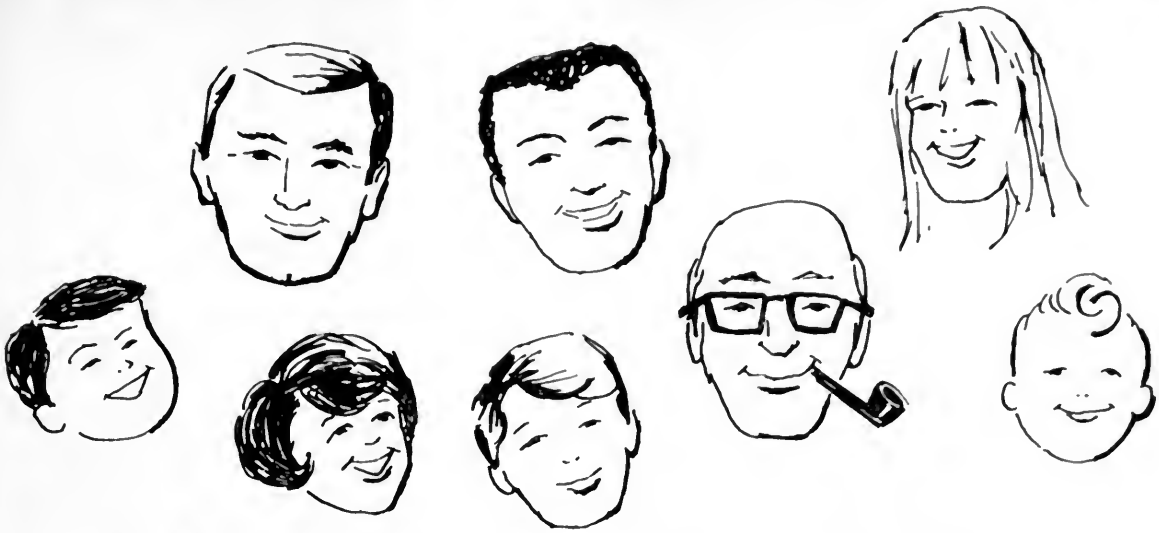
When the pace of this change is examined, we find that th workweek has stabilized over the past five or six year There is no indication of increasing leisure for the head c the household or for his wife. In fact, the changes over th last decade would indicate less time for leisure but mor money to spend for recreation. This trend is not true fo the older population, the over-65 group, which is increasin in numbers and in retirement years.

Family income has been increased by higher wages, b more persons with two jobs, and by an increased number o working wives. For example, when trends indicating pe sons with two jobs are analyzed, the data show that profes sionals and farmers continue to have high rates of multiple job holding, between seven and eight percent. This pas year, for the first time, equally high or higher rates wer found among carpenters, other construction craftsmen, driv ers and deliverymen and sales workers (not retail); me who were elementary- and high-school teachers (18.7 per cent), and firemen, policemen, and the other protectiv services (14.2 percent). The lowest rate in multiple-jo holding for men was for managers, officials, and proprietors most of whom already work long hours on their primary jobs. When the trends for average weekly hours of produc tion workers are examined, the prospects for increased lei sure also appear to be less or stabilized.

Another trend which belongs in the leisure-time picture is the ever-increasing number of working wives. If families were counted by the husband's income alone, the numbers of families with incomes over $10,000 would be cut by al most in half, from seven million to less than four million The higher the family income, the greater the likelihood that the wife was employed. The greatest increase among married women was among the forty-five and over group with no children under eighteen.

MORE LEISURE evidently is not as important as more in come for recreation. As personal wealth increases most families find they have more each year to spend fo pleasure. This is illustrated by the fact that participan

MISS CARTER *is director of the Division of Research, Welfare Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This material was presented at the 1964 Convention of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.*



sports figures rose from $197,000,000 in 1940 to over $1,000,000,000 in 1961. Spectator sports captured $904,000,000 of their 1940 dollars but over $2,000,000,000 of their 1961 dollars. They bought $500,000,000 worth of radio and TV sets, records, and musical instruments in 1940 and $3,800,000,000 worth in 1961. Very expensive items such as boats and airplanes could be enjoyed by more people. Along with other sports equipment, these expenditures rose from $254,000,000 in 1940 to $2,200,000,000 in 1961.

The implications for recreation planning are interesting. There is less leisure because of more working hours per family, but there is more money to enjoy the benefits. The families with unemployed youth and adults, and the aged who are generally also at the low-income level, have the leisure but not the money.

Projections indicate that the shift to occupations requiring higher levels of education, training, and skill will continue. Concurrent with this shift is an emphasis from goods-producing to service-producing industries, insurance, transportation, and personal services, such as medical and health services. The chief occupational trends in labor force projections to 1970 and 1975 are:

- A relatively rapid growth of white-collar occupations, especially in technical and professional fields.
- A slower growth in blue-collar occupations, with skilled craftsmen experiencing the most rapid gains, but no increase at all for laborers.
- A rapid growth in service worker employment.
- A steep decline in the number of farmers and farm laborers.

Now what effect would these trends have on people in general or recreation in particular? Although the unemployment rate among all age groups rose from 4.0 percent in May 1957 to 4.7 percent in May 1964, or an increase of 17.5 percent, in this same period it rose 56.2 percent in the 14- to 19-age group, from 16.9 percent in 1957 to 26.4 percent in the same month of 1964. Our postwar baby boom has now hit the labor force marketplace full blast!

WHAT DOES a highly developed society do when its lower-level jobs disappear and when millions of people are not prepared for occupations requiring a high level of education? In our society we believe work is a virtue and although the Gross National Product soars to $600,000,000,000, each able-bodied adult should exchange his services on the free market for income. When, as the trends indicate, there will not be occupational openings for the low skilled, partially educated person which would yield income for family subsistence, what is the answer? There is no indication of a vigorous movement to create or develop a sufficient number of new jobs requiring only marginal skills.

What would be the public attitudes and reaction of recreation or constructive use of leisure were provided for able-bodied youth and adults who have no place in the free market of an employment picture? This same question might be phrased to include all families and children and adults who receive their subsistence through transfer payments rather than from exchange of income through work.

The reason this sounds so strange is because recreation, like other good things, is generally considered to be a reward for worthy work and thrift. The problem ahead is either to create new jobs for this low-skill group or to find a socially acceptable purpose for the use of this leisure. The Youth Corps holds promise for a part of the youth. A role for certain purposive types of recreation is not impossible as one of the alternatives.

The following is a very brief review of the social factors which describe poverty in an affluent society:

- Of the 47,000,000 families in the United States in 1962, some 9,300,000, or more than a fifth of these families, had total money income below $3,000. Eleven million of these people were children.
- Poverty-linked characteristics can be described according to risk or vulnerability. Being nonwhite, a female head of family, over 65 years of age, having four or more children, or living in a rural area increases the chances of being poor. Low educational achievement, having a low level of employable skills, or being young in the labor force with marginal entry skills, plus family, makes for a greater risk of poverty.
- Economic growth in itself does not eliminate poverty, since an analysis of the composition of poor families shows many have no members available for the labor force and thus are unaffected by fluctuations in the business cycle and corresponding changes in employment levels. The recent

growth of metropolitan areas has resulted in a new mass of the poor. Urban renewal and redevelopment has brought further attention to these conditions which were formerly hidden in the sections of the city unknown to the majority population.

Now, for the concern of recreation. The concerted-services approach is more than a new cliche. The impoverished are no longer a problem for the economists, the social worker, the sociologists, the educators, or any one profession or agency. The problem is viewed in its totality where a number of social forces convene on certain vulnerable groups. The current demonstrations on delinquency prevention and reduction, supported by the U.S. office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime of the Welfare Administration, have opened new approaches to cooperative efforts by local communities. These programs have challenged the traditional, institutionalized programs in their services to groups who do not readily utilize the usual organized programs.

In a number of cities where concerted services are organized for a target area, the recreation agency as the city or county unit has participated. These instances are perhaps too few in number to allow for a statement which would describe the stance of recreation and the poverty problem. The question is one which challenges the responsibility of government in the field of recreation. With a national recognition of the problem of poverty, what role does organized recreation have?

The recent report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission calls for new highways and recreation development which will bring recreation seekers into the depressed areas. This is viewed as economic development or a means of stimulating a low economy. It constitutes one type of legitimate responsibility for recreation. The question before us is what other responsibility does the field of recreation have in making its contribution to the social problems of poverty? The answer must come from the recreation field. Some of the potentials, however, are exciting and challenging. Here are some considerations for recreation planning as an active participant in the intensified attack on poverty:

- Recreation departments have, by necessity of staff limitations, developed leadership in neighborhoods for help in conducting special events or in their baseball leagues, tennis championships, swim meets, et cetera. Now, we may label this activity as increased emphasis on indigenous nonprofessional services. It really means doing more of what you have been doing in city slum recreation programs to bring in local participants who can direct the recreational activities of others.
- Recreation programs have often stressed their ability to reach underprivileged youth who could excel in sports and physical activities but who might be failures in the academic line. Leading a muscle-building group or a baseball team into a literacy program where reading and arithmetic has real meaning for achieving immediate goals is not impossible. The trained group worker on the playground could be the best go-between for getting the interest of youth into channels for the education needed for today's changing labor market.
- The local swimming pool controversy and the regional facility where a program must serve a broader area is the testing ground for civil rights. There is no question about the relationship of equal opportunities in the use of public facilities and other kinds of equal opportunities for jobs or education which in turn are directly tied to poverty and income.

Public recreation of all kinds is theoretically for all of the people. Studies are available which indicate the utilization of public recreation resources by income levels. A conservative guesstimate would be that ninety percent of the utilization would fall between the $7,000 family income per year to $15,000 income per year for all types of tax-supported recreation programs and developed resources.

Most recreation outdoor and indoor is geared toward the so-called broad middle class. Although public recreation is a general welfare service, it preserves much from the model of gentry leisure now within reach of a larger population. In the harsh terms of our society's value beliefs, access to recreation must be deserved or used for protection of the larger society or to keep idle youth constructively occupied. This is, of course, a simplification of public attitudes, but it serves to make the point.

The national distribution of recreation resources, particularly those under tax support, will more likely follow the pattern of income distribution and therefore may have no viable part in an attack on poverty. There are no statistics on the proportion of all recreation resources utilized by the 17,000,000 of our nation's families with incomes under $3,000.

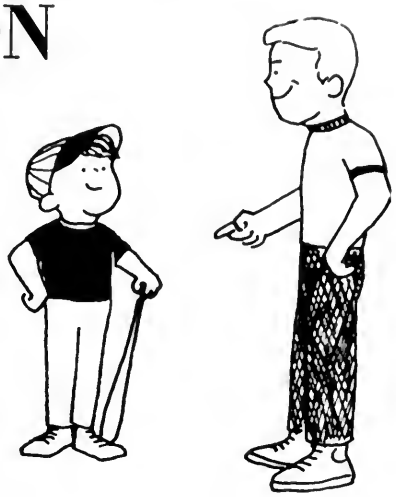
Organized recreation in urban areas has a first-line opportunity to engage the disadvantaged in its programs. Many good recreation programs have no barriers which hold off the uneasy underprivileged. No membership card is required; there are opportunities to watch before the courage for participation is needed; you can leave, or come and go, which is not permitted in highly organized activities, and you can select or test out your own choice of activity without fear of getting the full curriculum. The "low-organization" philosophy of recreation has a reaching out power for the poor whose unpredictable lives are full of daily crises and problems.

Recreation could offer a first experience in purpose for those who have become submerged and apathetic. The feeling of powerlessness is often used to describe the poor and disadvantaged. There are several routes to finding self worth, something to achieve, an aspiration before one is strong enough for literacy training, retraining for employment, or for work experience leading to a job.

There is a new era for the direction of recreation as a vehicle for reaching the isolated or withdrawn and bringing them back into the mainstream of society. Recreation with good leadership is not stuffy or pedantic and, by planning ways to involve more people in social activities, recreation could develop new powers and skills for these people who need them so much. #

YOUTH OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION

low to obtain ualified officials for our athletic program



an Peters

NE OF THE BIGGEST problems in recreation is that of officiating elementary athletic events. Most creation departments depend upon e recreation leader to coach, officiate, nd supervise at the same time. Most of agree it is hard to do three things one time.

Therefore, I propose that a Youth fficials Association be set up and adinistered by the recreation departent. The responsibility for this assoation would be given to the person in arge of the elementary sports proam. This association would be made of high-school boys throughout the ty. These boys could be athletes, out season, or other interested boys. ey would be paid $1.00 an hour for two-hour period. Even though a me does not last for two hours, they uld still get paid for this period of ne. If it was their second year, they uld receive $1.25 per hour.

All the boys would be required to go a training school to qualify for these iciating jobs. This training school uld be run by a professional edutor or a local qualified official. If the creation department has a qualified rson to teach this class, all the bet, but he must be qualified. This hool could be at the high schools, after school, with the instructor rotating schools. This two-hour period would be used to learn the rules of the game, as well as techniques of officiating. If there were more than five high schools, you could meet at night, with two schools doubling up, or else use more than one instructor. On Saturday there would be a general meeting, for three hours, devoted to the mechanics of officiating.

This school would run for three weeks and would be culminated by the boys taking two tests. One would be a written test on the rules; the other, a practical test on the mechanics of officiating. If the boys passed the test they would then become members of the association. When the season starts, it would be the job of the person in charge to set up the league schedules so that the games would be played on different days. By doing this, one official could handle five games per week, which would take in ten playgrounds.

EACH OFFICIAL should work at least four or five games per week, and the person in charge of the program will have to determine if he wants one or two officials at each game. After the season starts, the instructors will go around and check the performance of the officials and make evaluations. The instructor should make recommendations to the person in charge on the placements of the officials. The association should have one meeting, in the middle of the season, to talk over any problems that may have occurred. Every effort should be made to give the officials as much work as possible. If a boy is making $8.00 to $12.50 per week, he will work hard to keep his job and look forward to officiating in the other sports.

The next step would be to set up associations for every sport in your program. They would all be run the same way, and they all must have qualified leadership. You would find that many of the officials would carry over from one sport to the next. Each association would have a training school, and the same procedure would be followed. These officials could also be used in other activities as aids or helpers. These associations might act as a stepping stone to a part-time recreation leader after their graduation.

This program would cost a little money, but you would be getting quality officiating. This, in turn, would relieve the part-time recreation leader of this additional burden and enable him to do a better job of coaching and supervision. The recreation leader, relieved of the responsibility of officiating, would have more time to teach the fundamental skills of the various sports.

You will have to decide if you are going to try to run a *quality* program or run *half* a program. If you want a *quality* program, then you should consider setting up an association for officials. Besides setting up this association, you should have clinics to train the recreation leaders in fundamental skills. Again, this program should be taught by only qualified people. Remember, the athletic program is the largest program on the elementary playground and to run a poor program will be detrimental to the youngsters using the playgrounds. If you want a *quality* program then you must sell *quality* to the people in charge of the recreation department, and these associations are the type of quality you can sell. ≠

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DELINQUENCY AND RECREATION

FACT AND FICTION!

Pointing up the urgent need to provide exciting and challenging youth programs

ichard G. Kraus, Ed.D.

IN HIS recent review of Arnold W. Green's book, *Recreation, Leisure, and Politics* (RECREATION, June 1965), Robert Crawford points out that the author seriously challenges a number of positions which have been traditionally accepted by recreation professionals in years past. As an illustration, he tes Green's statement that delinquents have been found to more athletic, physically stronger, and more skilled at aying games than nondelinquents. The specific reference *Recreation, Leisure, and Politics* is this:

> . . . the continued linking of sports and games with moral probity may be dreadfully old-fashioned, if not reactionary. If it is held that sports or games or any recreation program is going to solve the problem of delinquency, then an intrinsic connection is either stated or implied. It is probable that there is no such relationship. In the most controlled and extensive investigation of juvenile delinquency ever made, delinquents on average were found to be more athletic than nondelinquents, to be physically stronger, and to be more skilled at playing games.[1]

The implication of Green's point, and of later references, clear. He suggests that since delinquents are already more ghly skilled in games and sports than nondelinquents, and nce these activities have apparently had no "character ilding" effect, there is little justification for expanding ograms of physical recreation, or, indeed, any recreation ogram, to "solve the problem of juvenile delinquency."

If this were merely an isolated statement, it might be ig-ored. However, as an example of the kind of criticism of e value of recreation service which is frequently voiced by ciologists,[2] it deserves a thoughtful reply. In the first ace, the statement is factually inaccurate. In the second, sets up a "straw man" which is all too easily demolished, t which does not accurately represent the recreation pro-ssional's view of the potential social contribution of his ld.

What are the facts? Green cites, as his reference for the pposed superiority of delinquents in sports and games, the udy carried on by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck for the ommonwealth Fund, which paired five hundred confirmed elinquents with five hundred non-delinquents, over an ght-year period. He refers to the text, *Unraveling Juvenile elinquency*,[3] but fails to give a page reference. What the luecks actually say, both in this book and in a later simpli-d version of their findings, *Delinquents in the Making*, is:

> . . . we are forced to the striking conclusion that the majority of persistent juvenile delinquents are typically of the mesomorphic, muscular, well-knit athletic type.[4]

This, however, is a description of *physique* only. Nowhere either text is there any reference to superior physical *rformance* by delinquents. Indeed, it is made abundantly ear by the Gluecks that the confirmed delinquent has a much lower preference for competitive games and sports than nondelinquents, that he participates much less frequently in recreation clubs or supervised athletic programs, and that his primary recreation outlet, in contrast, is dangerous, semi-lawful activity roaming about the community, such as hopping trucks or exploring railroad yards.[5]

This does not tell us that the antisocial behavior of the persistent delinquent has been *unchanged* by participation in sports and games. It *does* say that, as a class, he has not been attracted to or successfully involved in organized recreation programs. In addition to his preference for more exciting and daring activities, a basic reason for this failure to participate is his own personality structure. The confirmed delinquent finds it very difficult to accept the rules, the discipline, the frustration, and the need to relate to others meaningfully, that are inherent in the recreation center situation. All too often, his disinterest is matched by that of the recreation director who seeks only an excuse to bar him from the center, as an "undesirable."[6]

Secondly, Green's "straw man" lies in his suggestion that any recreation professional believes that recreation, by itself, is capable of solving the problem of juvenile delinquency. This tired platitude may have been voiced frequently years ago, when "keep them off the streets" was an acceptable motto. Today, however, no reputable authority in the recreation field would advance it. Instead, it is recognized that the causes of juvenile delinquency are far too complex to be eradicated by any single remedy or form of treatment.

This was illustrated recently when the report of a six-year study of two hundred high-school girls, chiefly of racial minority groups in deprived urban neighborhoods, was made public. In the experiment, sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation, these girls had been given intensive individual counseling and social group-work therapy experiences, in contrast to a control group of two hundred matched girls who had received no such services. However, the report revealed that there was absolutely no difference between the two groups after a period of years had elapsed, either in terms of high school "dropout" or other measures of behavior.[7]

Similarly, education, recreation, family counseling, or improvement of housing or job opportunities cannot work miracles when taken *separately*. They must be combined in a meaningful and effective team approach, in which each aspect of the problem (environmental, family structure, and individual personality) is the focus of concern.

ACCEPTING this "team" concept, what should the specific role or contribution of recreation be?

First, it must be recognized that many of the delinquent acts of youth *do* emanate from a craving for excitement, a testing of one's manhood, and a sheer reaction to boredom. When we read of teenagers sniffing cleaning fluid, or clinging precariously to the outside of elevators moving up and down in high apartment buildings (both of which practices

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have recently claimed fatalities in New York City), or of wild youth riots in vacation resorts during college holiday periods, or of senseless, blind vandalism in a Long Island society mansion or a famous artist's studio, the word that comes to mind at once is *kicks*. Irrational or not, it is a worldwide phenomenon, among the *mods* and *rockers* of Great Britain, the *raggare* of Sweden, and the young delinquents of the Soviet Union.

Thus, an important contribution of organized recreation service must be to provide socially acceptable leisure outlets that are as exciting and challenging as the antisocial acts just described. Obviously, this is not easy to do. Yet, with determination and imagination, it can be done. One vocational training camp for school dropouts, sponsored by the New York City Youth Board, began by providing active competitive sports for its enrollees. It then introduced them to sledding on steep slopes, to skiing, mountain climbing, and horseback riding along difficult trails. These youngsters did not sneak out at night to vandalize nearby cottages and they finished the training course. Similarly, within the community setting, some recreation directors have taken teenage gangs with a record of antisocial behavior, and converted their interest in hot-rodding, surfing, or motorcycling into a socially constructive form of activity.[8]

This, then, is the first step—providing an attractive alternative to delinquent leisure pursuits.

A *second* important aspect of organized recreation service is that it has the potential for providing meaningful relationships with understanding and affectionate adults. The Gluecks point out:

> . . . a far higher proportion of the mothers of the delinquents than of the non-delinquents were openly indifferent or hostile to them, often to the point of rejection . . .
> Only four out of every ten of the fathers of the delinquents as compared with eight in ten of the fathers of the non-delinquents, evidenced warmth, sympathy and affection toward their boys . . .[9]

Within the recreation setting, whether it be a municipal recreation playground, a Police Athletic League tournament, a boys' club or settlement house, the recreation leader may develop the role of "surrogate parent." He can provide, as a nonpunitive, or repressive, adult, the kind of warmth, friendship, and firm control, that the child has never known before.

Third, recognizing the family inadequacies that are apparently closely related to delinquent behavior and personality structure, the recreation department must make a major effort to promote family recreation services and activities. The parents of delinquent children and youth tend not only to be lacking in affectional ties, but to have confirmed patterns of *non*participation in constructive recreation activities. Therefore, it becomes important to structure family programs which are inexpensive and appealing, which provide different settings or stimuli, or which help parents become more involved with their children in different and more favorable relationships.

The Henry Street Settlement House in New York City, for example, has converted its summer camping program from a residential camp for girls which had served 240 individual children during a summer, to a family day camp, serving 550 families (almost 3,000 individuals) through brief excursions. In many other ways, it is possible for a recreation or group work agency to stimulate family participation and improve their relationships through program services.

Finally, two other kinds of program emphasis are based on the characteristics of the young people who are to be served.

In those community settings where teenagers are ready and willing to enter a teencanteen or other youth organization program, they may be given a large measure of responsibility for organizing themselves and planning and conducting activities. Obviously, important personal values are derived from this process, in terms of growing social maturity. In addition, the fact the program is planned and executed by the teenagers themselves makes it much more likely that it will meet their real needs and interests.

At the other extreme, when groups of youngsters (particularly in low socio-economic neighborhoods) are not ready to be affiliated with the program, an increasing number of municipal recreation departments have begun to employ roving leaders, or street-club workers.[10] These leaders, after making contact with the group members, counsel and assist them and, over a period of time, strive to change their system of values and behavior pattern to the point where they are ready to become involved in the community center or agency program.

ALL THIS is expensive and difficult, of course. Many directors of small municipal recreation deparments or voluntary youth agencies may say frankly, "How can we afford to provide this kind of specialized service? Isn't it our job to serve the normal youth population with our limited resources—rather than this group, which is so difficult to assist?"

The question is a realistic one; for too often, recreation departments are hampered by a lack of sufficient funds and personnel to undertake the difficult assignment of working with predelinquent or delinquent groups. The Reverend C. Kilmer Myers, vicar for seven years of the Lower East Side Mission of Trinity Episcopal Parish in New York City, commented, after a serious outbreak of teenage violence in that slum neighborhood:

> The people will not listen to the plea that the desperate needs of youth be met with adequate services. It is easier to punish. One important requirement is supervised recreation—sports programs and clubhouses that would enable the youngsters to develop under the watchful eyes of trained personnel . . .[11]

As John Kenneth Galbraith has pointed out in *The Affluent Society*, our nation has a great willingness to spend within the private sphere of the economy, and an equally great reluctance to pay taxes to support vitally needed public services. In 1963, for example, almost two billion dollars was spent on lawns (grass seed, fertilizer, equipment, and weed and insect killer), far *more* than was spent for organized municipal recreation services. In 1964, the American public spent thirteen billion dollars on liquor and slightly under seventeen billion dollars for instruction in public elementary and secondary schools. Yet, people constantly complain that taxes are too high and that "frills" and waste in public spending must be cut.

The point must forcibly be driven home that the cost of maintaining a prisoner in a penitentiary or reformatory lies between three or four thousand dollars a year—far more than adequate remedial or preventative services would be. From both humane and economic viewpoints, support for adequate community services must be increased.

It is equally paradoxical today that huge funds are being poured into the purchase and development of land and water resources for outdoor recreation which are not accessible to great masses of our population, particularly urban slum dwellers. For them, the reservoirs, lakes, and forest areas that are being developed might as well not exist. And yet it is only recently that Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and a number of leading legislators have expressed the determination that state plans currently being developed for review by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation give a full measure of attention to urban needs. Even this concern is to be sharply focused on small city parks and open spaces rather than on the indoor centers, program services and leadership, which are so vitally needed.

HOWEVER, the real battle for community understanding and support comes on the local, or municipal, level. Ultimately, the community recreation director who is seeking to expand and strengthen his program of youth services is faced by the question, "Do you really accomplish anything with respect to juvenile delinquency? Can you *prove* it?" As indicated earlier, the task of *proving* outcomes within any area of social service is an extremely difficult one. In addition, it is almost impossible to separate the effect of one form of service from that of another—when a number of services have been provided.

In some cases, figures can be cited which seem to demonstrate a direct decline in juvenile delinquency as a result of the provision of recreation services. In Coral Gables, Florida, a War Memorial Youth Center was constructed at the close of World War II, providing a wide variety of recreation and social activities for children and youth. Several years later, juvenile delinquency was shown to have declined by thirty percent in the community.[12] Similar figures have been cited in other communities, relating to the programs of municipal departments or voluntary agencies such as boys' clubs and settlement houses. What is deceptive is that the basis for recording juvenile delinquency statistics or even for booking young offenders may vary greatly from town to town, or even within a given community. Therefore, figures in this area are largely meaningless.

What is more significant is that, in the judgment of those who are most familiar with the situation (police court judges, patrolmen on the beat, probation officers and school guidance counselors), there is no question about the need for effective recreation programing to meet the needs of youth and divert them from antisocial drives and activities. What is crucial, however, if the program is to be successful, is that it must take into account the nature of the delinquent or predelinquent youth. It must provide services and activities and an atmosphere that will interest and attract him. And in which he can grow toward more responsible citizenship.

Ultimately, it must convince him that he is wiser to use his strong muscles (referred to earlier by Arnold Green) to leap toward a backboard or crouch at a starting line—rather than to swing from an elevator's under-carriage or run from a policeman's bullet. #

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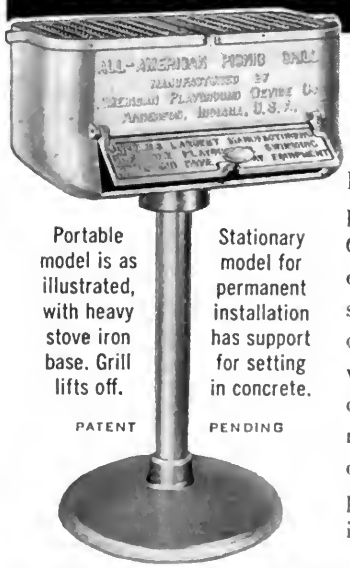

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THE LIVELY ART of RETIREMENT

Community for retirees offers a plan-it-yourself life

Gordon D. Hunsaker

SOME MONTHS AGO, a nationally known magazine with tremendous circulation cut loose with a blast at "retirement communities." The blast was not aimed at any special area; rather, it was a shotgun approach with great muzzle velocity, the words spreading wide the instant they left the barrel . . . landing indiscriminately and wounding all, unfortunately. But that appeared to be its desire. The article dealt more with the financial end of retirement communities than with the personal feelings of those who had purchased homes or apartments in the many communities. Granted, there were specific cases cited and some personal interviewing was done . . . but not enough. Some poorly devised and poorly handled communities were given the verbal spotlight and the lonesome, weed-infested, wind-blown communities shown were enough to discourage any senior citizen from investing. Combine with this the quoted remarks of those living within these areas and you have an article of great influence. If the truth were known, there are probably thousands of retirees who, at one time were heavily or mildly interested in retirement communities, and, as a result of the magazine story, now would not touch one with a ten-foot pole . . . or even a longer one.

I do not sell real estate and that, most certainly, is not the purpose of this article. I am a recreation professional who has been fortunate enough to have stepped into a unique and wonderful experience, one which makes me yearn for retirement . . . and I'm not joking! Some months ago, a job listing appeared in the California Park and Recreation Society monthly newsletter. Sun City, a retirement community some twenty miles from Riverside, California, and some eighty miles from Los Angeles, was looking for a general manager of facilities and programing. The job was a little vague but the salary was interesting and my resume was soon on its way to the Sun City Civic Association along with a request for more information. A few days later, I was asked to appear for a preliminary interview and was requested to arrive early so that I might inspect the facilities prior to the interview. I did. I was amazed, interested, and completely intrigued with what I saw.

Remembering that first contact with Sun City, I was thoroughly amused some weeks ago when a graduate student from the University of Southern California asked to be shown through Sun City. She was working on her doctorate and had chosen to delve into the leisure time of older people. In her words, following the tour, "I expected to find real regimentation, with someone resembling the shipboard social director with the whistle and sneakers, directing all activity . . . swimming from 10 to 11 . . . dancing from 11 to 12 . . . shuffleboard from 1 to 2 . . . and that sort of thing." I laughed . . . I had expected exactly the same thing!

My first tour prior to the interview showed me people truly retired, truly at ease, doing just what they desired to do,

Go, girl, go! Who says retirees lose their sense of humor? Sun City residents are using all their talents and experience in developing a thriving community full of activity.

MR. HUNSAKER *is general manager of the Sun City Civic Association in Sun City, California.*

Sun City's Web Spinners, the retirement community's square dance group, also hold membership in the Cow County Hoedown Association.

and at the hours of their choosing. Dress was as informal as can be imagined: Bermuda shorts, knobby knees and all, and obviously not caring one bit! Slacks, fancy shirts, ridiculous, but practical, and sun hats. The atmosphere was one of contentment and "hurry" . . . not the rush, rush hurry of modern America, but a sense of hurry to enjoy, an anticipation, and it could be felt. I was casting around for the correct word to describe the people and the feeling that night at the dinner table when I was telling the family about my day and it suddenly struck me . . . it was "happiness," such a simple but rare thing in our present world! It was active relaxation.

When I accepted the position, the first reaction of my friends, both in and out of the recreation field, was, "How are you going to be able to stand all those old, old people day in and day out?" Their mental picture was one of a sanitarium . . . illness, the smell of medicine, wheelchairs, white-frocked attendants and doctors, all just waiting to call the funeral parlor.

I have news for my friends . . . and all those in the field of recreation: The residents of Sun City are active, interested, creative, and completely aware of their situation. I wonder if we, as recreation people, have not somehow allowed the majority of senior citizens to give us the slip, dash past us who are wallowed down in a mire of statistics, developing programs classically categorized with old folks: the golden-age clubs, card clubs, picnics, et cetera, dispensed with the attitude that we are dealing with senility. A pure disgrace and most certainly distasteful to those within our profession who have taken the time to investigate the "old folks."

For one thing, Americans are now retiring at a much younger age. We all remember grandpa working his farm until he was seventy-two and then dying at seventy-three. *Inactivity* killed him. Our present-day "young retirees" are 180 degrees from this . . . and headed in the right direction. Sun City is packed with talent, not latent talent, but talent which is being recognized and used. Not used by me or the community's developer, but by the people who live in Sun City! They know what they have: a high degree of intelligence, years of productivity, experience, and, above all, the fervent desire to make Sun City "go." Without direction or guidance, there has cropped up here every conceivable activity, both of a recreation and service nature. And heaven help the manager if he attempts to poke his nose into the operation of the activities! The residents have organized it and they run it! Briefly, here are a few of the service-type activities: the Red X, an organization with duly elected officers cares for other residents in time of need. For instance, each Red X member displays a large plaque on the front of his or her home . . . each block is covered. If a resident is in need of a doctor, nurse, crutches, cane, food, or anything of an emergency nature, Red X assists immediately. The Woman's Club activities include charitable deeds and projects of all types. Then there are veterans' groups, service clubs, such as Rotary, Lions, et cetera. All highly organized and operating efficiently. Recreation activities are multitudinous! There is not room to list them all. Let me again state, however, that each is handled by its own members, and they assist in the upkeep of the facilities and enjoy doing it . . . another way of feeling useful and productive.

OF COURSE, there are problems. My office is full each day with residents who have a variety of problems. But these wonderful people can also laugh at themselves. More times than not, the discussion or gripe sessions end up with me and the senior citizen having tea and cookies in my office while I watch a wonderful transformation take place: an apology for bothering me and a good laugh at the problem which, fifteen minutes before, had been so great. All people must be listened to, even the 78-year-old lady who wanted me to help her with a traffic citation . . . she did not want her husband to know about it! Just look at the many telephone answering services there are now which, for a fee, will do nothing but listen to the gripes and occasionally offer a few platitudes. And it is not the senior citizen doing the complaining!

And the backgrounds my people have! It is an education in itself just listening to them relate their experiences . . . and when you're over fifty you have had many! They come from all walks of life and are interesting and interested. As regards the complaints, show me any city of five thousand population (or less for that matter) where the city manager's office or those of other city officials are not loaded each hour with complaining taxpayers! Sun City dif-

RECREATIONAL EVENTS
TOWN HALL
MAY 13th THROUGH MAY 20th, 1965

THURSDAY: MAY 13th		
Shuffleboard Club		8:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Art Class—Mr. Gilbert	Art Room	9:00 AM-11:00 AM
Art Class—Mr. Gilbert	Art Room	12 Noon-2:00 PM
Creative Writing	Women's Club Room	9:30 AM-12:00 Noon
Beginners Lawn Bowling		10:00 AM-11:00 AM
Red Cross Swim Class	Swimming Pool	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Mollie's Corner	Town Hall	11:00 AM-2:00 PM
Lawn Bowling Club		1:00 PM
Art Guild Business Mtg.	Women's Club Room	1:30 PM-3:30 PM
Beginners Pattern Dancing	Town Hall	3:00 PM-5:00 PM
Duplicate Bridge	Men's & Women's Club Rms.	6:45 PM-10:00 PM
French Class	Sewing Room	7:00 PM-9:00 PM
Camera Club	Town Hall	8:00PM-10:00 PM
FRIDAY: MAY 14th		
Christian Science Rehearsal	Town Hall	9:00 AM-10:00 AM
Chess and Checkers	Men's Club Room	9:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Mosaics Workshop	Ceramics Room	All Day
Red Cross Swim Class	Swimming Pool	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Beginners Art Class—Mr. Jackson	Art Room	9:30 AM-12:00 Noon
Drama Group	Town Hall	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Religious Science Group	Women's Club Room	10:30 AM-12:00 Noon
Duplicate Bridge	Women's Club Room	12:45 PM-4:00 PM
Bridge Club	Town Hall	1:00 PM-4:00 PM
Methodist Official Board Mtg.	Men's Club Room	1:30 PM-3:30 PM
Lutheran Choir Practice	Town Hall	4:00 PM-5:00 PM
Sewing Class (Beginners)	Sewing Room	4:00 PM-6:00 PM
Modern Ballroom Dancing	Town Hall	8:00 PM-10:00 PM
SATURDAY: MAY 15th		
Shuffleboard Club		8:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Sun City Pinochle Band Practice	Town Hall	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Lawn Bowling Club		1:00 PM
Methodist Choir Practice	Town Hall	1:00 PM-3:00 PM
Chess and Checkers	Men's Club Room	2:30 PM-5:00 PM
World War I Veterans (Potluck and Travelogue)	Town Hall	4:00 PM-10:00 PM
SUNDAY: MAY 16th		
Catholic Church Mass	Town Hall	8:15 AM-9:15 AM
Lutheran Church Service	Town Hall	9:30 AM-10:30 AM
Methodist Church Bible Class	Women's Club Room	9:30 AM-10:30 AM
Methodist Church Service	Town Hall	11:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Christian Science Service	Town Hall	12:30 PM-1:30 PM
Religious Science Service	Town Hall	5:00 PM-6:00 PM
MONDAY: MAY 17th		
Ladies Slim & Trim Class	Town Hall	9:00 AM-9:30 AM
Art Class—Mrs. Cooper	Art Room	9:00 AM-12:30 PM
Art Class—Mrs. Cooper	Art Room	12:30 PM-3:30 PM
Bookmobile	Town Hall Parking Lot	9:30 AM-12:00 Noon
Choral Society	Town Hall	10:00 AM-11:30 AM
Red Cross Swim Class	Swimming Pool	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Woman's Club—Literature Section	Women's Club Room	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Woman's Club—Drama Division	Town Hall	12:00 Noon-1:00 PM
Bridge Class	Women's Club Room	1:00 PM-3:00 PM
Spanish Class (Advanced)	Sewing Room	7:00 PM-9:00 PM
Canasta Club	Men's & Women's Club Rms.	7:00 PM-10:00 PM
Pinochle Club	Town Hall	7:30 PM-10:00 PM
TUESDAY: MAY 18th		
Shuffleboard Club		8:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Art Class—Mrs. Cooper	Art Room	9:00 AM-12:30 PM
Art Class—Mrs. Cooper	Art Room	12:30 PM-3:30 PM
Bridge Class	Men's Club Room	9:30 AM-11:30 AM
Bicycle Club	Town Hall Parking Lot	9:30 AM
Mosaics Class (Beginners)	Ceramics Room	9:30 AM-11:30 AM
Mosaics Class (Advanced)	Ceramics Room	1:00 PM-3:00 PM
Woman's Club Committee	Town Hall	10:00 AM-11:00 AM
Red Cross Swim Class	Swimming Pool	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
United Church Trustees	Women's Club Room	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Woman's Club—Drama Division	Town Hall	12:00 Noon-1:00 PM
Lawn Bowling Club		1:00 PM
No NARCE Meeting in May		
Sun City Knitting Club	Sewing Room	1:00 PM-3:00 PM
Sun City Stamp Collectors Club	Women's Club Room	2:00 PM-4:00 PM
Bridge Club (Potluck)	Town Hall	3:30 PM-10:00 PM
Spanish Class (Beginners)	Men's Club Room	7:00 PM-9:00 PM
WEDNESDAY: MAY 19th		
Ceramics Class—Mr. Jackson	Ceramics Room	All Day
Ladies Slim & Trim Class	Town Hall	9:00 AM-9:30 AM
Red Cross Swim Class	Swimming Pool	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Wood Hobby Craft	Wood Shop	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
University Women	Town Hall (South)	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Christian Science Informal Grp.	Women's Club Room	12:00 Noon-1:00 PM
Sun City Trailer Club	Town Hall	2:00 PM-4:00 PM
Sewing Class (Beginners)	Sewing Room	4:00 PM-6:00 PM
Keenagers (Pattern Dancing)	Town Hall	6:00 PM-8:15 PM
Spanish Class (Beginners)	Sewing Room	7:00 PM-9:00 PM
Scrabble	Women's Club Room	7:30 PM-10:00 PM
Webb Spinners (Square Dancing)	Town Hall	8:15 PM-11:00 PM
China Painting—Mrs. Hull	Art Room	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
China Painting—Mrs. Hull	Art Room	1:00 PM-3:00 PM
THURSDAY: MAY 20th		
Shuffleboard Club		8:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Lutheran Church Men	Men's Club Room	9:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Art Class—Mr. Gilbert	Art Room	9:00 AM-11:00 AM
Art Class—Mr. Gilbert	Art Room	12:00 Noon-2:00 PM
Creative Writing	Women's Club Room	9:30 AM-12:00 Noon
Red Cross Swim Class	Swimming Pool	10:00 AM-12:00 Noon
Beginners Lawn Bowling		10:00 AM-11:00 AM
Mollie's Corner	Town Hall	11:00 AM-2:00 PM
Lawn Bowling Club		1:00 PM
Beginners Pattern Dancing	Town Hall	3:00 PM-5:00 PM
Singletons (Potluck)	Town Hall (South)	6:00 PM-10:00 PM
Duplicate Bridge	Men's & Women's Club Rms.	6:45 PM-10:00 PM
French Class	Sewing Room	7:00 PM-9:00 PM
Sun City Democratic Club	Town Hall (North)	7:30 PM-10:00 PM

fers not one iota. We have here retire business executives, lumberjacks, race car drivers, test pilots, flower growers carnival owners, singers, actors an actresses, a Pulitzer Prize-winning play wright, admirals and generals, a vice president of a steel corporation, Broadway star who has been requeste to return for one more performance, an just plain folks, every one with wonder ful memories . . . but still active and con tributing.

I am in a unique position, one of ex perimentation, and it is challenging. have said that our people want no on interfering with the organization o operation of their activities. So, jus what do I do? The title is grand: gen eral manager of the Sun City Civic As sociation. The association is the ke and its short story must be told in orde to understand the operation here. Orig inally, the developers of Sun City oper ated everything within the city limits This included, of course, all recreatio facilities. On December 31, 1964, th facilities were turned over, lock, stock and barrel, to the Sun City Civic Asso ciation. In other words, the developer and representatives speaking for th residents of the city had arrived at a agreement whereby, prior to Decembe 31, 1964, there would be a genera meeting of the residents and an associa tion would be set up to manage, com pletely, the facilities.

With the assistance of a legal firm articles of incorporation were set u and the Sun City Civic Association wa in business January 1, 1965, as a non profit corporation dedicated to serv the residents of Sun City. The peopl who purchase homes in Sun City ar required to pay a $20.00 per person pe year fee as members of the Sun Cit Civic Association and they receive a activities card which entitles them t use, at no additional cost, all recreatio facilities and each can have two guest at any time. With nearly five thousand residents, this is quite a sizeable budge . . . guaranteed. However, the associa tion immediately realized that a direc tor or manager was necessary. Before the turnover of facilities, the developer of the city maintained everything.

This being a desert area, everything is air-conditioned. Plumbing repair,

Continued on Page 404

What drew 70,000 New Yorkers into Central Park?

imple. Beethoven, the New York Philharmonic . . . and the ew Stagecraft mobile concert stage.

New York needed a portable enclosure for the Philhar- ıonic's new series of free concerts in each of the city's ve boroughs.

They asked us to help.

We designed the world's first mobile symphonic concert tage. On opening night, last August 10th, over 70,000 ew Yorkers came to hear and see.

By August 28th, twelve concerts later, the Philharmonic had played outdoors to more than 450,000 people. We think that's a record.

Perhaps we can help you too. We specialize in the design and construction of concert shells and stages . . . outdoors or indoors, portable or stationary.

A full description of our work in the field of musical acoustics is contained in our new 12-page brochure. Write us at Stagecraft Corporation, 88 East Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

STAGECRAFT CORPORATION

HITTING the TRAIL in CANADA

Trippers leave the beaten track, take to the open roa and the tranquility of the wildernes

Melba Woelflé

Visitors at Witless Bay, Newfoundland, find flower-filled meadows and winding roads to explore. The bay's name is a corruption of its earlier name, Whittles Bay, named after one of the pioneer settlers of this Canadian port on the Atlantic.

Glowing in the firelight, Teepee Town, deep in the Canadia Rockies, is one of the many affectionate memories trail rider and hikers take with them. Different locations for the bas camps are chosen each year to explore new mountain area

THE QUIET CALL of a woodthrush . . . a meadow of alpine flowers sparkling in the early morning dew . . . a tumbling waterfall in a tree-shaded glade yours alone to enjoy . . . These are only a few of the rewards in store for today's pioneer-hearted travelers who leave their cars behind and follow hiking trails into Canadian byways. Canada's vast network of trails leads right across the continent and south into the States. In Canada, such trails range from short walks off the Trans-Canada Highway to a beaver dam or a breath-taking view to the mammoth 480-mile Bruce Trail through the heart of Ontario.

The hardy hiker with a knapsack can savor the spectacular beauty of the Rocky Mountains in remote, seldom-visited areas. Superintendents of each of Canada's five national parks in the Rockies provide well-marked maps, campsites, and sometimes even a lodge tucked away out of range of the usual modes of transportation.

If you don't happen to be the hardy type, don't let the "remote area" bit scare you off. Canada has nature trails that were made just for you, pathways off the highway that are neither too steep nor too long, but are packed with enjoyment. A drive through Ontario's Algonquin Provincial Park, for example, will reveal a number of such trails, all clearly marked so the driver can pull off beside the road and take an hour's hike into the woods. This is a game reserve, and such a walk is likely to turn up a beaver dam, a doe or a fawn, as well as lovely scenery.

In 1964, some sixty-one thousand walkers took to the nature trails in Ontario's provincial parks—an increase of a thousand percent in a five-year period. Rangers at these parks—Algonquin, Lake Superior, Quetico, Pinery, Presqu'ile, Rondeau and Sibley—give lectures and maintain musems which make nature study alive and colorful. The Gatineau Hills, across the river from Ottawa, capital of Canada, and the Laurentian Mountains, north of Montreal, also offer extensive networks of trails ranging from the short ones designed for people who were born foot-sore and weary, to the more challenging pathways that appeal to people who really enjoy walking.

Canada's most ambitious trail project is the 480-mile Bruce Trail cutting northward through Ontario from the Niagara River to the Bruce Peninsula. "The Bruce," as it is commonly called juts out into the Great Lake system be tween Lake Huron and Georgian Bay It is designed to link with the Foothill Conservation Trail and Finger Lake Trail of New York State at Queenstor International Bridge, which in turi joins up with the Appalachian Trail— solid basis for the prediction that some day it will be possible to follow hikin trails from Georgian Bay to Georgia The Canadian link is still under devel opment, but scheduled for completio this year. It is based on the ideas an techniques already proven in the Appa lachian Trail in the eastern Unite States and the Fundy Trail in New Brunswick.

In the four years since the idea fo the Bruce Trail was first conceived eight separate Bruce Trail Clubs hav been formed to cover the 480-mil stretch. Working weekends and holi days, volunteers obtain permission t lay out trails across privately owned land. They blaze trails, construct bridges, and erect signposts. In two years the Iroquois Club, responsibile for the eighty-mile stretch through the Niagara escarpment to Hamilton, have constructed twenty-five wooden foo bridges, forty-seven stiles over farmers' fences, and more than five-hundred steps to help hikers up steep slopes.

MRS. WOELFLE *is travel editor for the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in Ottawa.*

There already are numerous access points along the length of the trail, from Highways 8, 6, 25, 10, 24, and 21, where motorists may leave their cars and take a stroll through byways chosen for scenic beauty. For example most of the Iroquois stretch overlooks Lake Ontario, while the fifteen-mile stretch from Wiarton to Dyer Bay overlooks vast expanses of Georgian Bay for almost its entire length. Eventually, the Canadian Youth Hostels Association plans to build a chain of fourteen hostels at strategic rest spots along the trail.

There are five national parks in the Rocky Mountains — Yoho, Kootenay, Banff, Jasper and Waterton — plus Glacier National Park and Mount Revelstoke National Park in the Selkirk Range close by. All have an extensive network of well-marked trails. Hiking maps are available from the ranger stations where you check in if you expect to be away overnight. The ranger on duty will know where to locate you in case an emergency should develop.

Farther west is the fabulous Garibaldi Provincial Park. Although it is only a short distance from Vancouver, it is still almost untouched. There are two lodges near the park station which make a good headquarters for exploring.

Canada's midwest provinces—Saskatchewan and Manitoba—also offer hiking pleasure. There are two nature trails in Cypress Hills Provincial Park to the south, while Prince Albert and the other parks to the north provide many more, among fish-filled lakes and streams. Main hiking centers in Manitoba are Riding Mountain National Park and Whiteshell Provincial Park. A picturesque portage route on the Whiteshell River is the basis of one of the hiking trails. In fact, old voyageur routes are the origin of many of the Canadian trails.

Until the Bruce Trail was started, the Fundy Hiking Trail of New Brunswick was the longest trail in Canada designed exclusively for pleasure-walking. There are thirty-two miles of trail open, pathways to spectacular views of the Peticodiac Valley and New Brunswick wilderness. There also is a network of good hiking trails in eighty-square-mile Fundy National Park which lead to remote rivers and lakes. Newfoundland, too, is becoming hiking conscious. Wilderness hiking has always been popular in this rugged, scenic island-province. Now, hiking trails are mapped out in Terra Nova National Park, and are part of the program at newly opened Butterpot Park.

Canadians and Americans are discovering that they enjoy finding their feet again and they are taking to the trails with gusto. #

• For more detailed information on Canada's national parks, and the various areas mentioned, write to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario. Free maps and brochures are available on request.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Larry Neal, park and recreation director in Vancouver, Washington, is now on the faculty at the University of Oregon with the recreation and park management department in the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation Management. Mr. Neal holds both BS and MS degrees from the university in park and recreation management and earned the honor award of the school in 1961.

• • •

William E. Noonan, Jr., state supervisor for health, physical education and recreation in Louisiana, is now director of the Lifetime Sports Education Project, a national effort aimed at improving the quality of instruction of individual sports skills. The project was established by a grant from the Lifetime Sports Foundation to the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (AAHPER), a department of the National Education Association.

The project calls for a nation-wide series of clinics and workshops for physical education teachers and recreation leaders. These will include new teaching techniques, programed materials and expert skill instruction in sports that can be played and enjoyed throughout life. Initially, the project includes archery, golf, bowling, and the racquet sports, particularly tennis and badminton. Planned for three years, it has a minimum budget of $150,000 in its first year.

• • •

Charles O. Handley, Sr., director of research for the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, has retired after forty-three years in the field of wildlife research. A pioneer in the field of wildlife study and co-author of the first major wildlife research report, he joined the old Biological Survey, predecessor of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife service in 1924, and, with H. L. Stoddard, undertook a five-year study of the bobwhite quail. This was the first major study of wildlife in the United States. Later, he taught wildlife management and ornithology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

IN MEMORIAM

• DONALD J. WALSH, supervisor of music-drama-dance for the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation in Westchester County, New York, died in August at the age of forty. He had been with the department since June 1961 and was responsible for all county-sponsored musical programs, including the Westchester Pops Band, the Westchester Pops Orchestra, the Junior Orchestra, Youth Symphony, Senior Orchestra, Dance Band Clinic, and the recent Battle of the Bands competition. He was also in charge of the annual county-wide Talent Show and the past Westchester Arts Festival, as well as the Summer Music Center. He spoke many times at state and national conferences dealing with the arts.

• EVELYN DYER CLARK, well-known choreographer and drama instructor, died in July. She was associated on a part-time basis with the parks and recreation department in Auburn, Maine, since 1948.

PLAYGROUND in KIWILAND

A spirit of cooperation dominates the atmosphere of New Zealand

Playground designs are original work of Wanganui citizen New Zealand has no major playground equipment manufa turer. This group is constructing a writhing sea serpent.

E. A. Scholer, Ph.D.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN city has emerged from the mists of time to become a wonderful place in which to live and work. Thanks to a resurgent community spirit and cooperative effort, the modern river city of Wanganui in New Zealand now rises where the early Maoris once settled. Today, it is a thriving city of approximately 47,000 and one of the top ten cities in this land of the flightless kiwi bird. In addition, it enjoys unusual cultural recreation facilities. The city's planning map pinpoints the development of these amazing facilities as well as modern industrial and residential areas.

A cooperative atmosphere is evident everywhere and prevails all through city planning. Clubs and sports groups as well as individuals have forgotten about losing their identity and work together with only the end result in mind. Today, through a cohesive public-relations program, one involving the cooperation of the municipality, service clubs, sports clubs, and individuals, Wanganui has emerged as a city of friendliness, beauty, and recreation.

Wanganui is one of the world's ancient settlements. Nine centuries before Captain Cook's famous voyage, the great Maori voyager Kupe reached New Zealand. With his party, he worked his way down the east coast of the North Island and hence through Cook Strait and up the western coast where he entered and explored the Wanganui River. Before returning to Polynesia he bestowed the famous Maori name on this territory, *Aotearoa*, "Land of the Long White Cloud."

Today, the Wanganui River still winds down from the snow-crested volcanoes in the center of the North Island to the Tasman Sea and the flightless kiwi bird still inhabits the land. Since World War II, Wanganui has been building and growing with a steady progress, that reflects the pride and cooperative spirit of the city. There is a complete cultural center near its heart that includes a museum, housing one of the finest collections of Maori artifacts in the whole country; a library; art museum; and the recently completed Memorial Community Hall. Nearby is Cook's Gardens where Peter Snell broke the world mile record on an electrifying night in January 1962.

Located on the east bank of the ever-changing river in Kowhai Park, a popular picnic and play site, famous for many rare and beautiful trees from which it takes its name, is a playground with new and exciting equipment. This is not just an ordinary playground with swings, slides, teeter-totters, and other ordinary equipment, but rather a fa tasy world of make-believe, witho question the ultimate in recreation lar use for children. The swings are su pended from the tentacles of a giant o topus, and the children slide down th back of a dinosaur.

Conceived by the Wanganui Jayce and developed by them in cooperatio with the Lions Club, three Rotary club business firms, and interested individu als, this playground with a difference a popular community affair and love by the children. The apparatus, inclu ing the Tot Town Railroad and giar merry-go-round, is designed to stimu late the youngsters in imaginative pla and is the ultimate in creative free-for play equipment. Ideas and design hav all been the original work of local cit zens, since New Zealand is not larg enough to support a major playgroun equipment manufacturing concern.

THE STORY of Kowhai Park has bee one of cooperation from its incep tion, with local authorities alert to th need for long-range planning. The mu nicipality allocated the land for th playground and in addition provide for the custodial services. Various ser vice organizations and interested groups are responsible for the develop ment and construction of the creativ play sculpture, while city officials fee they have a responsibility in the tech nical planning and placement of the equipment.

The creative sculpture provides for a

DR. SCHOLER, *professor of recreation at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, recently made a six-month study of community recreation in New Zealand under a Fulbright grant.*

o through history from the thrilling
le on the dinosaur to blasting off in
upersonic jet rocket. A giant whale,
h porthole eyes and gaping mouth,
ninds one of Jonah and the Whale.
arby a frolicking bronze porpoise
hes his back for a junior rider. In
other part of the playground, the
re adventurous children may tunnel
ough a cement replica of Mount Nga-
hoe, one of the remaining active
canoes on the North Island of New
land.

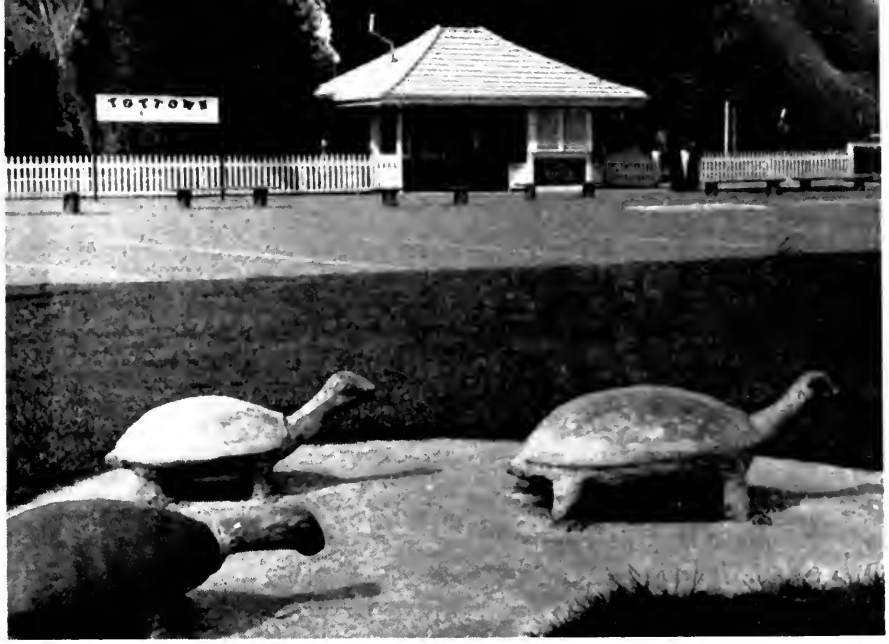
A large sea serpent undulates in and
of the ground providing a frame-
k for swings installed in the curving
y. For tiny tots and footsore par-
s, terrapins are located throughout
park where one may use them to sit
eat lunch or just to rest. Predomi-
e in the playground is a shallow pool
sailing boats or wading. In its center
large relief map of the two islands
prising New Zealand. In reality,
is a skillfully concealed fountain.

POPULAR SPOTS for the tiny ones are
a star-shaped sandbox and a slide
resenting the story of "Hickory,
kory, Dock" complete with clock.
n the older youth have been remem-
ed with the construction of a large
halt slab for roller skating. On week-
ns this is a popular hangout for
ngsters of junior-high age.

cross the parking lot from the play
pture, the Tot Town Railroad, with
ew Zealand Lions Club Casey Jones
he throttle, operates every weekend.
ldren are very fond of this particu-
railroad line as it connects with the
oth Pole Line which brings Father
ristmas (Santa Claus) to Wanganui.

nly an unobtrusive sign at the en-
ace attests that the playground is a
ject of many and various groups.
sign points out the need for addi-
al funds to continue the work and a
ey box is provided for those who
to contribute. No general fund-
ing drive has ever been conducted
no charge is made for the use of the
ground.

the children of Wanganui and vis-
to the city, a trip to Kowhai Park
thout question a visit to never-never
d. It is a glowing tribute to a com-
nity's interest in the leisure of its
ldren. #



Terrapins, scattered throughout the park, are used by tiny tots and footsore parents as either a place to eat lunch or just to sit and rest before and after adventures.

Children think a slide on a dinosaur is just as thrilling as a blast off in a supersonic jet rocket or tunneling through a cement replica of Mount Ngauruhoe, a volcano.

A large sea serpent undulates in and out of the playground providing a framework for swings installed in the curving body. Equipment was conceived by local Jaycees.

PROGRAM

How to plan stimulating activi
for those Very Important Teena

THE V.I.T.'S

PART III

Teenagers can be dedicated and valuable volunteers if they are involved in service projects which challenge their talents and quest for maturity. They are also inventive fund raisers for community causes and to augment their own pocket money. Various teenage projects and programs were covered in Parts I and II of this series, which appeared in our May and June issues. Here are still others!

EXPLOSIVES

THE AREA of programing for teens is usually entered into with hesitancy, reluctance, or perhaps not at all. Today's teenager is accused of and blamed for everything from deliberately breaking Mr. Jones' window while playing baseball on the playground to out-and-out gang warfare. Administrators, then, may be concerned over getting into what may prove to be an "explosive" situation. There may be fights, vandalism, and racial problems; special police services may be required. The budget may be taxed for the possible additions of more part-time trained personnel, special police, special facility fees, and bus costs.

In establishing a municipal recreation teen activities program, some of the basic administrative consideration would be the nature of the program itself; coordination with other community agencies; its relationship with other department programs; its leadership and limitations as well as parental help and cooperation; fees and charges involved; and, perhaps most important, the philosophy of teen activity program.

The first aspect to be considered is the variety and amount of programing. The administrator will have to decide if he wants a large program with many junior and senior high groups throughout the community, a small program with a limited number of junior and senior high groups in specific areas of the community, or an individual program serving the entire community. Should the activities be just social, just special-interest groups, just athletics, or any combination of these? Should the teen activity program become involved in community-service projects?

Naturally the foregoing comments will all depend, in varying degrees, upon the size of the community to be served, its needs, and the amount of budget available for recreation purposes, as will all the comments to follow. The recreation department must coordinate the teen activity program with other agencies in the community (the YMCA, churches, Boys' Clubs, and schools). Duplication of program services should be avoided as much as possible. Cooperation between the schools and the recreation department is of extreme importance because of the need, in many cases, of utilizing school facilities. It is advisable to establish a strong rapport between the recreation administrator and school principals.

When establishing a teen act program, the need arises to decide it will fit into the existing prog Will the teen activity program or playground program take prior Possibly some other phase of rec tion programing may take prio Budget may become a prime consi ation here. The program may be erated on bits and scraps of monies over from various other phases of total program or, ideally, the total gram may be revised and a balanc emphasis strived for.

The administrator will have to de what type of person to hire in the pacity of teen program leader. Sh he be an older person, steady, reli and established, probably with a f ily of his own? Or should he b younger person, less removed in from the teenager, who could iden more closely with his problems?

In some communities programs confined to within the geographical l its of the city itself; in others no s limits exist. It will be up to the ministrator to find what is best or p mitted in his own city. Trips and ings to points of interest are a vital set to any recreation program. Ite to consider: Will overnight trips permitted? How will buses be provi for? Will insurance fees be necessar

Parental help and cooperation is ways a problem area. How are reli parent chaperones acquired and ke What is done when the child gets ol and parents no longer want to serv

proximately sixty percent of our youth are making good choices in their time off, while perhaps about five percent n serious trouble. The remaining thirty-five percent, the "in-betweeners," could be influenced in either direction.

does one deal with the problem arents expecting the recreation de- ment to assume their obligations? t is done when youth do not want parents to be present at activi- ? A possible solution to these ques- s could be a parent advisory board id in teen activity programing.

consideration necessary in any of programing is that of fees and ges. Should there be any charge teen program activities? Should be charges for some activities and others? If so, which activities? much should charges be? Another lem is deciding if the money ld be administered by the youth laced in a central fund by the rec- on department.

fter considering the various me- ics involved in initiating a teen ram, perhaps the most important ideration is the philosophy on h the teen activity program is es- shed. Do we have to sell the teen ram on the basis that it builds so- grace, character, physical ability spiritual potential? Is not the fact it is a recreation activity justifica- in itself for such a program?

tivities for teens, when well ned, well organized, adequately vised and chaperoned can and d be a vital part of any recrea- program. There has been no at- t made here to offer any final an- or solutions to teen programing; y, however, serve as a starting point for anyone considering the possible initiation of a teen program.— JAMES J. OSWALD, *Coordinator of Recreation, Daly City, California.*

THEY SPEAK THEIR PIECES

ASK a serious question and you will get dead-earnest answers from the teenagers who attend the annual Attorney General's Youth Conference in Texas. Twelve hundred young representatives from all over the state attended the conference last year and tackled such problems as dropouts, citizenship, vocational training, community service, law enforcement, spare time and recreation. Texas is the first state to call together youth on such a scale to seek solutions to their problems themselves. Bernard M. Suttler of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been so impressed with the conference he has been fervently recommending this unique approach to leaders in other states.

NEED HELP? CALL-IN!

ARE YOU TIRED, run down, nervous? Overcome by too much work? Want to rest, but also have a lot of work which needs to be done? Well, "Call-In" (if you live in Greensboro, North Carolina).

"Call-In" will provide you with teenagers who are eager to work and are willing and able to do any type job. Both boys and girls are on the roll of the "Call-In" service. They will mow your lawn, rake your yard, wash your car, baby sit, walk your dog, do your ironing, washing, wait on invalids, scratch your back, type, sell, and a hodgepodge of many other jobs.

"Call-In" is a project of the parks and recreation department. It was started by Joanne Taylor, youth coordinator of the department, who has worked with youth of the city since she joined the department several years ago. — *From the* Greensboro Daily News.

CHAIN GANG

THE Youth Western Square Dance Program in Spokane County, Washington, was inaugurated in the spring of 1961, with an enrollment of about sixty young people, ranging in ages from eleven to eighteen. Classes are conducted on Saturdays from 9:00 AM until 12:00 noon, divided into two lesson periods of eighty minutes each. One lesson period is for beginners and the other is for the advanced students. There are also two lesson sessions, one commencing in October and running through December; the second session starting in the middle of January and continuing through April. A limit of grades is set at the fifth grade to senior high school.

The youth program, under the supervision of its caller, organizer, and instructor, Ed Stephan, created such a growth of interest that other activities, over and above the lesson, were developed to keep the interest strong.

The youth, upon graduation from the beginner lessons, automatically become members of Dixie Chain Gang Club. This group of teenagers elect officers, hold meetings, and organize dances for their group, as well as for surrounding township teen square dance clubs. This club, which was organized in 1962, now has over one hundred regular members. The beginners class, to keep interest, have formulated what it calls "party night" held on the first Friday of each month throughout each session. The dances are chaperoned by members of the Western Square Dance Association, and Mr. Stephan is usually on hand as caller. The youth provide their own refreshments during the evening. "Party Night" begins at 7:00 PM and continues until 10:00 PM.

The ultimate achievement for the teen dancers, who meet a high level of proficiency, is an invitation to membership in the "Castaways," an all-teen club, with teenage callers. This is a completely separate independent group, with the exception of adult chaperons and supervision.

To date, the registration of the Western Square Dance classes for the youth has increased to three hundred young people, with an average of two hundred youths participating in Saturday classes. With the interest and expansion of square dancing for the youth, as to the adults, the craze for the twist, frug, swim, et cetera, will have considerable reduction in interest.

SCOUTING THE MU-MESON

ONCE UPON A TIME, Boy Scouts earned their merit badges for blacksmithing, pathfinding, and stalking. The latest merit badges require skills in electronics, metallurgy, and atomic energy. The merit badge for camping used to require fifty nights spent outdoors under a tent and making a fire by rubbing sticks together. Today, scouts have to know their mumesons, pi-mesons, k-mesons, and protons—if they want an atomic energy merit badge. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Technical Information has prepared a 78-page booklet, *Atomic Energy Merit Badge Kit*, for the project.

CERTIFIED BABYSITTERS

BABYSITTING can be a chancy proposition for both parent and sitter . . . but not in Leesburg, Florida! Approximately a year ago, during a reorganization, the Leesburg Youth Council, cosponsored by the Leesburg High School and the Leesburg Recreation Department, decided to "become alive" and take on projects which would build prestige for the council, provide good publicity, and build a quality membership. One of the projects was a babysitting agency which would have a three-fold purpose. First, it would be a community service. Second, it would create safer conditions for children being tended, as well as for babysitters. Third, it would create an income for participating teenagers. To date, response has exceeded all expectations.

This was a *first* for the recreation department. The first act was to contact a pediatrician and the Florida chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics. The council explained what they wanted to do and from there we sat down to do the planning. A six-week training course was set up with instructors including a local pediatrician, a poison specialist, a safety engineer from the local telephone company, a first-aid specialist, and a representative from the fire department to talk on emergency procedures and preventative discipline.

During the course, much literature was distributed, thanks to various insurance companies, baby-food co nies, and several nonprofit orga tions. The literature included facts as safety concerning babies children, child psychology, and i mation concerning what a baby should find out before the parents l the home, such as where the telep is located, where the emergency off for the heater and air condition located, et cetera.

With the termination of the trai program, a comprehensive test was en, including multiple-choice, tru false, and essay-type questions. members passed with flying colors seemed that only the highest ca teenagers participated in this prog Special certificates were presente the newly qualified babysitters by L burg's Mayor Sam Pyles at a spe session at city hall. Much publicity given this project, creating a g image for the Youth Council, the sp soring agency, and acquainting public with the new service.

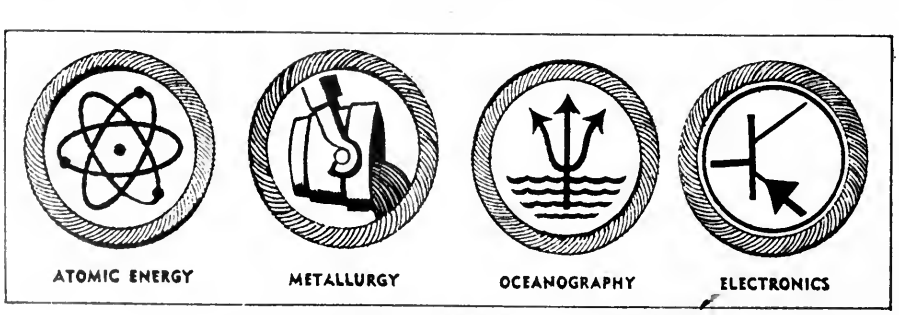
One of the first questions that c up after the babysitting agency i was initiated was the safety of babysitters. The recreation departm has to be absolutely sure that any m ber of the agency will be comple safe in any job for which he or sh recommended. Every prospective ployer is courteously given the th degree! The following conversatio not unusual. . .

"I was told I could call this num for a babysitter, is that right?"

"Yes, ma'am, it is. Where do live and what is your telephone nu ber? How long have you lived at t address? How many children do you have? What church do you atten Who recommended the service to yo Is your husband employed in this cit When do you need the babysitter?"

Approximately seven out of ten quests come from citizens of the co munity who are easily checked out. then we have the other three who usually newcomers. We have even h requests from weekend guests at tr el lodges. To check these people, check with their ministers, employe references given by them, and, wh necessary (that is when there is a

Continued on Page 4



Boy Scout merit badges reflect the times

PROGRAM

TOP THOSE ALLOWEEN OLLOWS!

ut-and-tried program format
rantees decreasing attendance

Fish for a treat in the witch's caldron. This youngster had just thirty seconds to catch a prize by some agile angling.

m Shaw

WINDOW PAINTING, costume parades, and parties. That's how Halloween shapes up on the d-tried program of many recre- departments. Now, it is real tough change the window painting or the me parades. Anyway, who would to? Yet, year after year of the Halloween party format will ly decrease attendance figures. rtain! After all, with TV the chil- get more than their share of car- they tire easily of large group games designed to interest all preschool to upper elementary, et restless waiting in long lines for adout of some candy and an apple. king all these points into conside- from evaluation of last year's lween program in White Plains, York, it was decided some definite es should be made. There should substitute made for the cartoons. mes must be played on a more dividualized basis to keep all ages in- d, and the candy must be given r some sort of purpose.

high-school drama group filled st bill by consenting to present a ren's Halloween play on the mov- age, in place of the cartoons. We also filled the second bill by deciding to use the candy as prizes—but prizes for what? That brought us to the idea of a Halloween carnival with all sorts of Halloween booths where the children would be competing only against themselves and where interest was built into the program, so that it became contagious and was not forced.

After the carnival theme had been approved, my cochairman, Janis Beachler, and I did some brainstorming and came up with the following booths:

Knock the Hat Off the Pumpkin: Three chances to knock the witch's hat off the pumpkin with a beanbag.

Put Out the Light in the Haunted House: Three chances to put out one of the candles in the haunted house with a water pistol.

Jump for a Treat: Two chances to broad jump a certain distance.

Ring the Many-Armed Scarecrow: Three chances to pitch a ring onto one of the scarecrow's many arms.

Fish for a Treat: Thirty seconds to fish for a treat with a fishing pole in the witch's caldron.

Pin the Tail on the Black Cat: One chance to pin the tail within a certain circle on the black cat, while blindfolded.

Guess the Number of Pumpkin Seeds in a Jar: One number guess on the number of possible pumpkin seeds.

Drop the Skeleton Bones in the Coffin: Three chances to drop chicken bones into a miniature coffin from a raised position.

Wheel of Halloween: Children place their admission cards on one of the Halloween pictures on the wheel. The one whose picture stops at the arrow wins a prize.

Bob for an Apple: One minute to grab an apple by your teeth only.

Pop the Ghost: Three chances to throw a dart through one of the balloons decorated as a ghost.

Name the Monster: One chance to name the monster whose picture you select through a number.

There is no limit to the number of booth ideas that you can come up with. It is also good to keep in mind what Halloween-type TV shows the children are watching, so that you can cleverly work them into some of your booths as well. As you can see, most of the booths gave three chances for a prize, with special advantages being given to the younger child (throwing a ball from a closer distance, not having to jump as far for a prize, et cetera). The prizes, of course, were bags of candy. Some children will undoubtedly receive more candy than others, but you will be surprised to see how evenly distrib-

SHAW *is an arts-and-crafts special- th the Department of Recreation nd arks in White Plains, New York.*

uted the candy will be because many of the booths will feature luck instead of skill.

A Halloween carnival is most exciting when held out of doors under a canopy of orange and black streamers, but there is always the chance of rain, so indoor quarters need to be planned as well. For an outdoor carnival, the aid of the maintenance department will be needed to drive poles to hold the canopy and transport the horses and planks which act as the base of the booth. You can save yourself a lot of trouble by setting the booths up along a backstop or fence, for by doing this you have a natural backing.

Depending on finances, time, and workers, your next job is to decorate the booths. Orange and black balloons should fly from everywhere. The traditional symbols of Halloween should be found on the wrapping-paper skirts of the booths. Huge signs should announce all events. When the actual carnival begins, it is also good to put up ropes which separate booths and keep the waiting lines as straight as possible. The children also love it when the booth keepers wear appropriate costumes and Halloween music fills the air.

If you are good at reading between the lines, it is not hard to see that careful preparation is the key to the entire program, for once it is set up it practically runs itself. Therefore, it is best to have a meeting of all booth keepers before the actual carnival. They should be shown the booth layouts so they know where they are to be located, they should have a set of rules on how prizes are won at their particular booth, and should be made aware of the punch-card system where as each child enters a particular booth a certain number is punched on his admission card. This means that he cannot return to this booth again, leaving room for others to have a chance. The supervisors will be kept busy during carnival time by stocking bags of candy where they are most needed and encouraging children to go into booth lines which are less heavily crowded.

Now, if you wait for every ch get to every booth your carnival mittee may need to put up lights l it is over. Therefore, an hour hour and a half of carnival time tainly ample. With a stage presen and a costume parade, the childre have certainly been given a mem Halloween. The children won't so though when they still have more booths to attend, and the ti up. In fact, they will moan and when they hear, "Booths are clos But what better sign is there th children have enjoyed themselve our goal has been achieved?

Take your Halloween out of th lows and strike up the band for a val. Not in my city though, as yo kill a carnival through abuse or use, the same way you can a Hall Party. Have a party one year, a val the next, a ———— year after, and then a ———— before you repeat. I am still wo on the other two. Any suggestions

They Scare Up Pennies

UNICEF Trick or Treat program celebrates fifteenth anniversary

AMERICAN boys and girls from coast to coast will participate this year in the world's greatest effort by children to help children, UNICEF's Trick or Treat program. There is no way of knowing just how many homes will be visited, but some three and a half million Trick or Treaters will be asking for "treats" of coins which mean help and hope for an Asian child burning with malaria, a little African boy going blind with trachoma, or a Latin American girl who will be disfigured by leprosy if she does not receive care.

Last year, the Board of Recreation in Trumbull, Connecticut, sponsored a Trick or Treat for UNICEF program for over two thousand children in town. This was the fifth year of their participation and their efforts resulted in a gift of coins that could equip eighteen small mother-and-child health centers. This recreation board is just one of many that sponsor a UNICEF Halloween across the country and play a valuable part in stimulating nationwide participation of over three million young people. The beneficient Halloween program for the United Nations Children's Fund began in 1950 when a small Sunday School class collected $17 and sent it to UNICEF. Now the program has grown to an annual collection of over $2,000,000.

Just how does a UNICEF Halloween begin in a town? Sometimes a boy or girl, new in a community, comes from a town that has done it and sparks interest among his new neighbors. Other times, a youngster reads about it and writes for information. Letters of the same inquiring nature come from mayors, presidents of church groups, religious leaders, women's clubs, fraternal organizations, and parents.

Many American children can remem-

ber no other way of celebrating Ha een. They have no memories of s less vandalism and the subsequent s ings. Wherever the UNICEF Tric Treat program has been introd most of the trouble has vanished. has not been because of rules and lations laid down by parents or s soring groups, but because of the dren themselves. Their fun and faction come from an orderly planned evening, and they feel no to be destructive along the way.

Preparations must begin well a of time. The U. S. Committee UNICEF offers official identifica materials and planning suggestion well as a free kit of press releases, r and TV announcements, visual mate and useful ideas for publicity. Wri U. S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 38th Street, New York 10016, for tailed information.

FIPPLE N THE OUTH

nt to play? All es can do it. All u need is a fipple the mouth.

d Brink

THE STUDENT was brimming with enthusiasm. "A recorder class," he exclaimed, "that's what I've ys wanted to join!" The instructor, Scribner, music specialist for the le Park Department Recreation ion, had just formed recorder ses-. Dan was really nonplussed, how- when the enthusiastic student ght out a *tape recorder* and asked e to plug it in!

is student was undoubtedly the person to go away from Dan's re- r class dissatisfied but his confu- regarding the word *recorder* is rstandable. It has come to mean a things. In the 1600's when this al instrument first gained popu- , the word *record* meant to "sing a bird" and the instrument ac- d its name because of the birdlike y of the sound it produced.

is amazing little instrument, that ne of the media of expression of Mozart, and their contemporaries was very popular from 1600 to has become exceedingly popular esent-day Seattle as a result of its duction through Seattle Park De- ent Recreation Division Cultural music classes.

s easy to learn the recorder. All eed is a fipple in the mouth. A is a wooden block in the instru- s mouthpiece that gets the air to ing, much like a reed in a clarinet. Dan Scribner is responsible for the s of the classes. When introduced to the recorder in college, he was intrigued by the tone and relative ease with which it could be played. After becoming a member of the recreation staff, he purchased a recorder and music, took it home, and learned to play. He knew that numerous schools throughout the country use the recorder as a means to introduce students to playing a musical instrument. Realizing that it is a serious musical instrument in its own right. Dan saw its potential as an ideal recreation musical vehicle. He suggested offering recorder instruction at one of the Seattle recreation centers.

The class was formed and a small number of people registered (only two with previous experience with the instrument). The first group was an outstanding success. Meeting once weekly, the students moved quickly through the basic fundamentals of the instrument. Four months later a concert was given in conjunction with a string orchestra, another of Dan's groups. The concert was a success and the new musicians were invited to appear on KOMO-TV.

By this time Dan Scribner's enthusiasm had infected not only the recorder group but also administrators of the recreation division. Dan suggested forming another class, and the story announcing its formation was released to various news media in the Seattle area. One of the Seattle dailies, *The Post-Intelligencer*, wrote a feature story on the release. The Seattle *Times* also devoted a section of its Sunday rotogravure section to the first class. The result was that the park department switchboard was flooded with calls. Seattle music stores sold out their supplies of recorders and music, and, instead of one class, three had to be organized.

The recorder is a delightful musical instrument not difficult to play. It works equally well with large or small groups, and beginner's models are reasonably priced ($3.00 to $15.00). Anyone who is familiar with music can learn to teach it; for example, Dan is using students from his first class to teach the newly formed classes.

Its wide appeal is noted in the number of business men registered in the classes. Prior to the organization of the recorder classes, Seattle had not been too successful in attracting men into cultural arts activities. Perhaps the average Pacific Northwest male is too close to nature to enroll in painting and sculpture classes, although there are many male professional artists in the Seattle area. At least forty percent of the recorder groups are men. The following comments from men students are not uncommon, "I've never had time to learn to play a musical instrument, and now that I have I'm having a ball," and "When I pick up the recorder and attack Bach, all the problems of the office and the world fade away."

Seattle has discovered that playing the recorder serves as an ideal recreation activity. It provides an escape mechanism as well as an opportunity to explore serious music. As in any successful activity, the satisfaction of the participants is highly infectious.

Music specialist Dan Scribner (left) starts a recorder group practice session fippling away at a Seattle recreation center. Recorder appeals to young and old.

Encouraged by the success of the project, Seattle is planning additional classes and arranging for small concerts where the new musicians can display their talents. It also hopes that the demonstrated interest in music can be used as a springboard for the recreation division to further expand the music program which will aid in offering Seattle citizens a more complete cultural arts program. #

RINK *is on the public information ff of the Seattle Park Department cation Division.*

ADMINISTRATION

THE OPEN-SPACE PLANNING PROCESS

Arthur A. Davis

CAN WE PROVIDE in our crowded urban areas a place for nature and a place for man? I think we can, but it presents new and difficult problems that will test the mettle of all of us. President Johnson, in his speech at the University of Michigan, eloquently expressed the challenge as that of creating a great society which he described as "a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community.

"It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake, and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods."

The attainment of these goals will take wit, and skill, and vision. They especially challenge those of us concerned with parks, recreation, conservation, and the other values provided by urban open space. We must plan to meet more pressures on a shrinking natural resource base and a population by the turn of the century of four hundred million.

Overall, it is expected that demands for public recreation opportunities will triple by the year 2000. Can we possibly meet needs of this dimension? Can we do it without destroying the natural environment and diluting the quality of the individual recreation experience? I think we can, but it will require an enormous expansion of present efforts and will require the application of some new approaches as well.

The Federal Open-Space Land Program, during its first three years of operation, has assisted in the acquisition of 101,947 acres of urban open-space land. Grants totaling over $32,000,000 have been made to 219 applicants in 177 communities. Acquisitions have included regional and greenbelts, community and neighborhood parks servation areas, scenic and historic sites, and special space uses. Yet the total acreage acquired so far und Federal Open-Space Land Program is still only a ten acreage that goes into urban uses each year. We h long way to go.

At the state level, a number of programs assist loc regional agencies to acquire park, recreation, conserv and other kinds of open space areas. New York, New J Pennsylvania, and Connecticut provide grants to loc for these purposes. In many cases, there has been way cooperation, with the federal, state and local g ments all contributing toward the common objecti open-space preservation. Both state and local fund be counted toward the non-federal share of matching of local agencies applying for federal open-space grants. Wisconsin, Florida, Minnesota, and Ohio launched state park acquisition programs. Last Nove California voters approved a $150,000,000 program of and open-space acquisition, with a substantial share total going to local and regional agencies. In scores of munities over the country there will be referendum financing new park and recreation developments.

THESE NEW EFFORTS, while encouraging, cannot meet projected needs for open-space areas. P open-space acquisition programs cannot possibly n the pace at which land is being turned to urban and land must be turned to such uses, in quantity, to the needs of millions of people for homes, schools, hosp stores, industries, roads, airports, and many other purp Let us recognize these needs as pressing and legitimate be in favor of conservation and recreation does not, I l require that we be "against" people. Bulldozers, too, useful purposes.

Make no mistake: I urge the preservation for public poses of every possible acre of urban open space, but I re nize that new approaches will be needed. Conservati and recreationists will need to broaden their roles accept new stewardship responsibilities. Their concer natural beauty, their dedication to the conservation e

MR. DAVIS *is deputy assistant commissioner for open-space land for the Urban Renewal Administration, U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. This material is from a speech given at the 1964 Joint Annual Conference of the Illinois Association of Park Districts and the Illinois Recreation Association.*

)n what basis o you decide ow to develop an area r when to develop it or ow to develop it?

fforts to make recreation activities creative and con-ve—all these must be carried to the community, not in terms of parks and recreation areas, but as they to the total physical environment.

re we have roads and highways, let us have road-sts, foot paths, bicycle trails, landscaped areas, buffer screens of trees, historical markers. Let us con-hese as usual concomitants of our road-building, to luded in the planning, budgeting, and construction s of normal costs of our highway system.

will need new water supply reservoirs. Build into rojects park and recreation features; provide access ting areas. Municipal water supplies *can* be used tdoor recreation. If this means certain remedial es, such as a new filtration plant, let us fight for them.

goal is to relate the natural world to the develop-of man: From the flower border of the city-hall lawn, shaded residential streets, imaginatively landscaped facilities, neighborhood commons, candy-striped unds, small parks that invite one to rest and chat. paths paralleling our roads, accessible lakes and irs, protected stream-valleys, historic sites that have spected and restored, spacious playing fields, munic-unty, and regional parks, town forests, nature sanc-and conservation areas—all contributing to a con-of nature interwoven throughout the entire fabric of an environment.

need to involve the entire metropolis—the central cities, the surrounding towns and suburbs, the rural-ringe areas. All must work in some general harmony. too familiar with the bumpy pattern of urban sprawl companies unbridled growth—urban strips that mar untrysides, auto graveyards astride entrance high-our cities, pockets of blight downtown, monotonous n sprawl near town. The list is long and sad.

TER PLANNING is vital. Coordination, setting up com-on criteria, agreeing upon general priorities, look-he city and its surroundings in terms of total needs al resources—these are key steps in attaining our es.

cognition of the importance of joint planning and acquisition programs, the law establishing the federal open-space land program provides for increasing grants to thirty percent of acquisition costs where applicants have, or share, open-space responsibilities for an entire urban area. Since few public agencies have authority to plan and acquire lands through the urban region in which they are located, most thirty-percent grants (69 to 99) have been approved on the basis of intergovernment agreements. These agreement vary in content, but all are intended to achieve as nearly as possible the degree of coordination that could be obtained by a single agency. To accomplish this, all must have the following:

- A statement of policy or intent concerning the functions, scope, and purpose of the agreement.
- A method for coordinating both plans and acquisition proposals for open-space land in the urban area covered by the agreement, not limited to lands involving federal assistance.

Intergovernment agreements have been formed for twenty-four metropolitan areas, including both Chicago and Peoria in Illinois. The Chicago agreement has been entered into by thirteen villages, cities, and counties, and involves eighty percent of the area covered by the six-county Chicago urban region. All of the signatories of the agreements qualify for the higher grant.

We also have other instruments for preserving open-space lands, such as zoning, requirements for the set-aside of open-space lands in new developments, official maps, subdivision regulations. These, and related measures, can be powerful tools in the race for open space, and their use has a solid foundation in law. In *Berman v. Parker* (November 1954) the court held that "the concept of public welfare is broad and inclusive . . . the values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled." Few communities would not benefit from a careful reconsideration of how these administrative and regulatory measures could be better employed to the public benefit.

Still other tools are available, often overlooked or untried because they are untested. Easements, long-term leases, and development rights can often be acquired at less cost

and dislocation than would be the case if lands were purchased outright. Compensable regulations offer a unique approach to keeping lands in a natural condition. Tax incentives and preferential assessments, agricultural zoning—all offer promise for helping to preserve urban open space.

There is yet another need demanding our attention. Our efforts to preserve open-space lands will only meet with public support if they fill a public need. Therefore, we must examine again how well our areas are serving human wants, how responsive they are to meeting community requirements. Why are some parks sterile, insulated enclosures, repositories of windblown papers, the sanctuary of vagrants by day and vandals by night, while others are warm and tranquil, colorful and secure, beloved by children, young lovers, and our elders? No one is entirely sure. We need to know more if we are not to waste natural resources that each day are harder to acquire.

Why do children forsake hardtop playgrounds to play on nearby piles of fresh dirt from construction of a new road or develop fascinating and complex games with discarded cardboard boxes instead of using new playground equipment? You can get several answers—and arguments.

Until we can better answer these kinds of questions, our service to our community will be incomplete. In turn, it will be that much more difficult to compete for limited public funds against other claimants that have con the community of their worth.

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE live in your town? Wh they really enjoy doing in their leisure time? you provide a choice, a wide range of enjoyment to all ages, sizes, and sexes? Is there opportunity for s pursuits, group activities, active sports, family gathe Is your park a stereotype of wooden benches, concrete in conventional pattern, a statue attended mostly by pi drinking fountains that do not quite supply enough for a decent drink or, alternatively, threaten to put ou eye, and well manicured grass complete with "Keep signs?

On what basis do you decide how to develop an a when to develop it, or how to develop it? What assum guide your land purchase program? Availability? I Are you giving priority to acquisition, or using your for development?

Intelligent answers to these questions require a c analysis of the community as we see it now and as we p its growth over time. Assumptions about the people w be serving should be basic to the open-space pla process. After all, that is our final goal—to contrib the maximum extent we possibly can to the beauty land, and the peace and joy of our people. #

SHOPPING FOR RECREATION

Suburban shopping plaza transforms ravine into usable playspace

A WOODED and trash-filled ravine, a hazardous area for young children in suburban Hyde Park in Cincinnati, has been transformed into a filled, graded, and sodded area complete with ball diamond and protective high wire fencing. For this, the children can thank Peter J. Palazzolo, developer of the Hyde Park Plaza shopping center. When Mr. Palazzolo was building the plaza, he needed a bit more land for his parking lot than he had. The only adjacent property that could be used was a former dump, with the ravine and wooded area running through it, all of which belonged to the city of Cincinnati. This property, in turn, was adjacent to a city playground inadequate to do the job for the neighborhood because it was too small and the ravine area alongside it greatly diminished the usable playspace.

So, Mr. Palazzolo offered to trade a $100,000 filling, grading, sodding, and fencing job, that also included new sewers, for the small strip of land he needed to fill out his parking lot (which is also used by those enjoying the use of ballfields and their spectators)—an excellent deal for the city because it resulted in virtually doubling the play area, including a vastly improved playground and three ball diamonds. To provide protection for small children in the playground and to further separate the playground and the shopping center area, Mr. Palazzolo also provided a high wire fence and landscaping, vastly improving the appearance and safety of the whole area.

The Cincinnati Recreation Commission was very happy

Initiative transforms former dump into shopping and recreatio

with the arrangement, as was the Oakley Playground ers Association, a group of parents who act as unoffici pervisors of the playground, and who long have soug provement of the area. Mr. Palazzolo is very active on of recreation in Cincinnati and throughout the country, is just one instance of his work in developing recre facilities. #

RECREATION EN ROUTE

unty society initiates travel program for recreation professionals

ard J. Guagnini

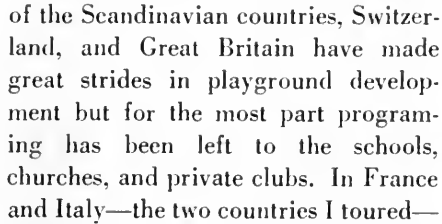
A TRAVEL PROGRAM for recreation professionals has been initiated by the county recreation and society in Westchester County, York. The first venture took place e fall of 1964 when a delegate was to the World Recreation Congress pan. This spring, the society sent legate to the First International pean Congress of Parks in Monte o.

e month-long trip to the Far East ded visits to Manila, the Philip-, Bangkok, Thailand, Singapore, g Kong, and Taipei. The society's ate, Charles Bambace, superin-nt of recreation in Port Chester, ttended the opening of the Olym-mes in Tokyo.

sides being a valuable education-perience for the delegate, the pro- has been a tremendous public ons medium for the Westchester ty Recreation and Park Society. Bambace, upon his return, has d himself to make a colored-slide ntation illustrating his trip and npressions of recreation in the visited to Westchester civic and e organizations. As a result of presentations, the Westchester so- has gained prestige and respect these organizations for its initi- and dedication. The membership society, impressed by the results first venture, then established a nent professional travel program ittee.

as selected to attend the Congress nte Carlo. Twenty-one countries epresented. The general sessions d out that many of the problems by park and recreation depart- are similar the world over, including open space, population explosions, budgets, vandalism, air and water pollution.

Recreation, as we know it in the United States, however, does not function to a great extent in Europe. Several of the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, and Great Britain have made great strides in playground development but for the most part programming has been left to the schools, churches, and private clubs. In France and Italy—the two countries I toured—emphasis has been placed on the creation of parks and gardens. Many of the European delegates believe that recreation programs on the municipal level



will become a necessity in the near future.

During the first three days of the Monte Carlo congress, delegates had the privilege of hearing twelve information talks relating to park, garden, and recreation administration. The next three days were absorbed by tours through Monaco, Cannes, Nice, Menton, and San Remo. Receptions were held by officials of each city for delegates. The next six days were spent touring the French and Italian Rivieras. I had the privilege of teaming up with John Paulos, superintendent of parks of Miami Beach, and his horticulturist, Robert Kundtz. We drove in a rented car at our own desired pace and enjoyed the majestic beauty of this area.

We stopped for two days at Portofino and San Margherita and took time to visit the fishing villages along the northern Italian coast. We continued down the Italian coast to Pisa. After climbing the 286 steps of the tower, I was amused to find five teenage boys playing cards at the top.

From Pisa we went to Florence where we had a personal tour of the city with its park director, Dr. Pietro Corenich. We discussed fully the scope of parks and recreation in Italy with Dr. Corenich and learned that one of the most critical problems in Italy is the unavailability of water. Vandalism is also a growing problem even in the cultural centers.

At Biella near Lake Como, relatives and friends were instrumental in arranging personal tours for me of Mt. Oropa, one of the finest skiing centers in Italy, and the Medical Center for Sports in Torino. Visiting this medical center, equipped with the latest equipment for research, was one of the highlights of my trip. Most of the leading European athletes go here for various physical and medical tests. Active files are kept on all athletes, and I am sure that the results of these findings will be of invaluable assistance to the medical and coaching professions the world over in the years ahead.

Biella, a city of sixty thousand people, boasts one of the finest community center facilities I have ever seen. A gift by a local industrialist, the million-dollar complex consists of separate outdoor and indoor swimming pools, gymnasium, activity rooms, and cafeteria—all in a beautiful park setting. I was impressed most with the immaculate equipment room with push-button controls for all operations, including

UAGNINI *is superintendent of rec-tion in Harrison, New York.*

temperature, water, and filter systems. The facility is operated by the city and is used by local schools and the general public on a fee basis.

Was the trip worthwhile? Emphatically, "Yes!" I was able to plant the seed for the establishment of a Professional Recreation and Park Personnel Program with European officials and delegates at the congress. I also discussed the possibility of an exchange program with delegates from Canada and the western part of the United States. Perhaps these exchange programs can become a reality in the near future.

While in Italy, I had the opportunity to learn about E.N.A.L. (Ente Nazionale Assistenza Lavoratori), a national organization doing work comparable to that of our Industrial Recreation Association. I also obtained an insight on the work and influence of C.O.N.I. (Comitato Olympio Nazionale Italiano), the Italian National Olympic Committee on the sports program in Italy. My discussions with students, teachers, and officials gave me a better understanding of Italy and its people. I also would like to believe that I did "my bit" to give these people a better understanding of American life and the operation of its municipal recreation and park programs. The slide presentations that I will be making to New York educational and service organizations will serve as a public relations media for the work of the Westchester County Recreation and Park Society an recreation movement in the U States in general.

The first two trips were made ble largely through the generous eration of an individual who is ested and impressed with the wo Westchester's professional recr people. The Westchester society strive to finance future trips by i ing various fund-raising projects.

I hope that this professional program initiated by the Westch County Recreation and Park S will be implemented by other groups. We in the recreation should continue to experiment - only with equipment and facilitie with ideas. #

Art of Retirement

Continued from Page 388

heating unit repair, swimming pool upkeep, and all other maintenance problems were now the responsibility of the association, it all takes money and organization. Facilities include bowling green and shuffleboard courts, both lighted for night play; croquet and horseshoe areas, all grassed and beautifully maintained; an arts-and-crafts compound complete with simulated waterfall, patio, and benches, that includes a wood shop, lapidary shop, jewelry room, ceramics shop, art room, sewing room, darkroom for camera bugs (all of the shops are completely equipped), stonecutters, kilns, polishing wheels, grinders, bench saws, planers, rips, easels, sewing machines; in other words, everything that is needed is there and available to all residents and is kept in good repair and replaced as necessary. This all takes money, crew, and organization. Then there is a swimming pool with deck furniture, dressing rooms, cabanas; and a town hall which is unbelievable: huge, roomy, completely furnished, versatile with fully equipped stage and loud-speaker equipment. The town hall can be split into two large rooms and has a kitchen fully equipped, chairs, tables, restrooms, and the like; an outside Greek theater, lighted for night productions; and the association's office building containing my office, reception room for our secretary, board room and treasurer's room where the year's billing is done and a running record of all who move into Sun City is kept with the cooperation of the developers.

This is big business, certainly on a par with municipal administration but with new and never-before problems. However, Sun City residents are determined to make this new "home rule" work. They are proud of their city . . . and it is just that . . . and are making my job of general overall management, scheduling of facilities, and, at times, father confessor, an easy and exciting one. To make it even easier, each organization (see list of activities) runs itself . . . elected officers, dues, if required, et cetera. All taken care of by them. They love to have me visit them and say a few words . . . but hands off their club operation!

I am seeing retirement, active retirement, in action and it is astonishingly successful. The homes are well built, the developer is legitimate, the city is clean, and homes are beautifully kept. This is the third year of Sun City's operation and it becomes more solid each year. Its impact on the county has been felt greatly, both politically and culturally, and, in particular, financially. The Resort Improvement District of City is the county organ here a made up of Sun City residents who had experience in business and state, or county administration. member of the County Board of S visors who serves this area is a me of RID and stays in close contact the community.

And is all of this recreation? bet! Because, as the old saying "You Don't Haveta." It's done th interest and, along with the conve al forms of recreation, keeps the ticipating citizens busy and giv them what is so desperately wishe a feeling of being needed and of a plishment. They are producing a their own terms. Their terms cr against the belief that retirement senility and infirmity. Sun City, the myriad of other legitimate r ment areas, have made a great de general recreation thinking. We update our approach to old age a attendant problems. I am sure w doing this, slowly but surely, and sure a visit to Sun City would in many a recreation person to chan ideas and delve into a deeper stu age and retirement. I am only wo that these wonderful people will be too involved and too efficient and one day they will not need me! #

VOTE "YES" FOR PARKS

Young city passes its first general obligation bond issue

By G. Parham

WHO WANTS to live in a monotonous asphalt, concrete, and stucco jungle? Not the twelve thousand citizens of Cupertino, California, saved themselves from such a fate they approved a million dollars park acquisition last October. By venty-three percent majority, the s in this rapidly growing com- ty, nestled in the western valley foothills of Santa Clara County, San Jose, agreed to spend $1,450,- or acquisition of thirty-five acres d for five park sites and construc- f a city hall. This was the city's general obligation bond issue.

well-to-do "bedroom" community, e the family breadwinner makes verage yearly income of $9,500 living in a $25,000 home, Cuper- ad a mere fifty-nine hundred peo- 1960, five years after incorpora- Its population more than doubled e years and is expected to increase d by 1985. The city recreation tment was initiated in June 1, Residents up to this point had en- the regional or mountain parks d the Stevens Creek Reservoir but now voiced their need for parks closer to home.

The success of the million dollar measure for parks is a culmination of persistent efforts by a number of groups and individuals in the community to bring the city its first park sites. The five sites selected include four neighborhood parks of five acres each, adjacent to schools to utilize the five to eight acres of school playground space, thus giving the city park an actual area of ten to fourteen acres of green or recreation space. A fifteen-acre central park will offer such facilities as a community center, sports center, little theater, space for art exhibits, hobby classes, and meetings.

The victory is all the more significant as it more than doubles the city property tax rates. Approximately four-fifths of this amount will go into land acquisition with the remainder for partial development programs. In addition, Cupertino's active membership in the regional Association of Bay Area Governments may bring in a thirty percent open-space grant from the federal government.

Obviously, the park information, promotion, and public relations programs were commanding factors in the success of the election. From the first series of park site proposals since 1960, to the decisive victory at the polls, elements of the general public participated in all stages of decision making. Former members of the recreation commission, the citizen-initiated recreation-education committee, and various individuals participated in several study sessions with the city council, the city manager and the recreation director.

Eight months passed before the city council finally adopted the proposed park sites. Six more months went by before the election. Thus, for fourteen months, from inception to the polls, the park proposal received a great deal of citizen participation, guidance, and direction.

THE SIX-MONTH campaign covered the gamut of park promotion and public education. With slides, charts and maps, representatives of the recreation department alone made twenty-five presentations of the park plan to various service clubs, individuals, public forums, and neighborhood family and homeowner groups. The latter were especially effective in bringing the proposal to every neighborhood in the area, allowing the homeowner and his friends maximum time, in familiar surroundings, to study and discuss the park sites.

In July, the Cupertino Junior Chamber of Commerce designated the park program as its top priority community-service project. The Jaycee campaign included a voter registration reminder, as the Jaycee park committee immediately conducted a quick neighborhood and organizational survey to find out where the park program stood. Results of the survey underscored the need for more neighborhood park information, and more publicity directed to answering specific concerns. The survey pinpointed the particular blocks where seventy percent or more of the voters favored the measure. The marginal areas, also identified in the survey, received the brunt of further campaigning.

The independent weekly paper, a strong supporter, prepared and published a series of two articles and two editorials, ran off about three thousand extra copies of these articles, back-to-back, for distribution. Out of the service clubs, a citizen's committee emerged six weeks before election, and raised the necessary funds budgeted for the

Continued on Page 418

PARHAM *is recreation director in rtino, California.*

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

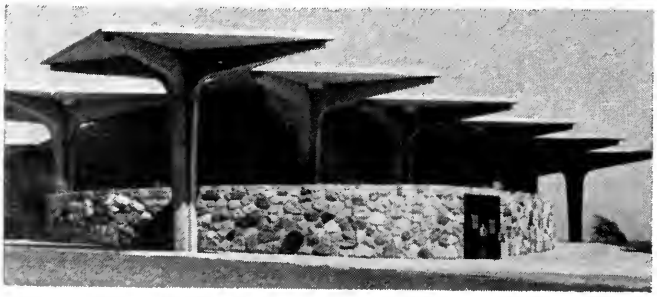
ELVIRA DELANY

ARIZONA. Preservation of some of the state's most famous Indian petroglyphs has been assured through purchase of twenty acres of land northwest of Gila Bend from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management by the Arizona State Parks Board. BLM Phoenix District Manager Richard H. Petrie presented the Painted Rock Historical Site patent to Dennis McCarthy, state parks director, in ceremonies at Phoenix. The land was acquired under provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, which provides for state, county, municipal and other government agencies to purchase lands for public use at $2.50 per acre, or lease it for $.25 cents annually.

Preservation of the Painted Rock petroglyphs has long been sought. Because the site is located near major population centers, it has suffered extensively from vandalism. The paintings appear on a large deposit of granite boulders scattered through highly scenic terrain. In presenting the patent, Mr. Petrie said: "The R&PP Act has provided nearly ninety thousand acres of land to the people of Arizona for recreation and other public uses. We are pleased to see the state act so rapidly to save these irreplaceable relics of the historic past."

MICHIGAN. The Michigan Society of Architects at its 51st Annual Convention awarded its First Honor Award for architectural design to Baypoint Beach Bathhouse which opened in the summer of 1964 at Stony Creek Metropolitan Park northeast of Rochester. The award plaque was presented to the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, a regional park agency serving the counties of Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne, and to Wakely-Kushner Associates, architectural consultants, St. Shores.

Prize-winning bathhouse, Stony Creek Metropolitan Park.



Baypoint Beach Bathhouse placed first among forty entries submitted in the first annual honors awards gram conducted by the MSA. "Baypoint Beach Bathh was awarded the First Honor Award because the pla an excellent special quality related to the natural env ment of the site. This is a very disciplined yet pl structure distinctly human in scale. The transition open sky to part shelter to solid shelter is excellent," s the MSA in presenting the award.

NEVADA. A spectacular 40,720-acre section of the Mountains has been designated a scenic area by mountain Region of the U.S. Forest Service. The new Mountains Scenic Area on the Humboldt National Fore tends some eighteen miles along the rugged, glaciated of the Ruby Mountains southeast of Elko. Within the are four peaks over eleven thousand feet in elevation in ing Ruby Dome (11,350 ft.), numerous peaks ove thousand feet in elevation, and over two dozen alpine nestled among its cirques.

Features of the newly established National Forest S Area include the well-known Lamoille Canyon which carved by an immense powerful river of ice which gc out a U-shaped canyon with sheer side walls rising n two thousand feet above the canyon floor. Along its ribbon-like waterfalls come spilling down from small cradled in cirques and hanging valleys between the peaks. Lamoille Canyon also provides the principal n of access to the heart of the scenic area with trails le from the road end at the head of the canyon to Li Lake and the top of the mountain range. The small g lakes and streams, although remote, are well-stocked trout and offer excellent fishing to the hiker or horse traveler. Within the area are many species of wildli cluding mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, badger, be many small mammals, and a variety of birds incl several species of grouse. The rough mountainous te provides important summer range for mule deer whic driven down to the lower slopes by fall storms. Don livestock graze portions of the area during the su months.

John Fremont in 1845 named the mountains an Humboldt River after his friend, Prussian naturalist H Alexander von Humboldt. Later in 1854 Colonel E. J. toe, searching for a military route across central Ne changed the name to Ruby Mountains when one of his discovered "rubies" (actually red garnets) while pro ting for gold near Hastings Pass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. New construction totalling $1, 334 for several major projects under the $9,000,000 park expansion program is under way in eight New H shire state parks. Development of Pawtuckaway State in Nottingham at a cost of $1,077,706, the first phas proposed $3,000,000 development plan, is the large

Continued on Pag

CULTURE ON A LOCAL LEVEL

International conference examines culture in contemporary civilization, whether found in factory or museum

OCAL AUTHORITIES must regard the promotion of culture as a major function in the programs they offer well as in physical environment. states a report of the Education Cultural Committee of the Inter- nal Union of Local Authorities h met at the UNESCO Youth In- e in Gauting, Germany, last Feb- y. Present were representatives the United Kingdom, Finland, nany, France, Austria, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, and the United States. e National Recreation Association represented by Siebolt H. Frieswyk, 's consultant in the performing Headquarters of the IULA is in Hague. Subject of the meeting "The Role of Local Authorities in nding an Interest in Cultural Mat- o Citizens." The committee's re- declared:

one sense, culture can be regard- a way of life. It implies a style ing which forms the framework of vization. We can think of culture atural complement to toil, that ex- nce which enriches personality eightens the quality of living. As rking definition, we should re- the field of culture as including nly literature, history, drama, , ballet, and the fine arts, but also e, architecture, the planned phys- nvironment of man in town and ry, and sport. Culture in con- rary civilization tends to be asso- more with leisure-time activity, gh by attention to environment fluence can be felt in the factory e office.

s important for local authorities crease the attention and the nt of expenditures devoted to es other than those meeting ma- needs, and, indeed, to regard the tion of cultural matters and to raise standards of appreciation and achievement, it is desirable that there should be greater opportunities for individuals to participate directly and show creative initiative. The development of cultural awareness makes the individual more critical of his environment and a more active participant in community affairs.

Local authorities will naturally be involved to a greater or lesser degree with different kinds of provision. Libraries, museums and concert halls need to be directly provided. Local authorities should ensure that adequate buildings are available for local dramatic groups and choirs to practice and perform. Libraries are of special significance since the availability of a wide range of reading material is essential to modern man. A library service should be free if possible. Libraries are also growing points of other activities of a cultural kind, including music and dramatic activity. . . .

Local authorities should encourage citizens to be more concerned with the quality of the physical environment of the town, with the architecture of individual buildings and with town planning. There might be more cultivation by local authorities of their own indigenous resources to achieve a more distinctive local environment.

CULTURE and education are closely related. Where responsibility for the appropriate services is divided, it is important that cooperation should be developed. Owing to the growth of the corpus of knowledge and of the technical demands of modern society, there is sometimes a tendency for cultural matters to be excluded from the school curriculum. There is, however, a need to broaden the basis of education on which culture rests. This may need more and better trained teachers. Adult education should assist in developing cultural interests and more opportunities are needed for individual creative work.

Too often, people are discouraged from visiting museums and public galleries even though the barriers are psychological only. Too often the atmosphere is excessively solemn and austere.

In the past, works of art were often produced under the patronage of the wealthy. Today, public bodies tend more and more to shoulder cultural responsibilities for community works of art. Here, local authorities have an important role to play. In commissions dealing with cultural matters they should always seek the advice of experts and give full recognition to the place of the individual artist in society. At the same time, we feel it important that the layman should play his part in association with the experts, but the authority must keep a balance between the conservation of the old and valued and the contemporary. A balance must also be kept in the range of provision between high levels and more popular levels. Culture must not be thought of as for the intelligentia alone. . . . In framing central government grants, cultural as well as other needs should be taken into account so that those authorities with least resources may be helped. . . . There must also be coordination between the cultural authorities and the central government. Urban areas too should be able to offer more assistance to the surrounding rural communities.

There should be more international exchanges of cultural work between authorities to develop a mutual appreciation of different cultures. Possibly UNESCO might be able to assist in these projects. #

MARKET NEWS

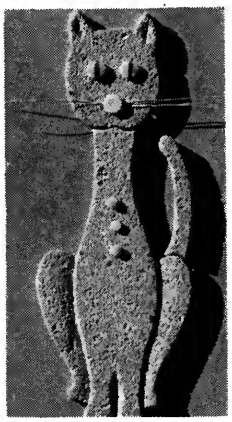
• FOR BRIGHTER PROJECTION IMAGES, the illumination system of the *Transpaque Travel-Graph*, a new overhead projector, employs a brilliant 600-watt quartz iodine lamp cooled by a high-velocity fan blower. An automatic thermal switch keeps the fan operating after the lamp has been turned off until a cooler internal temperature has been reached. Cool air is drawn in at the operator's side of the chassis, and heated air exhausted through the rear away from the operator. A three-way switch selects lamp and fan, fan only, and off.

The optical system includes a projection head which houses the mirror and lenses, and permits the projected image to be raised thirty degrees by simply tilting the front lens element. Focusing is accomplished by rotating a large, knurled knob. The focusing mechanism is a sturdy friction drive. Focusing is from five and a half feet to infinity. Full specifications and prices are in a descriptive brochure available from Projection Optics Company, 271 Eleventh Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

• SEMPER PARATUS! A snake-bite emergency is a possible everyday occurrence to thousands of people. Are you, your associates, maintenance crews, and other recreation and park workers prepared for such an emergency? Campers, hikers, hunters, fisherman, et cetera, all need to be prepared. On outdoor outings it is quite usual for leaders to carry a first-aid kit. Now you can add a snake-bite kit to your outing gear. It is pocket-sized, yet contains a suction device, a tourniquet, incision surgical blade, and an antiseptic swab. Further information on the snake-bite kit is available from Becton, Dickinson and Company, Rutherford, New Jersey. (Ask for their leaflet *Be Prepared for the Unexpected.*)

• OBJECT OVERBOARD? Not all the valuable items hidden under water are retrieved by scuba divers. Plain, everyday vacationers are discovering that lakes, rivers, and estuaries are happy hunting grounds, strewn with a wonderous assortment of odd objects. Many of them are valuable, and all are free, as salvage. All you need to be a treasure hunter is a length of rope and a five-pound magnet. You can troll the bottom or fish from the nearest available bridge or causeway. Most magnet fishermen find active channels the most fruitful areas, since boatmen most often lose implements while under way. Magnet fishing probably began in American industry when tools occasionally would fall in the water and could best be retrieved, simply, by suspending a magnet on a rope. Boating enthusiasts soon discovered that a handy magnet, small but powerful, was invaluable equipment, especially around family craft and small children, where implements lost in the deep are a routine happening.

The magnets have a gauss rating of 2100 and will lift over 150 pounds . . . more under water. Boatmen have been known to rescue lost outboards which worked loose deep water. Any ferrous metal object, of reasonable size weight, can be regained easily, and without getting Write to Edmund Scientific Co., 107 East Gloucester P Barrington, New Jersey 08007 for complete information



• YOU CAN WEAR AWAY STONE new art-and-craft material c WHITTLE-STONE is easy to saw, sh and carve with just ordinary ho hold tools, such as coping or saws, pocket knife, a large nail, sandpaper, or stiff brush. WHIT STONE is compatible with all sor materials, watercolors, solvent paints, and glues. It can also be at 1450° for melting imbedded g ceramic frit, and enameling pow WHITTLE-STONE comes in a carto ten pieces 8″-by-12″-by-1″; however, custom-sized bl are available. It is suggested that you begin with the a sized blocks and move on to larger areas. Architec panels have been made with this product (size 12″-by by-1½″) with quartzite accent inserts. For additiona formation, write to the home office at 833 North 31st St Colorado Springs, Colorado *(attention Mr. Bill Risk).*

• MULTI-PURPOSE SHELTERS. All-aluminum cabanas vide complete, compact showers and dressing rooms. signed primarily for use with outdoor swimming pools, have many other outdoor applications in parks, camp beaches, marinas, playgrounds, cabana clubs, pi grounds, and other recreation areas.

Constructed of aluminum tubing frame and dian ribbed aluminum sides, they provide a permanent, n tenance-free outdoor shelter that will not rust, corrod weather. Roofs are of translucent fiberglass and are vated to provide maximum light and ventilation. The pitched to shed water, and are attractively finished in and white striped baked enamel. Each model is equi with magnetic closing door with inside safety lock, red seat, soap-dish, towel rod, plastic clothes-storage bag, non-clogging chrome shower head with shut-off valve connects to any standard garden hose. Optional equip includes mixing valve to provide hot and cold sho Complete details and price information are available American Products Company, 13000 Athens Avenue, C land, Ohio 44107.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magaz

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Glue-it-yourself fun! All you need are the everyday simple poper supplies—scissors, paper, twine, pencils, shopping bags, et cetera, and Elmer's Glue-All. A booklet, **Paper Fun,** gives instructions for thirty-one projects, covering holidays, toys, party equipment, and a short but helpful bibliography. **'Party and Home Decoration,'** another idea booklet with Elmer's Glue-All contains ideas for holidays and parties; how to decorate screens, window shades, lamp shades, bazaar booths, et cetera. Both booklets available free from the Borden Company, 350 Madison Avenue, New York City 10017.

Rags by mail. Leaders of groups of rug weavers, hand braiders, handcrafters, et cetera, should be on the mailing list of a waste material company which will send you, from time to time, a sampling of what is available in cotton jersey strips, woolen head ends (full loom width of sixty inches), nylon blanket binding rolls (five to six inches wide—easily cut or split), assorted loopers (nylon or cotton), et cetera. You write for samples, hold on to them, and are notified when certain items of supplies are exhausted, and new items available. All items are waste materials or excess. Materials came in five-, ten-, fifteen-, and twenty-pound plastic bags. Write to Lee A. Cohen, 8242 Brookside Road, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania 19117.

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MAINTENANCE

Everybody out of the pool! Swimming is one sport that just moves indoors as summer ends, making pool maintenance and upkeep a year-round problem. A new thirty-three page catalogue contains the latest in checking room equipment, chemicals, cleaning equipment, diving boards and accessories, filter installations and accessories, paints, pumps, safety equipment, pool thermometers, water-testing equipment, pool fittings, floating basketball and volleyball game equipment, floating chaise and Tip-a-Tub. The catalogue (#40), well illustrated, is available from Halogen, 4653 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago 60630.

Dust it off. The Calcium Chloride Institute has available a bulletin on **Eliminating Dust Around Construction,** explaining the advantages of dust-free detours—better public relations, safety to motorists, savings to contractors, faster construction. The bulletin tells where and how to use calcium chloride. It includes application charts showing how much calcium chloride to apply for different roadway widths. The bulletin is free on request to the Calcium Chloride Institute, 909 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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PROGRAM AIDS

Scooters and motorcycles are here to stay! An up-to-date brochure detailing fun and safety of two-wheel motoring is designed to serve as an introduction to a new and exciting form of transportation. Scooter and motorcycle owners represent a new class of riders, which includes thousands of professional people, executives, housewives, and college students. The free booklet, entitled **The Safety and Fun of Two-Wheel Motoring,** is being made available through law-enforcement agencies across the country. For further information on obtaining copies, write to Kennett PR Associates, 6642 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles 28, California.

Keep it clean! Help your community organize a strong and effective clean-up program of civic improvement. Get the effective free booklets offered by the National Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Bureau. These include #1, **The National Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Bureau—How It Serves You**; #2, **Organizing a Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Campaign**; #3, **Organizing-Planning-Financing a Year Round Program**; #4, **A Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Program for Youth**, #5, **Block Programs and Neighborhood Activities**; #6, **Case Histories of Successful Clean Up Programs**; #7, **National Cleanest Town Achievement Award Contest**; #8, **Promotion Material for a Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Campaign.** Write to the bureau at 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

SAFETY

Safety—now and always! A new National Safety Council 32-page publication, **School Safety**, will be issued four times this year—September, November, January and March—and is an effort to meet safety needs. It will contain teaching units on safety instruction and visual aids, both easily removed from the magazine; safety plays, short stories, songs and games; feature articles (the safety route to school, how to handle an accident repeater); and general safety subjects, such as fire drills. For a free sample and subscription information on this magazine, write to National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60611. (Ask for stock Number 411.01.)

Say it on your bumpers! "A Careless Driver is a Potential Wreck." That is a quote from one of several bumper and windshield decals and name plates. The bumper strips are day-glo and are priced according to length and quantity. You can also suggest your own art work. Complete information can be obtained from Andre Posters & Decals, 151 West 24th Street, Hialeah, Florida.

For young workers. It can be dangerous—fueling autos, mounting tires, and servicing batteries. So warns a new publication **Service Station Safety** which prescribes rules for doing such work safely at the nation's two hundred thousand gasoline service stations. The publication, attractive and well illustrated, was prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards in consultation with the American Petroleum Institute, Gasoline Merchants of Brooklyn, National Refiners Association, and the National Safety Council. It includes tips on proper clothing—"Bow tie or no tie—long neckties can get caught in moving machinery"; fueling—"If the customer has not turned off the ignition, politely ask him to do so"; and general housekeeping—"Return tools to rack."

Aimed primarily at the young worker, the booklet can be helpful in counseling teenagers. Excellent booklet for teenage lounge. Limited quantities of the booklet may be obtained free from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington, D.C., 20210.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

Out of the woods. Every craft program planner should be delighted with a collection of fifty rare woods for display and educational purposes. Pieces are 4"-by-9" in size, co from twenty-one countries (six continents the world. Large enough to see detailed tures and colors, permitting arranging to contrasts and new motifs. (Suitable for use for inlays!) Each wood named and lab with the country of origin. Indispensable arts and crafts shops, teachers, the home cr men, et cetera. Packed for safe keeping sturdy attractive box. Priced under $5.00.

The same company also offers **Wood-gl** new self-rubbing clear finish that needs ing under it, nothing over it. It will produ rich hand-rubbed effect without rubbing or ishing. Can be applied with brush, spra roller.

The above are but two of the many exc products listed in a well-illustrated 86-p catalog and manual, covering adhesives, ing blocks, books, furniture hardware, kits, lamp parts, plans, hand and power t upholstery supplies, veneers and rare w and sizes, et cetera. We recommend hi that you write to Constantine's, 2050 chester Road, Bronx, New York 10461.

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Hong Kong lore. The Children's Program o American Friends Service Committee has published **If You Were A Child in Hong K** a 32-page picture-story booklet. In its p young readers find games to play, song sing, a story to dramatize, riddles to guess, simple recipes to try. There is also informa about school and home life, holiday ob ances, and the kinds of work done by women, and children of Hong Kong. Printe two colors and illustrated with photogr and line drawings, this booklet is availabl $.50 from Children's Program, Amer Friends Service Committee, 160 North Street, Philadelphia 19102.

•

Personal personnel record. Every job se should have a copy of **Personal Employ Record.** That's the title of a record book signed specifically to help the job seeker ganize his approach by conveniently kee available his work history, education b ground, personal data, and reference n and addresses. This 96-page, pocket-size has an attractive, durable cover and con an easy-to-follow resume guide. Men women, already employed, as well as stud can effectively use this employment aid t prepared whenever the time comes to find or to make a job change. Reasonably price $1.50, postpaid. Order from Diversal Prod Box 151-RE, Carnegie, Pennsylvania 1510

•

Master storyteller. Ruth Sawyer has reco four of her best loved stories in a special record album for Weston Woods Studio. album, called **Ruth Sawyer, Storyteller,** incl "The Voyage of the Wee Red Cap," "The dler of Ballaghadereen," "The Flea," and Chinese Fairy Tale." Along with the four st are excerpts from an interview in which master storyteller informally comments on she feels is most important in the art of st telling and on how she began to collect sto Three of the stories she tells in this album ones she heard while traveling in Ireland Spain; the fourth, "A Chinese Fairy Tale," Laurence Housman. All are stories with the versal quality that appeals to both children adults. The album is available for $10.00 Weston Woods Studios, Weston, Connecticu

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HELP WANTED

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Recreation Superintendent. Salary $954-$1,160 monthly. Equivalent to college graduation in recreation or related field plus four years of increasingly responsible supervisory and administrative public recreation experience in a city of at least 50,000 population. Send resume of education and experience to Civil Service Department, City Administration Building, San Diego, California 92101, before October 20, 1965.

Assistant Director of Recreation. Vermont Department of Recreation. Wanted, qualified, registered, and dedicated recreator interested in state consultation service. Applicant state salary requirements. Write to Howard Jeffrey, Vermont Director of Recreation, State Office Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $510 to $619 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

The City of Rittman—Recreation Director. Salary open. Degree in recreation and/or experience preferred. Send application and resume of experience and education to Willard K. Laughlin, City Manager, Rittman, Ohio.

Zoo director for new zoo. Must have zoology degree or equivalent and three years experience. Contact Superintendent of Recreation and Park Commission, Box 458, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

tate and Local Developments

Continued from Page 406

e current projects. Construction of new lifts for the next i season accounts for $290,020 of the total, broken down follows: $150,045 for a nineteen hundred-foot double airlift at Mount Sunapee State Park in Newbury; $139,-5 for an upper mountain T-bar at Cannon Mountain in anconia. Pawtuckaway State Park, encompassing fifty-ree hundred acres and an 803-acre lake in the center of ew Hampshire's most densely populated area, will be the rgest multiple-use state park in the growing system of irty.

Historic Franklin Pierce Homestead in Hillsboro is being stored at a cost of $55,000, following the recommendations the late Roy Baker, who conducted a thorough architec-al investigation in 1954, and the suggestions of William Perry of Boston, who designed the restoration of Colonial illiamsburg, Virginia. Designated as a National Historic ndmark, the venerable structure will be restored as closely possible to its condition when it was occupied by the erce family in the last century.

Another restoration is the Governor Goodwin mansion Portsmouth. A total of $172,000 has been expended on oving the structure to its permanent foundation and re-s ring it. The 155-year-old mansion, home of New Hamp-re's first Civil War governor, will eventually be one of ee "state" buildings in the Strawbery Banke restoration oject in Portsmouth.

W MEXICO. Two new reservoirs near *Truth or Con-sequences* have been taken over by the State Park and Rec-tion Commission under contract from the U. S. Bureau o Reclamation. Facilities existing and under construction a the sites include boat launching ramps, sanitary and ter systems, docks, access roads, and shelter buildings. ating, water skiing, and fishing are year-round sports o the new lakes.

The new Ute Dam, financed by the state, will eventually bound the Canadian River near Logan into a thirteen-e long lake creating another excellent water sport rec-tion area for the state. The State Park and Recreation mmission has planned an expenditure of $61,000 for struction of a service dock and launching ramp, boat s, parking lot, access roads, and sanitary facilities. The e has been stocked with several species of game fish.

W YORK. Establishment of a network of "vest-ket" parks in New York City to be set up on vacant ten-ent lots in low-income areas of the city was agreed to Mayor Robert Wagner. A design for a pilot project in chain was submitted to the mayor by the Council for ks and Playgrounds, a coordinating organization for y local neighborhood parks groups from throughout city. The pilot park would cost an estimated $32,312. The mayor also endorsed a plan to establish, as widely possible, temporary parks on sites cleared for new construction, but where the actual erection of buildings waits two to five years after demolition. These so-called "knock-down" parks would be given up as soon as building construction was ready to begin. Council leaders urged the mayor to consider recreation in the city as an "urgent social necessity." They asked that the city administration seek federal anti-poverty funds for recreation purposes.

WEST VIRGINIA. Fishermen are enjoying a number of new boat launching ramps, parking areas, and camp sites at public fishing lakes. Under the Accelerated Public Works Program, additional facilities for camping and boat launching have been developed at Plum Orchard Lake in Fayette County, Sleepy Creek Lake in Berkeley County, and Laurel Creek Lake in Mingo County. Other improvements have been carried out at Teter Creek Lake in Barbour County, Conaway Run Lake in Tyler County, Castleman Run Lake in Brooke County, the Bluestone Public Hunting and Fishing Area in Summers County, and Berwind Lake in McDowell County.

• Over thirteen hundred sportsmen attended the eleven public meetings held in February and March by the State Department of Natural Resources. These meetings are scheduled each year to give West Virginia sportsmen an opportunity to voice their opinions and recommendations concerning hunting and fishing regulations. Attendance at this year's meetings was up about fifty percent over the last two or three years, thanks to excellent cooperation from TV, radio, and newspapers in covering the events.

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Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.

✢ During the past several years, agencies in the Longview-Kelso area in the state of Washington have cooperatively sponsored a growing recreation program for mentally retarded and physically handicapped children. A swimming program for handicapped children was begun by the Longview YMCA about ten years ago. This was followed in July 1964 with the pilot day-camp program, Camp Goodtimes, sponsored jointly by the YMCA and other agencies.

The Coordinating Council for Recreation for the Handicapped of the Longview YMCA and the Cowlitz Valley Chapter of the Washington Association for Retarded Children felt the recreation and socializing values of Camp Goodtimes and the established swimming program should be expanded to provide a year-round recreation program. Consequently, in the fall of 1964, the Goodtimes Club was organized. To date results have been excellent. Over forty children are enrolled in the program. Since this is an experimental program, children are accepted who are enrolled in special school classes. A Tri-Hi-Y Club of high-school junior girls assist with the program as a service project. In addition, boys from two Hi-Y Clubs, Boy Scouts, and other interested individuals assist with the activity periods.

✢ The recreation programs scheduled for the youth of Mount Vernon, New York, whether sponsored by the recreation department or some other agency, share a goal of trying to serve the most children possible, reports the Mount Vernon *Daily Argus*. The newspaper points out that the attitude toward retarded children has changed dramatically over the past twenty years. Once they were thought of as unfortunates who should be excluded from the general activities of society, and recreation in particular. Today they are treated differently; they are considered people. The recreation program in Mount Vernon reflects the contemporary thinking in offering a year-round program of activity for retarded children. Starting last summer a three-day-a-week playground program was sponsored by the recreation department under Commissioner John Branca. It was the first of its type in Westchester County. In t winter, the group meets on Thursd nights at the recreation department co munity center.

✢ According to the Volunteer Servi Photographers Annual Report, 7,6 student patients participated in thirt three hospital or institutional progra in New York and New Jersey. Th were serviced by 111 volunteers, w gave a total of 6,713 teaching hours. New York's Long Island area, thirt three volunteers have been functioni in seven hospitals.

✢ Seventy-five to eighty-five perce of the mentally retarded can be rehab itated with proper training. Thanks a recently perfected method, childr with an IQ of less than 50 can be taug to read. Using the same method, ma educable children can be taught to re twice as fast. Dr. Samuel Krick at t University of Illinois is making mu headway in raising the IQ of childr and has proved that the IQ of eight year-old children could be raised fr 72 to 89 by giving them special instru tion one hour a day, five days a wee for a year.

✢ A 25 percent increase in progra of vocational training for handicapp children is revealed in the new editi of the *Directory for Exceptional Chil ren*. The fifth edition of the directo describes programs and policies of ov three thousand facilities in the Unit States providing special education a therapy for children who are physical handicapped, mentally retarded, em tionally disturbed, or socially mala justed. It also notes continuance of t pronounced trend toward *non-reside* day programs for exceptional childre

Day schools and clinics now con prise two-thirds of the total faciliti for handicapped children. During th last twelve years, six times more da centers than resident facilities ha been established for physically hand capped youth. Of 135 new progra described in this edition, nearly fift are day offerings for mentally retarde children. Among state-sponsored pr grams for the mentally retarde founded since 1950, day centers ha outnumbered resident institutions b more than two to one.

The 704-page directory is availabl for $7.00 from Porter Sargent, 1 Beacon Street, Boston 02108.

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

e V.I.T.'s

Continued from Page 396

ubt whatsoever), the department d makes a personal visit.

No babysitter names are given to spective employers until they have en screened. Placement is done by ation except when special problems rrant a particular babysitter or when prospective employer requests a cer- n sitter. It might be of interest to e here that babysitters have been ured within fifteen minutes, al- ugh this is the exception and not rule. Requests usually come from to forty-eight hours before the time eded. After the initial job for a par- ilar family, the babysitters will, as ule, be contacted directly for future s. As a result, the recreation de- rtment is not plagued by as many one calls as one might expect.

On the first job for a family, the er takes an information pad to be ed out by the employer. The top et of this pad is permanent infor- tion, such as parents' and baby's ne, address, phone number. It then s on to state, "If you want help, take easy, don't worry" also "In case of , first, get baby out of house; sec- d, call the fire department" (with space for the telephone number), it does the same in case the baby hoking or is hurt and it looks bad. en the sheets following are for tem- ary information for that particular , such as where the parents will be, cial instruction, et cetera.

After a year of operation, there is aiting list for a new training session. addition, the local office of the Flor- State Employment Agency has of- d desk space and a telephone for a th Employment Department where council can handle youth employ- t themselves and in all areas.

The program has been highly suc- ful, and there have been many fa- able comments concerning it, in ad- on to letters of inquiries from vari- sections of the country as a result Associated Press news stories. The sburg babysitters have made it pos- e for many moms and dads to pur- their particular recreation needs interests, whether it be in the Lees- burg Recreation Department activities or be it in one of the many other forms of recreation available. Babysitting is a leisure-time activity for those teenagers involved, and, through "Babysitting and Leesburg Way," they have been directed into a rewarding and profitable leisure-time activity.—DAVID W. CARMOLLI, *Superintendent of Recreation, Leesburg, Florida.*

THE LONERS

BY 1966 HALF of America's 195,000,000 citizens will be under the age of twenty-five. Every large city will be struggling to solve the problems connected with this age group, particularly with those teenagers whose poor choice of free-time activities leads to delinquency. As a result of the recent probing news stories of Lee Oswald and his tragedy, many people have become acutely aware of the psychological problems of youth.

The Public Recreation Department in Long Beach, California, knows that by providing free or low-cost activities for the teens, one important problem is partially solved, for youth's needs are great but earning power is small. With this in mind, the department furnishes some craft materials free and some at cost; there is a charge of twenty-five cents at the pools and fifty cents for youth-club memberships. Most other activities are free.

One complication which plagues large cities and is not so easily solved is that of the "loner" who is just the opposite of the youth who joins, participates, and contributes. The "loners," mostly boys, are in the minority. They are alone and without friends, as Lee Oswald was. They do not attend the organized centers, but go about in small groups forming gangs which can easily drift into trouble. Among these "loners" are also some youth whose lives are just too well ordered and over directed and who feel the need of a little danger and excitement.

There is no easy answer to this problem. A few of the largest cities in the United States have professional "roving" recreation workers, who sometimes carry a transistor radio tuned to the latest teenage music. They dress like the "guys" on the corner, hang

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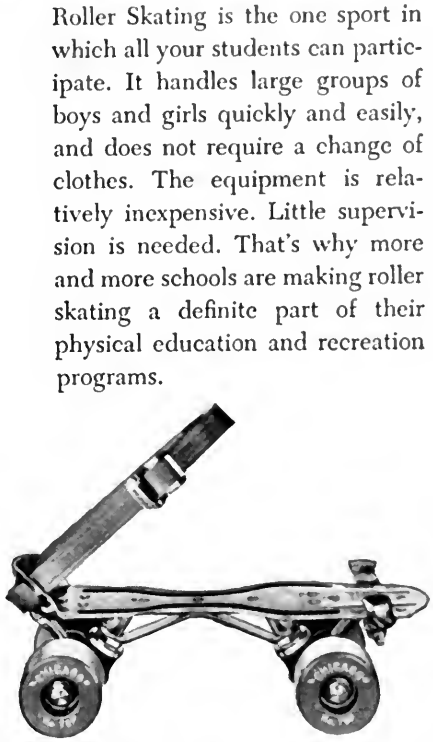

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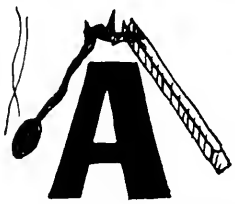

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around and make friends. Later these boys are encouraged to be on the team or participate in a special event. Each year a few lives may be completely changed by this program. It has not been shown, however, that Long Beach needs this, for it appears to be reversing the national delinquency trend. Local officials believe this comes as a result of the fine cooperation between local youth-serving agencies, law, probation, schools, and recreation.

It has been written that "given skills, education, and enough background in order to feel secure among many choices, most youth will choose their leisure activities wisely." This then would indicate that the home, school, and community working together must give skills, education, and background to help young people prepare for the best use of their increasing free time. Recent statistics show that approximately sixty percent of our youth are making good choices in their time off, while perhaps about five percent are in trouble. The remaining thirty-five percent, "in-betweeners," are of special concern as they are the ones who can be influenced in either direction. One of recreation's biggest problems is that of making programs attractive, exciting, and adventuresome enough to appeal to *all* youth.

THE Long Beach Recreation Department offers a wide choice of activities. Participation in this program gives teenagers a chance to enjoy a cultural program, to keep physically fit, and to have an active social life. No wallflowers nor loneliness here. Several cultural opportunities of interest to both boys and girls are crafts, including woodcrafts; the Junior Theatre drama group open only to teenagers, which presents four full-length royalty plays a year; and the Youth Talent Showcase, a group of two hundred nonprofessional teenage entertainers (membership through tryouts) which performs free for clubs and civic affairs.

To keep youngsters physically fit and use up excess energy, the department provides clubs, instruction, play, and some leagues in a number of sports. These include badminton, baseball, basketball, flag football, gymnastics, Junior Olympics (boys' trac skiing with both dry-land instruct and water-ski facilities, a powder-p derby (girls' track), softball, table t nis, tennis, and volleyball.

Aquatic activities at six swimm pools and three still-water beaches this age group are life-saving, divi synchronized and competitive sw ming. Sailing techniques are stud at Alamitos Bay by the sailing club.

Teenage co-recreation activities the social type show the highest atte ance. The Friday Nighter grou which feature social dancing, meet every junior high-school in the c during the school year. Fortunat the Long Beach recreation plan is ordinated, giving young people fullest use of school and park faciliti There are also five youth clubs w eight thousand members, four of wh have their own buildings adjacent the high schools, with a new club un construction. Memberships are av able to high-school-age youth only. sides having wholesome fun, th clubs contribute to charity. For ample, last year each held spec dances raising over a thousand doll in cash and more than three thousa cans of food.

Recreation leaders point out that values received in the youngsters' pl time will carry over into other pha of their lives. One of the proble with today's adults is that many f their worth is measured by the *mon* they earn and spend, whereas it really measured by the way they spe their *time* both *on* and *off* the job. T community that provides its youth wi an opportunity to learn these trut early in life will reap the benefits lat for, as tomorrow's adults, they'll much better than their parents. In a dition to landing on the moon a Mars, and straightening out the int national mess here on earth, it is hop they will solve the problem of t teenage "loner" by inventing some e citing new activities with a built "safe" danger and won't that be a ne twist?—VIRGINIA CLARK, *Supervisor Drama, Music and Public Informati for the Long Beach, California, Rec ation Commission. This material a peared in the* Long Beach Herald Am ican.

CONCERNING UPKEEP

rosion Control

A VERY SERIOUS problem of erosion of the banks of the chain of lakes ong one side of Roeding Park in esno, California, is slowly but surely ing solved. A four-year program of talling rock walls along the bank of e lakes is now more than halfway to mpletion. After the installation of e block walls and the application of gunite finish, the short areas were ck-filled, brought up to grade, and olanted to maintain the park appear-ce. In addition, the fifteen-foot drain e from the new main roadway was ended into the second lake to im-ve the drainage of the main roadway d increase storage. Upon completion the work outlined above, the lakes re thoroughly cleaned and refilled. er the lakes were filled they were cked with carp, bluegill, and catfish, warm-water fish transferred from ke Washington. The lakes are stocked this fashion each spring to provide hing opportunities for boys and girls f the remainder of the year.

t became necessary to deepen all of wells in Roeding Park and to in-ase the capacity of the pumps in or-d to provide adequate water for irri-gion purposes in the park. This pro-ied more than adequate supply of er which vastly simplified the irri-gon and improved appearances of the k. However, the deepening of the ls created a very definite sand prob-e and it became necessary to install a ge sand trap on the water main serv-m the zoo restrooms and concession ds. In addition, to deepen the n wells, a twelve-foot water well was lled in the shop area and a thirty sepower pump installed to provide adequate supply of water for sani-purposes, eliminating the necessity having the big irrigation pumps cut to maintain water service.—From *4 Annual Report*, Fresno Parks and reation Department.

isture Control

THE PROBLEM of excessive moisture, long a deterrent to the use of coustical ceilings in natatoriums, ver rooms, and other high humidity ities may finally be licked thanks to w product developed by the Arm-ng Cork Company. This is an en-ry new type of acoustical material which Armstrong claims has the same degree of acoustical efficiency as conventional products, but is totally unaffected by moisture, even when submerged in water.

Known as Armstrong *Ceramaguard*, the new product is a ceramic-type material with a totally inert composition that does not expand, contract, or weaken under prolonged exposure to high humidity conditions. The product also has exceptional spanning strength, far above that of conventional acoustical panels, and, as a result, is almost one hundred percent sag-proof when installed in an exposed grid suspension system.

According to Armstrong, most acoustical ceiling products today withstand normal humidity conditions indefinitely without appreciable dimensional change, but, when installed in areas where the prevailing humidity is high, they often absorb excessive moisture from the air and eventually start to "cup" or "sag," creating an uneven ceiling surface. *Ceramaguard*, however, is completely unaffected by moisture absorption. Tests show that the material remains dimensionally stable even after three weeks submersion in a strong chlorine-water solution.

The new material has also been subjected to extensive freezing and thawing in temperatures ranging from 73° to 25° below zero without adverse results, the company says. This means it is suitable for use in outdoor amphitheaters, parking garages, and similar installations where sound absorptive materials were previously impractical. *Ceramaguard* offers unusual spanning strength, many times greater than that of conventional acoustical panels. Whereas conventional materials might tend to sag if produced in sizes larger than 2′-by-4′, *Ceramaguard* could conceivably be installed in panel sizes up to 2½′-by-5′ without adverse effects. This would substantially reduce the amount of metal needed to suspend the ceiling, and consequently cut ceiling costs.

Initially, however, the new material will be offered only in 2′-by-2′ and 2′-by-4′ units to accommodate standard grid suspension systems. Both panels feature an attractive fissured surface design and come with a special back coating that improves sound attenuation and minimizes "breathing"—the passage of dirt-laden air up through the material. *Ceramaguard* also features a new acrylic paint finish that gives the material exceptional grease resistance, washability, and whiteness. For further information about *Ceramaguard*, write to the Armstrong Information Service, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604.

every litter bit hurts

Susan Spotless says:

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

Sign Control

IN ONE economical move, the Metropolitan Park District in Akron, Ohio, cleared some fallen timbers and converted the better part of them into over two hundred neat new signs, flashing yellow letters on a rustic brown background. The signs—more are being made—are replacing deteriorating predecessors, and, in some instances, serving as newly needed pointers to direct the public. They range from 9½-inch-square directional signs to four-by-five-foot informational boards.

The fallen wood first was taken to a lumber yard and milled. Then, as time permitted, park crews cut the lumber to size and shape, stenciled and routed out the letters, treated the wood with a preservative, and finally painted it. The signs being replaced are up to ten years old. The "new look" in park signs will continue popping up as the need for them arises and parkmen have time to produce the signs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A Rating System to Improve Job Performance. Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 60637. Pp. 12. Paper, $2.00. 1965.

OFFICIALS in San Diego, California, became dissatisfied with the conventional personnel rating form. A study of the system that they had been using revealed too many purposes and that the man-to-man comparisons invited by numerical scores was a source of considerable dissatisfaction. Out of their study came the decision that a new plan would be designed for the sole purpose of helping supervisors to counsel their subordinates on ways to strengthen job performance. Under the new plan, the numerical ratings were replaced by a "global" evaluation by the supervisor. Moreover, supervisors are now called upon to record specific instances of outstanding work performance and shortcomings and are expected to specify concrete ways whereby employees can overcome their deficiencies. The new plan requires that supervisors use the reports as a basis for private face-to-face counseling of their staff personnel. Preparation for the evaluation includes nine things to do before a rating is made.

Suggestions for conducting the evaluation interview give twenty-three items, or factors, plus nine additional ones for supervisors on a checklist to be rated with criteria. The criteria include: 1—Satisfactory; 2—Requires improvement; 3—Meets standards; 4—Exceeds standards. These factors are defined together with guides for their use. The San Diego plan represents a willingness to overhaul a time-worn personnel mechanism when analysis shows its inadequacies, and to experiment with fresh concepts and new methods. The plan has been installed in the city school system and is currently undergoing a trial. If this new system proves to be satisfactory, it will become permanent. Other SPA reports are listed in this publication.—*W. C. Sutherland, Director, National Recreation and Park Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Music Activities for Retarded Children, David L. Ginglend and Winifred E. Stiles. Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville 3, Tennessee. Pd. 40. Spiralbound, $3.50.

THE SELECTIONS in the book are suitable for trainable retardates of all ages and for educable retardates to about twelve years of age. The level of mental age to which this material would appeal to runs from three to eight years. The music is illustrated and the songs provide for a variety of participation by the children including singing, clapping hands, using instruments, and many other types of fundamental activities. A chapter is devoted to the use of other musical instruments such as the record player, autoharp, and percussion instruments. A list of books, recordings, and instruments are included under supplementary materials. This excellent book is a welcome addition to resource materials on recreation for the mentally retarded and was designed to provide guidance and resource materials in music for the special class teacher, recreation leader or volunteer working with the mentally retarded.—*Morton Thompson, Ed.D., National Recreation and Park Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Rural Youth in a Changing Environment. National Committee for Children and Youth, 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Pp. 344. Paper, $2.50 (plus 25¢ postage). 1965.

THE PROBLEMS of preparing rural youth to adjust and compete in a modern, essentially urban society is basic to many of the issues faced by cities, by industry, by educational institutions, and by government. The National Conference on Rural Youth, sponsored by the National Committee For Children and Youth, was held at Oklahoma State University in September 1963 and drew 520 participants from forty-eight states, the Virgin Islands, and several foreign countries. This conference, chaired by Winthrop Rockefeller, included many speeches, workshops, and discussions. Among the most useful to recreation leaders and executives is an analysis by Dr. William Osborne, a "Study of the Problems, Attitudes and Aspirations of Rural Youth," prepared for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1963 by Elmo Roper. A summary is included in the report. Dr. Paul A. Miller, president of West Virginia University, gave one of the finest speeches, entitled "Guidelines and New Meanings." It will reward careful study. Background papers for this conference, under the title of *Rural Youth in Crisis*, will be available shortly. They are being published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.—*V.M.*

Instant Water Skiing, Ralph He... Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadw... New York 10010. Pp. 94. $2.95.

IF YOU are a swimmer, you ough... be able to water ski almost imm... ately after consulting this guide. ... start by learning to put on the skis ... learning to get up on them before ... leave dry land. Photos of attrac... skiers will show you how to do i... about five minutes. Next, you try i... the water—with a towboat attach... If you do insist on falling after all ... you are advised to "do it with style ... and come up with a smile."

An excellent list of Do's and Do... is included, as well as instructions ... trick skiing, and skiing without skis ... was demonstrated to National Rec... tion Congress delegates last year ... Florida). This guidebook should ... especially helpful to persons who ... learning to instruct in water skiing ... cause of its instruction sequences, o... anyone in charge of a waterfront, ... to an accomplished skier who want... learn ski tricks. The pictures, 250 ... them, show you "everything in ... book."

Plastics as an Art Form, Thelma ... Newman. Chilton Books, East Wa... ington Square, Philadelphia 191... Pp. 338, illustrated. $11.00.

THIS IS probably the only *compl...* book on working in plastic. It ... gins with the history of plastics as ... art medium and describes fully the ... ferent stages and types of plastic wo... It is or will be considered a textb... on plastics. The photographs are bl... and white with several pages of co... and the text is written clearly and c... cisely. This is a book pointed tow... the craftsman and written by an exp... craftsman and artist, who is an auth... ity on the subject.

Because of the dangers involved ... working with plastics, I doubt v... much if it is a book for recreat... workers as the work must be done ... an area where there is an exhaust ... ventilation hood and demands cert... precautions when using the materi... needed. However, this is a wonde... book for the trained art or craft ... son and I could hardly keep my ha... off it!—*M. B. Cummings, Arts ... Crafts Specialist.*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

IN-CAN CRAFTING. *Sylvia W. Howard. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 10016. Pp. 64, illustrated. $3.95.* This newly revised book has many new and varied projects. Most are easy to do, requiring inexpensive equipment and scrap materials. Using tin shears with compound leverage and a serrated blade under supervision, children can safely work on the simpler projects. The book includes innumerable designs and ideas for wall decorations well illustrated with diagrams, patterns and photographs. The best book on tin-can crafting that has come to our attention.

APIER MACHÉ AND HOW TO USE IT. *Mildred Anderson. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 10016. Pp. 96, illustrated. $3.95.* Papier-mâché has been revolutionized by the introduction of resin epoxy as a surface finish which means many utilitarian projects can be done, ones that will stand much hard use. The book progresses from elementary to advanced projects, from simple bowls to a whole dress set and table.

MAKE YOUR OWN MOBILES. *T. M. Schegger. Sterling Publishing, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 10016. Pp. 96, illustrated. $2.95. (Originally published in German, translated by Paul Kuttner).* Of course, making mobiles isn't new. Alexander Calder introduced us to this art form, as we are now familiar with it, around 1931 when he exhibited his first mobile in Paris. Artists and craftsmen, both professional and recreational, have been fascinated by them ever since. Miss Schegger's book covers composition, balance, flat geometrical shapes, three-dimensional shapes, procedures, materials suggestions of thread, paint, metal, glue, and tools. Materials include woodchips for birds, nut-shells for sailboat hulls, corks for bird bodies, beechnuts for birds, and blown-out eggs for birds.

SCULPTURE FOR BEGINNERS. *Maria and Luis Di Valentin. Sterling Publishing, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 10016. Pp. 160, illustrated. $3.95.* "Have you ever watched children making mudpies or sand castles? You must have done both yourself," so begins *Sculpture for Beginners*, a detailed instruction book that has side-by-side photographs showing each step in the process of modeling in clay, then making a mould and casting in plaster. The volume is easy to follow, covers the use of the armature, familiarity with the shapes of bones and muscles, covering all the sculptor's basic skills.—*Jean Holcott, RECREATION Magazine Staff.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AGING

Action for Older Americans, 1964 Annual Report of the President's Council on Aging. U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 71. $.30.

Developments in Aging, 1963 and 1964. U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 86. $.25.

New Thoughts on Old Age, Robert Kastenbaum. Springer Publ., 44 E. 23rd St., New York 10010. Pp. 333. $7.50.

You, The Law And Retirement. U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Pp. 36. $.25.

GAMES AND HOBBIES

ABC of Contract Bridge, The, Ben Cohen and Rhoda Barrow. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 287. $5.00.

Art of the Middle Game, The (Chess), Paul Keres and Alexander Kotov. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21211. Pp. 238. Paper, $1.25.

Bidding at Bridge, Norman Squire. Penguin Books, 53 W. 43rd St., New York 10036. Pp. 191. Paper, $.95.

Children's Games, Pieter Brueghel. Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Unpaged. $2.50.

Decorative Stitchery, Marian May. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95.

Game of the Seven Goofs, The, H. Blanc and Ami. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Unpaged. Paper, $1.00.

Games and Puzzles for Family Leisure, E. Richard Churchill and Edward H. Blair. Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 80. Paper, $.75.

Magic in Your Pockets, Bill Severn. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 146. $3.50.

Magic Shows You Can Give, Bill Severn. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 212. $4.25.

New Traps in the Chess Opening, Al Horowitz. Arco Publ., 219 Park Ave. S., New York 1003. Pp. 181. $3.95.

Official Encyclopedia of Bridge, The, Richard L. Frey and Alan F. Truscott. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 691. $10.00.

Photography and the American Scene, Robert Taft. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 546. $3.00.

Polyominoes, Solomon W. Golomb. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 182. $5.95.

Pun Fun, Ennis Rees. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 124. $3.25.

Radio Amateur's Handbook, The, American Radio Relay League, Newington, Conn. Pp. 700. $4.00.

Recreations in the Theory of Numbers—The Queen of Mathematics Entertains, Albert H. Beiler. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 349. Paper, $2.00.

Scarne on Cards, John Scarne. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 435. $4.95.

Strings on Your Fingers: How to Make String Figures, Harry and Elizabeth Helfman. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 48. $2.75.

Student-Made and Teacher-Made Pictures (Basic Photography), Marvin E. Duncan and James E. Parker. Edwards Brothers, 2500 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Pp. 45. Paper, $1.50.

Teenage Chess Book, The, Reuben Fine. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 144. $3.75.

Underwater Photography, Derek Townsend. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 160. $5.75.

HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Book of Festival Holidays, The, Marguerite Ickis. Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 178. $3.75.

Glamour Magazine Party Book, The, Eleanor Elliott. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 302. $4.95.

Holidays: Arbor Day, Aileen Fisher; **Passover,** Norma Simon; **Flag Day,** Dorothy Les Tina; **Mother's Day,** Mary Kay Phelan; **St. Valentine's Day,** Clyde Robert Bulla. Thos. Y. Crowell, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Unpaged. $2.95 each.

Light of Christmas, The, Frances Brentono, Editor. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 319. $5.95.

Planning Women's Banquets, Margaret Wise. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Pp. 95. Spiralbound, $1.35.

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Savage ANSCHÜTZ

Some Christian Festivals, Elfrida Vipont. Roy Publ., 30 E. 74th St., New York 10021. Pp. 194. $4.00.

ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Arts and Crafts for Retarded Children, Helen L. Hunter, Agatha Whelan Wahl and Rose Iovin Williams. Know Publ., Box 260, Wall St. Station, New York 10005. Pp. 54. Spiralbound, $2.95.

Concepts in Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, Frank H. Krusen, M.D., W. B. Saunders, 218 W. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 69. Paper, $1.00.

Crafts for Retarded, William C. McNeice and Kenneth R. Benson. McKnight and McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 134. $5.95.

Gifts They Bring, The, Pearl S. Buck and Gweneth Zarfoss. John Day, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10036. Pp. 156. $4.50.

Music Activities for Retarded Children, David R. Ginglend and Winifred E. Stiles. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 140. Spiralbound, $3.50.

Physiotherapy as a Career, Ursula Vidler. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 127. $4.00.

Therapy by Design, Lawrence R. Good, Saul M. Siegel and Alfred Paul Bay. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 193. $10.00.

NATURE, OUTDOORS

Adventure in My Garden, Helen M. Fox. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 167. $4.95.

Big Game Animals, The Compact Book of Ray Ovington, Editor. J. Lowell Pratt, 15 E. 48th St., New York 10017. Pp. 63. Paper, $.75.

Birds of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, The, Norman P. Hill, M.D. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 364. $6.00.

Book of Expert Sailing, Bill Robinson. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 148. $6.50.

Build Your Own Greenhouse, Harry Ibbotson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 92. $1.50.

Countryman's Journal, August Derleth. Meredith Press, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017. Pp. 215. $5.95.

Crab That Crawled Out of the Past, The, Lorus and Margery Milne. Atheneum Publ., 162 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Pp. 84. $3.50.

Enjoying Life as a Sportsman's Wife, Jean C. Vermes. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105. Pp. 192. $4.95.

Everyday Miracle (Animals), Gustav Eckstein. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 146. $3.50.

Garden Propagation, W. H. Lewis. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 172. $5.95.

Gardens Around the World, Elizabeth Schuler. Harry N. Abrams, 6 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 257. $17.50.

Geranium Growing, H. G. Witham Fogg. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 96. $1.50.

Getting Out of Outdoor Trouble, W. K. Merrill. Stackpole Books, Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. 17105. Pp. 96. $2.95.

Gull's Way, The, Louis Darling. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 96. $6.50.

Honker, the Story of a Wild Goose, Robert M. McClung. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 64. $2.75.

Happier Family Camping, George S. Wells. Stackpole Books, Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 96. $2.95.

How to Build and Operate Private Family Campgrounds, Bill Riviere. Kalmbach Publ., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisc. Pp. 50. Paper, $2.00.

Land and Wildlife of North America, The, Peter Farb and the Editors of Life. Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020. Pp. 200. $3.95.

Leader's Guide to Nature—Oriented Activities, A, Betty van der Smissen and Oswald H. Goering. Iowa State University Press, Ames. Pp. 210. Spiralbound, $2.95.

Let's Get Turtles, Millicent E. Selsam and Arnold Lobel. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 63. $1.95.*

Life Histories of North American Nuthatches, Wrens, Thrashers, and Their Allies, Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 475. Paper, $2.75.

Lion Twins, The, Elizabeth Laing Stewart. Atheneum Publishers, 162 E. 38th St., New York 10016. Unpaged. $2.74.

Meet the Reptiles, C. H. Keeling. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 158. $3.95.

Modern Caravanning, Ralph L. Lee. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 92. $1.50.

Wonders of an Oceanarium, Lou Jacobs, Jr. Golden Gate Jr. Books, 8344 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 69, Calif. Pp. 79. $3.75.

World of Water, The, Erle Stanley Gardner. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 160. $5.00.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Cross-Country Ski Book, The, Johnny Caldwell. Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95 (hardbound, $3.50).

Come Pony Trekking with Me, Veronica Heath. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 158. $3.75.

Deer Hunter's Guide, The, Francis E. Sell. Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 192. $5.00.

Encyclopedia of Firearms, Harold L. Peterson, Editor. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 367. $10.95.

Figure Skating For Beginners, John Noel. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 10017. Pp. 126. $2.50.

First and Fastest, Richard Hough, Editor. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. PP. 229. $3.50.

International Research in Sport and Physical Education, E. Jokl and E. Simon. Charles Thomas, 301-27 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 730. $29.50.

Intramural and Recreation Programs for Schools and Colleges, Viola K. Kleindienst and Arthur Weston. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 440 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 559. $6.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

AMERICAN CITY, August 1965
How to Use Your Competed Landfills.
Trailers Help to Soive Park Refuse Problem.
Soil Sealant Plugs a Leak, H. S. Raymond.
Put Your Leaves to Work, Charles W. Bell.

CHURCH RECREATION, October-November December 1965
Use Those Experts, Oka T. Hester.
Whether "9" or "90" (shell collecting), Agnes Gibbs Ford.
Games on Wheels (roller skating), Ernie Liebig.
Senior Adults and Christmas Crafts, Mary Humphrey Eisenhauer.

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1¢ Place Crafts (crafts), Richmond O. Brc
Christmas on the Ranch (party for junio Emily Filipi.

PARENTS' Magazine, September 1965
Give Them a Chance to Dance, Judie Koss.
Let's Make Our Playgrounds Safer, Rol Charles.

REHABILITATION LITERATURE, July 1965
Some Basic Concepts in Social Group Work
Recreation with the Mentally Retar Meyer Schreiber, M.S.W.
Physical Fitness of Mentally Retarded Boys lated to National Age Norms, Julian Stein.

SATURDAY REVIEW, August 28, 1965
How I Became a Dancer, Martha Graham.
The Questing Camera, Margaret R. Weiss.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, July 26, 1965
Jouncy Journey in a New Parkland (Cany lands), Alice Higgins.
_____, August 2, 1965
The Positive Power of Boating.
_____, August 9, 1965
A Dry Silence in the Northeast (drought), R ert Cantwell.
The Beach House Made of Aluminum Sa wiches.
_____, August 23, 1965
Ole! for the Brave Club Taurino (bullfi fans).
The Old Men of the Sea (sport diving), C Phinizy
The Thrill of the Safari in My Backyord, Conaway.
_____, August 30, 1965
The Bird, The Vow, and the Child, Bil Gilb

TODAY'S HEALTH, September 1965
Grad Schoolers Strike Up the Rhythm Ba
The Northern Montana Loop (vacationlan Kenneth N. Anderson.

WOMAN'S DAY, September 1965
California's Little Skunk Railroad. Happin
Is a Pair of Dirty Sneakers, Elise Gibbs.
Women in Government, Charles A. Cera
Peruvian Children's Embroidery.
Silver Jewelry (workshop project).

Vote "Yes" for Park

Continued from Page 4

campaign. Posters were made, and carefully planned brochure was printe

The last four days before electi were action filled. Volunteers mann the information booth, distributed lite ature, and answered questions at t front doors of department stores a banks. About sixty volunteers got their home phones to remind the citize to vote and to vote yes for the measur Jaycee members and volunteers di tributed the article reprints and the br chures on a door-to-door basis.

On voting day, volunteers borrow megaphones, got in their cars, a drove around the neighborhoods to r mind people to vote. Jaycee membe checked the precincts at intervals an directed the "megaphoners" to thos areas where the voters were particular dilatory in coming out. The Jaycee aimed for a forty percent turnout i this special election. Forty-three pe cent of the voters actually did vote.

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by George D. Butler

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25 million families benefit from child care, family service, youth guidance, health programs and services for the armed forces through 34,500 United Way agencies.

RECREATION

NAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION • NOVEMBER 1965 • 60

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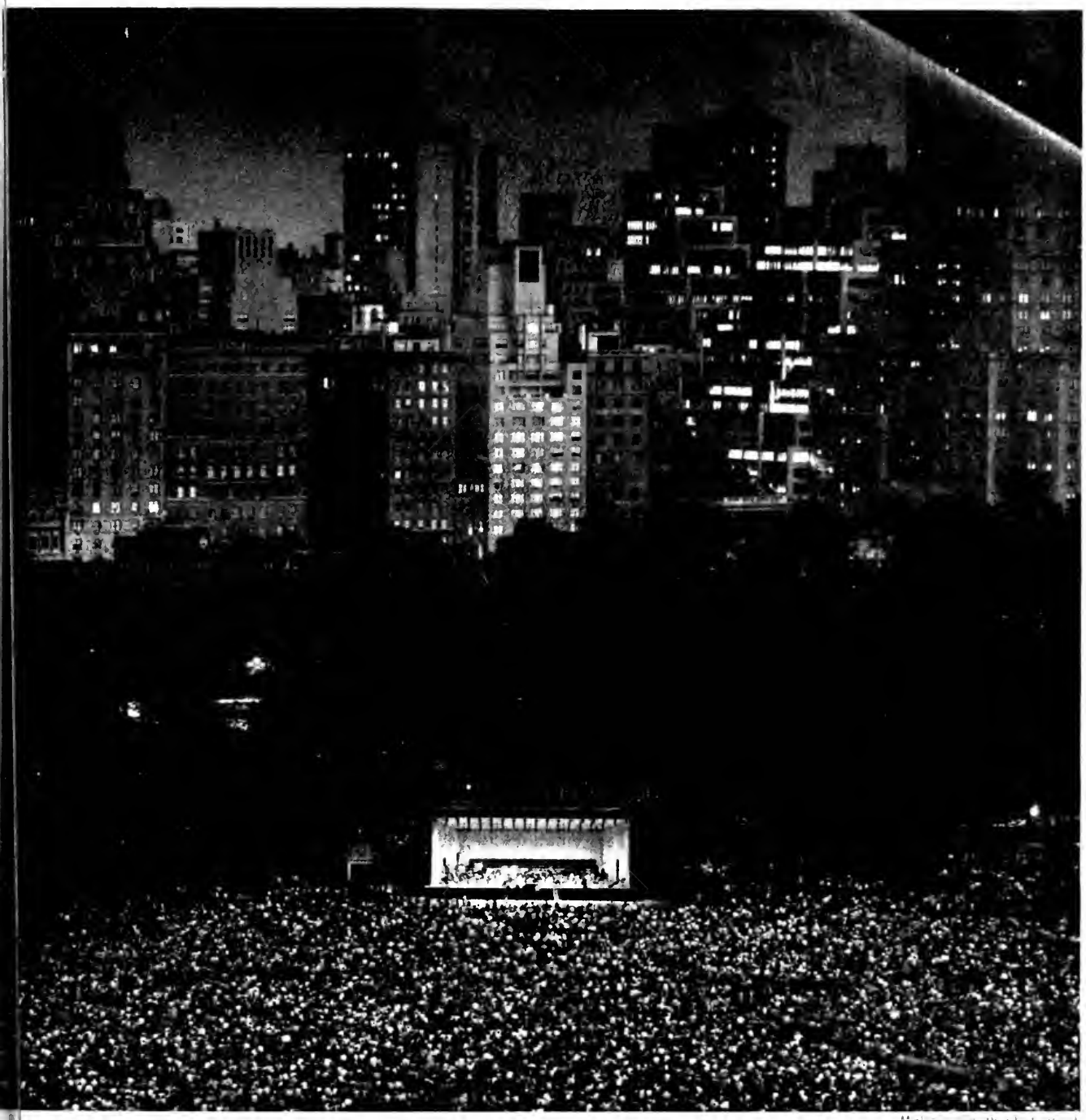
Candy Stripers help work wonders. They're among the many United Way volunteers of all ages serving in hospitals, clinics, youth agencies, programs for the aging, community centers, Red Cross and the USO. Support your United Fund or Community Chest. Help their acts of mercy.

Your One Gift Works Many Wonders/THE UNITED WAY/

25 million families benefit from child care, family service, youth guidance, health programs and services for the armed forces through 34,500 United Way agenc



What drew 70,000 New Yorkers into Central Park?

ple. Beethoven, the New York Philharmonic . . . and the Stagecraft mobile concert stage.

w York needed a portable enclosure for the Philhar-ic's new series of free concerts in each of the city's boroughs.

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STAGECRAFT CORPORATION

RECREATION

NOVEMBER 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 9 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

In our rapidly urbanizing societ some children will gain their on experience of farm life throu visits to farms-in-the-zoo or the r contsructions of an earlier d *(see page 425)*. These children a enjoying a trip to the farm z operated by the Metropolitan Pa District in Tacoma, Washingto Photograph courtesy the *Tacon News Tribune*.

Next Month

Christmas is a time of merry he of all descriptions and we will i vestigate fun with handbells "Parties that Ring Bells" and al look in on "The Festival of Ligh staged by senior citizens in Man field, Ohio, as well as exami Cincinnati's Christmas tree decc ated with seedcraft creatures "The Pixies in Eden Park." In ca your left hand does not know wh your right is doing when it com to song leading, you need the he given in "Song Leading Simp fied." In "A College Serves t Community," we learn how Ca fornia's Cerritos College Distri expanded its community services include recreation services to res dents in the area. We will also vis an old armory in Bridgeport, Co necticut, which was converted int a modern recreation center and f cilities constructed from pre-eng neered steel buildings.

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LETTERS

lp! Lifeguard!

s:

Lifeguard training in some areas has ome sloppy and slipshod. It has ched the point, in some cases, where Vater Safety Instructor (WSI) will s anyone who can stay with the rse of Junior or Senior Lifesaving. example which will illutsrate this nt happened in Lawrence, Kansas, in 2. A WSI was teaching a class in or lifesaving. Many of the students ld not swim well, but the instructor , "That's not important!" On the day of testing, the students were uired to save mock victims of a ble drowning. All went smoothly l the last student. She proceeded to everything wrong and almost suc- ed in turning her mock victim into actual fatality. Yet, when the WSI asked if the girl would pass the rse, she replied, "She paid for the of the pool, and it would not be fair o otherwise." It would be nice to this only happens once in a while, the frequency of such cases is in- sing.

atistics also support the case for er lifeguard training procedures. ording to the Kansas State Board of th, one county had four drowning ms in guarded swimming areas in one summer. Other counties also red drowning losses, although not severe.

hat are some ways this situation be changed? There are several pos- ties: (1) The lifeguards could be tl by the pool manager before g. (2) Teach somewhere in WSI lifeguard training on the *how* of ding a pool. Too often, the WSI es about the holds and releases, t neglects what are some danger s to recognize when guarding a area. (3) An establishment of a ty authority which would check all s in that area on a set of stand- The WSI's could have a proba- ry period in which their records the quality of the students who d the class would be checked. This d continue intermittently even after obationary period had been passed WSI.

BBIE BRADEN, *Head Lifeguard, Being Swimming Pool, Wichita, Kansas.*

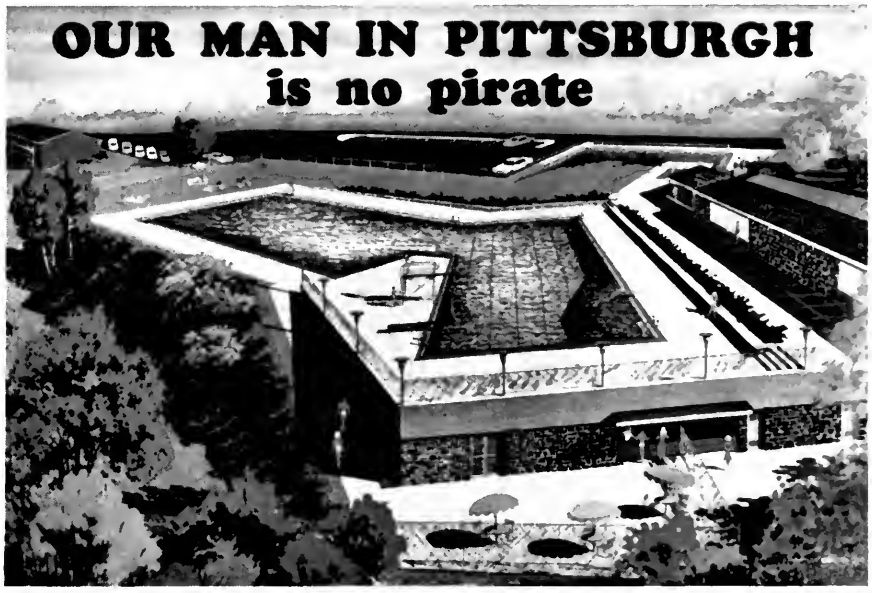
re's the Leader?

here's the leader?" is an oft- ear cry on playgrounds across the ntry. Instant identification of recre- ation leaders has been achieved by the Stanton, California, Recreation Department, through the use of the attractive and distinctive shirts which the department provides for its playground staff. Each leader is issued two shirts: a blue, short-sleeve sweat shirt with gold lettering on the back saying "City of Stanton Recreation" and a white, short-sleeve tennis-style shirt with blue lettering. A badge is provided for the front of the shirt. The shirts serve several purposes. They aid in discipline, encourage participation in the program, help promote employe morale, and are a valuable public-relations asset.

Stanton is a relatively new city and as a result of recent annexations has several portions that have mailing addresses in adjoining cities. These areas quite naturally have difficulty in identifying with Stanton. It is felt that the sight of a Stanton recreation leader conducting a creative and worthwhile recreation program on a playground in these areas will help the city "image."

ROY SAVAGE, JR., *Recreation Director, Stanton, California.*

OUR MAN IN PITTSBURGH is no pirate



MUNICIPAL POOL, WHITEHALL BOROUGH, PITTSBURGH, PA. 8,300 sq. ft. area includes tots' pool, large sun lawn, night lighting, and bathhouse with 506 Coin-Lok coin-operated lockers.

Planning, supervision and service follow-through — as demonstrated at this Whitehall Pool Coin-Lok installation — are popular plus values offered by our Man in Pittsburgh, James P. Demas.

Working with Architect Herold Bradley, A.I.A., Demas laid out and installed the 506-locker Whitehall bathhouse facility. He personally instructed pool personnel on the coin-operated locker operation — and since the pool's opening is providing prompt personal service as needed.

Cost for this extra follow-through? Not a red cent. Satisfied customers are the best references our men can provide — in Pittsburgh or anywhere else!

WHITEHALL POOL CREATORS. (L. to R.) "Our Man" James P. Demas, Architect Herold Bradley, A.I.A., and Whitehall Councilman Edwin F. Brennan, Recreation Committee Chairman admire Coin-Lok installation.

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DEPARTMENT-ONLY VS *COMMUNITY RECREATION*

Ralph J. Andrews

RECREATION and park departments are, in varying degrees of progress, proceeding through an evolutionary process which is adding new interests, new concepts, and many new dimensions in program. This is brought about, in large part, by the alert, professionally trained leader without giving up traditional areas of recreation service. This is done while he helps to add the desirable, newer concepts of community recreation opportunity and the resulting, often inexpensive, recreation resources to the local, planned, community recreation program.

The aspects of progress to which I refer have resulted in a change from the department-centered, department-personnel-centered, department-facility-centered program to one which includes emphasis on people-centered and interest-centered recreation. The recreation concerns of civic and service groups are weighed, facilities are made available, and guidance and other assistance is rendered to them in *their* recreation interests and projects. This is done even though the recreation department does not control and operate them.

Cooperative assistance is also given to arts councils, little theater, children's theater, collection groups, photography clubs, and to the many local performing arts potentials. This is recreation at its best, in which a little help from the department may cause fine recreation opportunities to blossom for many citizens. These are citizens who, too often, never reached by the more traditional programs.

This progress helps to change the old "park" emph upon *things* to one where their wise recreation use by *pe* becomes the purpose. It helps to change the concept of c servation from one of preservation to one of protection wise and best use—many times of multiple-purpose use.

In the following, single, definitions may be recogni the whole philosophical base of some of our recreation park department's present operational programs. In o departments more than one of the definitions may ap All of them may, in some degree, be found in the best grams. How many does your program include?

Regimentation is to *tell* them to "do it my way."
Negativism is to *tell* them how they must *not* do it.
Limitation is to *tell* them how it may be done, with rese tions if anyone chooses to do it.
Imposition is to do it *to* them.
Paternalism is to do it *for* them.
Cooperation is to do it *with* them.
Assistance is to *help* them do it.
Consultation is to *advise* them as to how to achieve themselves. #

MR. ANDREWS *is director of the North Carolina Commis in Raleigh.*

AS WE GO TO PRESS

AFTER MUCH CONTROVERSY, Congress has enacted important legislation affecting conservation and beautification. This series of bills includes:

Clear Air Act Amendments and Solid Waste Disposal Act. This establishes standards for the control of automobile and diesel truck emissions but will lead to exhaust controls on all new cars within two years (September 1967).

The Highways Beautification Act of 1965 *(S 2048)*. This strengthens control over billboards and imposes new controls over junkyards and along interstate and primary highways and authorizes $80,000,000 over the next three years for implementation of these programs. It also launches a positive program for making highways more attractive, for the acquisition of roadside recreation sites, easements to protect scenery and landscaping. It authorizes $40,000,000 for these purposes for the next two years.

Assateague Island National Seashore *(PL 89-195)*. This establishes a long slender barrier reef off the coastline of Maryland and Virginia as the nation's sixth national seashore. The Virginia portion of the island was designated as Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge in 1943. The island is also the home of the famous Chincoteague ponies which roam wild, living on marsh grass.

The Water Quality Act of 1954 *(PL 89-234)*. This amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which is authorized to establish criteria for water quality in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters. Use of waters for fish, wildlife, and recreation purposes will be given consideration in establishing criteria.

Bruce Knob-Seneca Rocks *(PL 89-207)*. Establishes a new national recreation area in West Virginia. Congress has also recently created the Delaware Water Gap (Tocks Island) National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey *(PL 89-158)*.

FEDERAL AID TO ARTS and humanities projects is included in the recently created National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 *(HR 9460, S 1483)*. The National Foundation will be composed of a National Endowment for the Arts, a National Endowment for the Humanities, and a Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities. Federal fifty percent grants will be available to individuals, groups, municipal, county, and state agencies for arts and humanities purposes. It encourages each state to establish a state agency for the arts and humanities through a federal grant of $25,000 to each state. The bill provides federal aid of $21,000,000 a year for three years.

THE RIGHT TO BREATHE

President Johnson signed the Clear Air Act Amendments and Solid Waste Disposal Act on October 20 in the Bethesda Naval Hospital in his first ceremonial bill-signing since he entered the hospital for surgery. Remarked the President on this occasion:

WHEN future historians write of this era, I believe they will note that ours was the generation that finally faced up to the accumulated problems of American life. To us has been given the task of checking the slow but relentless erosion of our civilization. To us has been given the responsibility not only of stimulating our progress, but also of making that progress acceptable to our children and grandchildren . . .

Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution we have been systematically polluting our air. Each year the pollution grows worse. We have now reached the point where our factories, our automobiles, our furnaces and our municipal dumps are spewing more than 150,000,000 tons of pollutants annually into the air we breathe—almost a half million tons a day.

From our automobiles alone, enough carbon monoxide is discharged daily to adversely pollute the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The air that is the very essence of life has become a carrier for disease and early death. Between 1930 and 1960, the number of deaths from one respiratory disease alone increased by eight hundred percent. We can no longer allow this problem to go unchecked.

Air pollution is also a drain on our resources. In the United States alone it accounts for more than $11,000,000,000 in economic damages. This amounts to nearly $30 a year for every man, woman, and child in the nation. And yet our expenditure on air pollution control is less than twenty cents a year per citizen.

Rachel Carson once wrote: "In biological history, no organism has survived long if its environment became in some way unfit for it, but no organism before man has deliberately polluted its own environment."

We intend to rewrite that chapter of history.

COMING EVENTS

Biennial Meeting, Family Service Association of America, *November 10-13, Statler-Hilton,* Detroit. For further information, write to FSAA, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10010.

Conference, National Association for Mental Health, *November 17-20, New York Hilton, New York City.* Write to NAMH, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10029.

Annual Meeting, National Social Welfare Assembly, *November 29-30, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.* For further information, write to NSWA, 345 East 46th Street, New York 10017.

Centennial Celebration, Camp Fire Girls, *December 4, 1965-August 1966.* Write to Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth Street, New York 10013.

Women's National Aquatic Forum, *December 23-30, Sea Garden, Pompano Beach, Florida.* For further information, write to Mrs. Louise Wing, Chairman, 12 Vincent Street, Binghamton, New York.

National Swimming Pool Exposition, *January 15-18, 1966, Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.* Sponsored by National Swimming Pool Institute, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

▶ A REVISED EDITION of *Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership,* prepared by the National Recreation and Park Association National Advisory Committee on Placement, is now available from the NRPA for $2.00. This publication, first issued in 1930, has had seven printings with four major revisions. The latest revision contains the most comprehensive job analysis material available on positions common to the local public recreation field. Old positions have been updated and new ones added. Thirty-five positions have been identified, seven of which are new, that have not appeared in the earlier editions. New ones include such positions as "Outdoor Recreation Supervisor," "Nature Center Director," and such auxiliary positions as "Recreation Analyst," "Detached Worker," and "Director of Public Information."

In addition to the duties, responsibilities, and worker qualifications for the various positions, the report con-

TO ALL NRPA MEMBERS

Expect a new "spring look" in your new book—PARKS AND RECREATION—in January. Let it give you a first-of-the-year lift and help you with your buying as you look ahead to summer! This issue—possibly one hundred pages or more—will include the annual "Buyer's Guide," carried by PARKS AND RECREATION in the past but now with a more complete listing of companies handling recreation equipment, supplies, and other recreation products. If you want to build a swimming pool or a battery of tennis courts, airbrush a photograph, order a portable stage, set up an archery range, or buy craft supplies for your playground, this is your book! Browse through it carefully. Let it work for you!

Other departments of the magazine likewise will bring more complete information for practitioners in the park and recreation field. You will want to keep each issue near at hand for quick and easy reference. If you have let your subscription or membership lapse, or don't subscribe at all, get on the bandwagon *but quick* and renew or pick up a subscription at the present rates—while they last. They may be increased later!

tains brief statements on such topics as "What to Do When a Vacancy Occurs," "Salaries," "Fringe Benefits," "Personnel Practices," and "The Meaning of Standards." Managing authorities use this personnel guide extensively in establishing personnel standards and defining their positions. Recreation educators, professional workers, and students will also find many uses for this publication. The report was produced under the co-chairmanship of Joseph E. Curtis, commissioner of recreation in White Plains, New York, and William Lederer, superintendent of recreation in Greenburgh, New York. The NRPA hopes that as many administrators as possible will get a copy, run a test, then send in their suggestions. In this way the report can continue to be revised and updated.

▶ PROPOSAL FOR A DAM across the Yukon River Valley a hundred miles north of Fairbanks, Alaska—one of the biggest and costliest power projects ever—has alarmed many conservation groups throughout the nation according to *The New York Times*. A team appointed by Secretary of the Interior Udall is now analyzing a field study made by the Corps of Engineers, the governor, and a Congressional delegation from Alaska. A statement from a Federal Fish and Wildlife study last year, states, "Nowhere in the history of water development in North America have the fish and wildlife losses anticipated to result from a single project been so overwhelming."

▶ A STORM IS BREWING over Grand Canyon, which is threatened by the proposed Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon dams. Battlelines are now forming for what may well turn out to be the bitterest conservation fight in many decades.

Last spring, to rally support for Grand Canyon and forge a weapon for its defense, the Sierra Club published *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon*, by Francois Leydet *(reviewed in* RECREATION, *April 1965)*. David Brower, executive director of the club, edited the book. He says in the foreword, "Most of the exquisite beauty of Glen Canyon was destroyed early in 1963 when the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation closed a dam that was not necessary for this century and perhaps would never have been necessary. Now the same bureau has proposed to build dams in Grand Canyon itself to end the living river's flowing for all this civilization's time.

"And needlessly. Looked at hard, these dams are nothing more than hydroelectric power devices to produce electricity and dollars from its sale to pay for projects that ought to be financed by less costly means. The dams would make no water available that is not available already. Indeed, they would waste enough to supply a major city and impair the quality of the too little that is left. . . ."

• If you are against this construction of dams in the Grand Canyon, write or wire Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman, Public Land Law Review Commission, Washington, D.C. 20506. —Ed.

▶ CONSERVATIONISTS have joined other groups in praising a new park and recreation plan for California's redwood country, the *North Coast Redwood Master Plan*, published by Resources Agency of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. The plan was formulated by a team of industry and community representatives after a controversial federal proposal for the region became known.

The purpose of this report is to determine the state's long-range needs for preservation of primeval redwood groves that should be added to the state park system and for the treatmen these groves for their best protec and public use and enjoyment.

The state park commission held first public hearing of the "North C Redwood Master Plan" at its mee in Sacramento on February 19, 1 Other public hearings will be held the commission to obtain expressi from all interested persons so tha final report and plan of greatest v to the state for the preservation of coast redwoods can be made.

▶ ANY ONE of the four major nort California state redwoods parks w be worthy of national park status, the Save-the-Redwoods League beli that the best opportunity to establi national park exists at Mill Creek Del Norte County. The league's l time objective of a Redwood Nati Park now appears nearer to realiza with the recent strong endorsemen the idea by President Johnson, Secretary of the Interior, and the di tor of the National Park Service. National Park Service has issued a liminary report which presents proposal.

Other proposals have been adva to the National Park Servce.

Over the past forty-six years league has developed a program in northern Redwoods involving the cr of the most representative Redw forests.

▶ A NEW MONTHLY journal, the *T Grass Times*, has just been publis Its first issue, dated October 1965, ries an article, in a "Scanning the ture" series, by Alfred B. LaG executive director and general man of the new National Recreation Park Association, on turf-grass parks and recreation. *Turf-Grass T* promises to be very informative the oversized eleven-and-a-half-inc fourteen-and-a-quarter-inch pages not adapt themselves to self-mailer dling, and the first copy arrives in a tered state. Published by Turf-G Publications, Inc., 218 Nineteenth nue North, Jacksonville Beach, Flo it is available for 50¢ a copy, or $ for a year's subscription.

▶ DANCE LEADERS: A Christmas Co Dance School will be held at Berea lege, Berea, Kentucky, December January 1.

▶ OVERSIGHT. The material on re ment preparation used in our Sep ber issue should have been credite NOCA Staff Report on Employme Retirement (Autumn 1964), publi by the National Council on the A 49 West 45th Street, New York 10

BARNYARD SERENADE

Park and recreation district operates popular small animal farm

our rapidly
anizing areas,
y children
e never seen
n livestock and poultry
realistic setting.

Bob Avenatti

COUNTRY MUSIC, the smell of hay, and the mooing of cows greeted over three hundred youngsters and adults at the formal dedication of the Southeast Recreation and Park District's Small Animal Farm in Norwalk, California, two years ago. The dedication climaxed two years of careful preparation and planning—but it only signaled the beginning of a new and exciting program era for the Southeast Recreation and Park District.

The district is located seventeen miles southeast of Metropolitan Los Angeles and encompasses the cities of Norwalk and La Mirada and also includes unincorporated areas. The district serves a total population of 143,700 people and has been in operation since 1953. The area that is now within the district's boundaries was predominantly used for farms and dairy farming during the early 1900's and remained so until the population explosion in the early 1940's. With World War II and the increasing demands on housing in California, Norwalk and its vicinity rapidly blossomed into a "bedroom community" which it is today. Only a few farms remain within the area and their operations are but a shadow of the past.

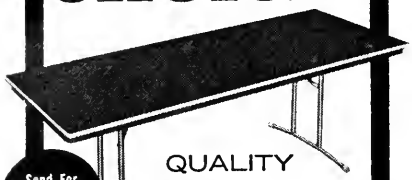
In June 1962, the proposed farm facility was placed in the hands of the district board of directors. The board liked the idea and voted to proceed with the project. Work began in late 1962. At this time it was agreed upon by the district staff that the farm would quarter young animals such as calves, cows, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, lambs, pigs and piglets, ducks, chickens, and other barnyard inhabitants.

Major structural features at the farm were to include a large twenty-one hundred-square-foot red barn with hayloft, windmill, duck pond, corral, large pens, and a greenbelt area. Also, it was planned to add to the barnyard pieces of old farm equipment and machinery.

Enthusiastic about the project, the park department maintenance crew joined in the search for old farm equipment. They turned the surrounding communities inside out and found seeders, tillers, hay wagons, water wagons,

MR. AVENATTI *is senior recreation supervisor for the Southeast Recreation and Park District, Norwalk, California.*

FIRST CHOICE!



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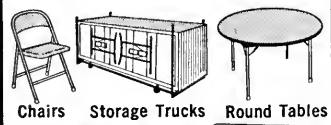

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buckboards, graders, hayracks, team harnesses, a corn grinder, and numerous other pieces. An old windmill was spotted at the Navy's Seal Beach Special Weapons Depot by a recreation supervisor on his way home from work. The Navy was approached and gladly gave the district the windmill as it was declared a surplus item.

With the physical structures rapidly nearing completion, the next important step was then taken—the animals. Local contacts by Joseph F. Painter, park superintendent, and Carl C. Fry, general manager, and interested community people brought in numerous animals for the farm.

An agreement also was made with the local chapter of the Future Farmers of America Club in nearby Artesia to house its animals at the farm as Future Farmer projects. The care and health of these animals was insured, as these young people gave special attention to their animals and had expert technical assistance from the local agriculture teacher. Technical information on animals donated to the park district was obtained from the California State Polytechnic College in San Dimas.

An interesting sidelight to the farm was a donation made by a local businessman who boards his horse, Nancy, at the farm. He threw in a World War I-vintage truck that lends itself beautifully to the farm as it creates what the park district was seeking—the element of time.

TODAY, as we look back on our project, we do so with a certain satisfaction for the finished product is an article of beauty and it is truly a functional and recreational facility that will increase its value to the community in the years ahead as our population grows and undeveloped land areas disappear.

The Animal Farm has created a dual function for the park district and the community—one of a recreational ture, the other an educational expe ence. The educational purpose of animal farm has already been realiz to a measurable extent. In the first y of the project's existence, over twen five hundred school children from pu lic and private and parochial scho have participated in study trips to farm. In addition, over twenty th sand children and parents have gain happy recreational and educational periences in less formal and structu situations.

The opportunity for children fr urban and suburban communities step into a rural setting has proven be a valuable experience and a "mu for the whole family to see again a again when they visit Norwalk Pa We have found that many a youngste seeing farm livestock and poultry i realistic setting for the first time.

The farm is open to the pub throughout the year, with hourly sch ules varying according to seaso conditions. Conducted tours are sch uled during the morning and early aft noon hours throughout the school ye The farm is also open for viewing af school each week day, all day Saturd and on Sunday afternoon. During summer months, the farm opens gates from 10 AM to 5:00 PM, Mon through Saturday, and from 1:00 PM 5:00 PM on Sundays.

We may safely say that the future our farm is bright. Our project, we f is but a newborn idea with numer avenues and byways to explore. E now, local service organizations civic groups are being contacted to list their services and to involve th in the farm's growth. The farm's mediate success can be traced to th basic ingredients: staff foresight, pl ning, and overwhelming enthusia Truly, the project and the progr could not miss with these essentials.

Every child should have mudpies, grasshoppers, waterbugs, tadpoles, frogs, mud turtles, elderberries, wild strawberries, acorns, chestnuts, trees to climb, brooks to wade in, waterlilies, woodchucks, bats, bees, butterflies, various animals to pet, hayfields, pine cones, rocks to roll, sand, snakes, huckleberries, and hornets; and any child who has been deprived of these has been deprived of the best part of his education.—*Luther Burbank.*

CREATIVE CONSTRUCTION

New facilities develop from dreams and budgets, from agination and detailed planning, from high hopes and wn-to-earth practicalities. All of this is reflected in the w senior-citizen drop-in center in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the park developed from a clay pit in Akron, Ohio; a new recreation center in Hempstead, New York, where the recreation superintendent occupied a trailer on the site during construction; and a clubhouse on a mountain in Denver.

NITED THEY UILT

ONE FIFTH of the population in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is over sixty years and thinks, "It's wonderful to have lace like this to come to."

That's the general reaction of the wing number of men and women over sixty years of age who are now enjoying the drop-in facilities and planned programs of recreation and crafts at the city's recently completed Senior Citizen Center. Conveniently located downtown in pleasant, tree-shaded Greene Square, the $90,000 contemporary-styled building was built for about $45,000—thanks to the donation of the major part of the labor by fourteen building trades unions, and to $5,000 worth of other gifts of labor, time, materials, and furnishings by more than 140 firms, civic groups, and individuals.

The need for such a building developed steadily. Superintendent of Recreation Nevin Nichols points out that Iowa's population has the largest percentage of persons over age sixty-five in the United States. In Cedar Rapids

Interior and exterior views of downtown Senior Citizen Center in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, shows imaginative design and decor.

he estimates about one fifth of the population, or twenty thousand persons, are sixty or over. During the past fourteen years, the city's special recreation programs geared to the interests of these senior citizens have grown until approximately five hundred persons have been participating in nine different clubs.

The director for these activities as well as for the new Senior Citizen Center, Mildred Scott, stresses, "These people don't want to sit down and do nothing. They can do that at home. We have had an interesting, diversified program in operation for them; but we have needed a central, permanent location with bus transportation easily available —a place with drop-in facilities as well as planned activities. That was our dream. We often wondered if the city budget would ever permit its coming true."

Early in 1962 the city fathers employed architect Leo C. Peiffer and Associates to draw up plans for such a center; but it was not until March 11, 1963 that the dream received a big boost toward reality. On that day, representatives from various building trades unions appeared before the City Council and pledged free labor for the building.

Volunteer laborers and other craftsmen worked on the construction project evenings and weekends after their regular working day. Building tradesmen giving of their time and skills included sheet-metal workers, plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters, hod carriers, asbestos workers, iron-workers, lathers, plasterers, operating engineers, brick masons, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, cement masons, and others.

Details of the building may suggest possibilities to other communities with a similar need. Of frosted earth-brown brick, the building has forty hundred enclosed square feet, plus an additional eight hundred square feet under a seven-foot canopy over a seven-foot slab of concrete. Stationary park benches are judiciously placed for those who like to watch the goings-on of a big city.

The roof is a combination of specially formed concrete mono-wings over the mechanical areas, and sixty-foot concrete mono-wing tees spanning the public area. There is a built-up tar-and-gravel roof over the entire building, with acoustical sprayed-on plaster on the interior.

Large floor-to-ceiling windows are interspersed with brick panels along the curved edge of the fan shape, looking out of the square's beautiful elm, hackberry, locust, and sycamore trees. Transparent drapes of sandalwood casement cloth permit the persons inside to enjoy the view without letting passers-by see into the building.

Location of these full-length windows on the north side of the building eliminates cooling problems in the non-air-conditioned center. Clerestory windows to the south give an open feeling while maintaining protection from the sun and privacy from the street.

The major portion of the floor plan is devoted to the large multi-purpose area. This can be divided by movable partitions into small areas, such as the card room, billiard room, crafts room, TV area, et cetera. The floor plan also includes a kitchen, office storage area, and the mechanical area with its toilets and heating systems.

The dominant color of the building comes from the frosted brown brick, the white acoustical plaster ceilings, and the white terrazzo floor. Accent colors are provided in the chairs of bittersweet, charcoal gray, and white, and in the walnut stain of the doors and trim.

When additional landscaping is added to the existing, the center will be surrounded by 150 shrubs and twenty-three trees. Long-range plans also call for the development of outdoor shuffleboard and horseshoe courts, croquet areas, and an arts-and-crafts display area.

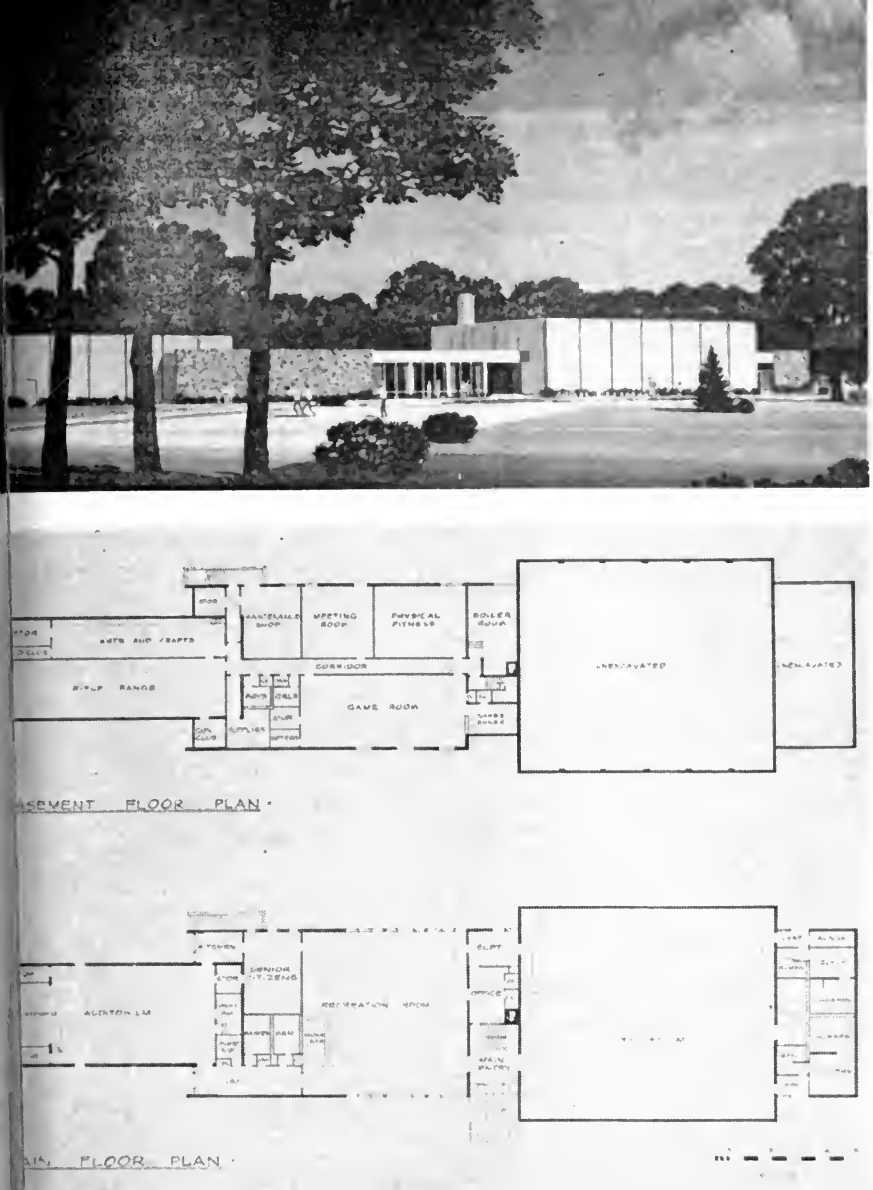
By the time the building was completed and dedicated last September, money for the furnishings had come from a variety of sources. A group of teenagers did the "Bossa Nova," the "mashed potato," and the "twist" and sent all the proceeds from their dance to help the place where their elders might prefer the waltz and polka. The Beta Sigma Phi sorority sent the profits from its annual Valentine's Ball. The piano and electric range were donated, as were the public-address system, chairs, a portable stage, a TV set, card tables, and a weatherscope. Senior citizens helped too. The Retired Teachers Organization of Cedar Rapids supplie one of the long work tables which con in so handy for sewing and handcra activities. It was at these tables th the center's handcraft class has ma nylon-net scouring balls to sell in ord to buy a small rug loom for the cente Members of the needlework guild at t center are now making quilts whi they will give to Public Health nurs to distribute where needed.

Thus, the new Senior Citizen Cent not only helps the senior citizens st young in mind and heart—it also hel them serve others as they continue be an important and integral part of t Cedar Rapids community. — Nan Gibbons Zook. *This material is us with permission from* Constructi Craftsman, *December, 1964.*

LE ROY-ON-THE-SPOT

Most park and recreation admini trators keep their nose to t grindstone but the superintendent recreation in Hempstead, New Yor has been keeping his in the ceme mixer during the construction of a n community center building to be de cated on November 11. Hempstea superintendent, Le Roy L. Tint served as acting clerk of the works a spent approximately four hours dai on the construction site. Although had access to several other recreati center offices located at other park sit a rented trailer on the site became t official office of the department. T project met its completion deadline.

Many changes were made as the pr ect moved ahead, the result of close c operation of architect, contractor, a the superintendent. Mr. Tintle made department equipment and personn available at times to facilitate the wo and make certain the community ceived the best job possible. Duri weekends of heavy snow, the entire ar was plowed out quickly so the m would lose no time on the job in pre aration for work. He arranged for te porary power until the electrical co tractor could get his electricity. Ma other areas of cooperation enabled t construction crews to eliminate con erable red tape. Photographs we taken daily of all phases of constructi



Floor plan and architect's rendering of new center in Hempstead, New York, situated in the middle of a thirty-two-acre park. It replaces a mansion built in the early 1900's. New building is length of a football field with two floors.

in both black and white and color.

The new building replaces a thirty-nine-room mansion built in the early 1900's. Situated in the middle of a thirty-two-acre park, the new center will be beautifully landscaped by the recreation and park department from its own greenhouses and nurseries. Building specifications were carefully written to insure the most functional operation while sacrificing nothing in reducing overall maintenance costs by spending a little more *now*. An example of this is terrazzo floors rather than asbestos tile. The building is the length of a football field with two floors. Its exterior is brick interspaced with rough stone. Any questions? Send them to the department, 335 Greenwich Street, Hempstead, New York.

OUT OF A CLAY PIT

A WILD and undeveloped clay pit area adjacent to a school in the heart of Akron, Ohio, has been turned into Mason Park, a new recreation development which extends over fourteen acres of land. Made possible by approximately $200,000 of city income tax revenue, Mason Park is designed to serve twenty-six thousand Akron residents. The park was chosen as the initial site to be developed under a long-range, city-wide park-and-recreation expansion plan. The shelter house, an enclosed, attractive building of modern architecture, constructed of brick, glass, and pre-cast concrete, is one of the main features of the park.

For many years the area, adjacent to Mason School, was a wild and undeveloped clay pit where children played and swam. Citizen's pleas for the improvement of the site were ignored until very recently. Now the efforts and dreams of Akronites, young and old, have become manifest in the beautiful and modernistic Mason Park.

The first months of the park's operation occurred during the winter months, thus a majority of the programing was designed to utilize the indoor facilities of the shelter house. When weather permitted, children participated in outdoor activities such as ice skating, sledding, and basketball. Skating was made available through the flooding of the basketball court area. The courts are slightly inclined from the center to the outer boundaries of the asphalt, making the flooding process feasible. Lighting of the basketball and tennis courts makes evening skating possible. The lighting system is of the pay-as-you-go type. Coins are inserted into a box which controls the length of time that the lights will be on. The children help to shovel snow from the skating area.

The shelter house includes a large recreation room, an office, a small kitchenette, an arts-and-crafts room, restrooms, and two storage rooms which house equipment for both outdoor and indoor sports activities, and a utility room. Many varied activities are being carried out in the large assembly room which is 44′-by-55′. Golden-age meetings, junior and senior high-school dances, physical-education activities, lectures, clinics, and movies are being held in this room. A smaller room is being used for arts and crafts, small group meetings, and as a nursery. Adjacent to this room is a storage area which includes a wash basin and many cupboards and drawers housing arts-and-crafts materials. The spacious restrooms are accessible from outside as well as from within the building.

Numerous groups are making good use of the kitchenette. On some occasions the area is used strictly for the sale of concessions; other times it is used for the heating or chilling of covered dishes. Many of the kitchen utensil's and materials are being provided by the Mason Park Mother's Club.

The outdoor portion of Mason Park includes a large hard-surface area. On

this area are four tennis courts and four multi-purpose courts, on which four basketball games, eight badminton games and four volleyball games can be organized interchangeably. Three ball diamonds on the site can be used for Class A baseball, softball, and Little League. Outfields of these ball diamonds are convertible for the playing of football, soccer, and field hockey. Five horseshoe pits, a golf driving cage, two clock-golf areas, four shuffleboard courts, hopscotch, a dodgeball area, senior citizen's patio, and a wooded picnic and nature study area are other interesting features of the park.

Mason Park is very proud of its creative tot'ot, an innovation in modernistic playground designing for small children. The equipment is designed to encourage the children to use their imaginations. There is a map of Akron painted on a sizeable portion of the asphalt area. Major streets and the various wards are indicated on this map which enables youngsters to become more familiar with the city. A miniature gas station gives the children an opportunity to service their tricycles and bicycles. Several rocks are arranged for climbing purposes. Another device for climbing is a tree which is surrounded by sand. A three-foot sewer pipe is availab'e for the children to crawl through. Mounds of dirt are arranged for sliding. There are railroad ties for climbing and rails for balancing and walking. Other features of the totlot include a miniature basketball court, Donald Duck swings, and a climbing structure with a built-in slide and a fireman's pole.

An unusual apparatus is the spray sculpture which releases water for the children to dabble in. This piece of equipment is also utilized as a jungle gym. Benches for adults are placed at strategic points around the totlot.

Attendance at the park has been exceptional, especially in the areas of juvenile activities. Because of the high rate of attendance, the junior, senior, and grade-school gatherings are ideally set up to inc'ude children from the Mason Park community. Adults from throughout the entire city are encouraged to participate in park functions.

Mason Park is staffed by a community center supervisor who is also in charge of recreation programing in the neighboring schools. There is a full-time assistant, the recreation supervisor, who is also in charge of women's activities. In addition to the two regularly paid full-time and three part-time employes, there are thirty volunteers who assist in classroom leadership, sports activities, and chaperoning. These volunteers are usually parents or similarly interested parties. — ARTHUR YOUNGBLOOD, *Community Center Supervisor, Mason Park, Akron, Ohio.*

MILE-HIGH CLUBHOUSE

THE NEW clubhouse at John F. Kennedy Municipal Golf Course, just west of the Cherry Creek Dam in Denver, Colorado, occupies a rise overlooking the golf course, with the principal view westerly toward the mountains. The west wall, principally glass, is shaded by a sixteen-foot roof overhang, which also covers an outdoor area for the multi-purpose room and snack bar. This outdoor area is paved with a patterned exposed aggregate concrete and may be served from the kitchen.

The first floor covers thirty-five hundred square feet and contains a golf pro shop, snack bar and lounge, multi-purpose room, starter's room, and kitchen area. The lower level, accessible by two interior stairs and an exterior door, also covers thirty-five hundred square feet and contains locker and shower rooms for men and women, storage facilities for thirty-five electric golf carts, and general storage for the golf sho and kitchen.

The clubhouse is completely air-co ditioned, with glass walls on the tw sides facing the golf course and Goth oak paneling on the interior walls. It designed so that its operation can l limited to ticket sales and coffee or e panded to a full-scale restaurant oper tion. First floor and roof are of preca concrete T-slabs. Roof slabs are su ported by two precast concrete bean resting on a series of brick piers, wi exterior walls of brick and glass.

Money for the clubhouse constru tion, as well as all other costs for t first and third phases of the project a being supplied from the golf-expansio fund. No tax money has been spent the golf course. #

• Another article on new facilities w appear next month. Previous articl on modern recreation buildings ar areas include "Modern Theater Co cepts and Community Drama," Re reation, May 1965, "Planning Pl Areas," April 1965; "Super-Block Pl Areas," April 1965; "New Forms ar Facades," January 1965; "Bike Pike December 1964; "Development of Children's Zoo," October 1964; "Il nois' Flying Saucer," September 196 "Multi-Level Zoo," June 1964; "The ter in the Garden," December 196 "Foldaway Theater," October 196 "Creative Tank Town," October 196 "Five-Alarm Arts and Crafts," Octob 1962; "Prefabricated Steel Buildings, December 1961; "From Dream Drawing Board," Gene Rotsch, Ap 1961; "New Concepts for Park ar Recreation Structures," January 196 —Ed.

New John F. Kennedy Golf Course Clubhouse in Denver is set down amid scen grandeur. Its roofed patio on the west looks out on towering mountain range

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Luella B. Snoeyenbos, supervisor of girls' and women's activities with the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation, retired in September after completing a career of thirty-nine years of service to the girls and women of the city of Baltimore and Baltimore County. Miss Snoeyenbos has dedicated nearly four decades to the development of girls' athletic and recreation programs on the playgrounds and in the recreation centers and school of the community.

As chairman and a member of many panels at the national, regional, and local level, Miss Snoeyenbos has been able to bring standards and objectives in girls' programs to the attention of recreation administrators throughout the country. She has helped expand existing programs and initiated new ones with improved standards and goals as the major objective. This has been accomplished largely through the training of recreation leaders, specialists, and referees and umpires in the technique of teaching, coaching, officiating, and in the operation of activities such as basketball, softball, track and field; folk, square, modern, ballet, and tap dancing; club activities; and baton twirling. At the present time she is promoting a new activity, bamboo rhythms. Miss Snoeyenbos is the author of hundreds of bulletins devoted to the instructional and organizational phases of girls' and women's activities.

• • •

Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Forestry Association at its 90th Annual Meeting in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, in September. Senator Anderson was singled out by AFA President Peter F. Watzek for his longtime leadership in conservation both as a member of the U.S. Senate and as a former Secretary of Agriculture. "Practically every conservation measure enacted since 1945 of major significance has had Senator Anderson's stamp on it," Mr. Watzek said. Singled out for special acclaim was the Senator's leadership in helping to amend mining laws that improved multiple-use management on national forests, wilderness legislation, and water research measures.

• • •

Ruth A. O'Neil, county supervisor for Maricopa County, Arizona, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation and Park Association, has resigned her county position to join the staff of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in Washington, D.C. Mrs. O'Neil is serving her second term as president of the National Association of Parks and Recreation Officials, an affiliate of the National Association of Counties. She is also president of the Arizona State Supervisors and Clerks Association.

• • •

George Ward, director of parks and recreation in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, received a Citation for Outstanding Achievement, the highest award of the Parks and Recreation Association of Canada, at the association's annual meeting in Toronto. In presenting the award, John Janzen, Ontario regional director for the association, said, that Mr. Ward is "a driving force . . . in his community and in all affairs of national and international concern in which he has participated. By his positive approach to the whole field of recreation and parks, he made himself sought as a speaker advisor, and lecturer across the length and breadth of Canada . . . .He has always believed that no person leaves his footprints in the sands of time by sitting on his haunches in the sand."

• • •

Myron (Min) Hendrick, director of recreation in Niagara Falls, New York, heard his name mentioned all over the place at the recent annual meeting of the Niagara Amateur Athletic Union. He was setting up the movie projector to show the official films of the 1964 Olympic Games when he heard his name and looked up to be honored with a plaque for his outstanding work and devoted service to amateur athletics. Earlier in the meeting he had been nominated as a delegate to the national meeting in Washington, D.C. on December 1-5. Later he was elected vice-president of the Niagara AAU.

SQUARE DANCE

One of the first centers designed exclusively for them is a public-private p

Harold Rawley, Roy B. Gunderson, and John Tuft

EVERY Saturday afternoon a group of 150 to 200 teenage square dancers from the fifth grade through high school appear by age groups for dance lessons at the Western Dance Center in Sullivan Park, Spokane, Washington. The sustained interest of these young folks, in the chaperoned and well-disciplined classes, makes it one of the most successful of the all-season recreation programs sponsored by the Spokane County Department of Parks and Recreation and Western Square Dance Association. Few groups, if any, dance on a beautiful maple floor in a spacious building built for the exclusive use of square dancers. The adults take over in the evenings, and it is a rare weekday night that there is not some square or round dance activity going on in Sullivan Park.

The Western Dance Center is a steel-frame building, 60 feet wide by 110 feet long, with a 20-foot-wide wing extending the full length along one side. A fully equipped kitchen and dining room are located in the wing. A fifteen-foot section along one end is taken up with office space, storage and cloak rooms, and dual sets of restrooms, one set for dancers and the other with outside entrances for use by park patrons. The heart of the structure, of course, is the unobstructed fifty-four hundred square feet of maple floor under a twelve-foot acoustic tile ceiling. The entire building is insulated and heated. The exterior has been finished with cedar boards in a rustic style to conform with the natural environment.

It is perfectly obvious to those who are familiar with building costs that you do not build eighty-eight hundred square feet of enclosed floor space with *coupons!* Curious administrators might well ask just how any park department, operating on the usual restricted budget, even sells the idea, much less finances the construction of such a large building for the exclusive use of one recreation group.

The truth of the matter is that the park department did not sell the idea; it *was sold* the idea! It did not spend a penny of tax money on the building; it was financed by community-minded people who made use of every known money-raising scheme and then actually built the building by utilizing their own skills and brawn. The people who did it belong to the Western Dance Association of Spokane. The merging of their efforts with the recreation objectives of the Spokane County Park Department has resulted in an unusual public-private partnership.

THE WHOLE THING started in 1957 when the members of a dance club decided that something positive should be done about providing the several hundred local dancers with adequate facilities in the same way that golfers, tennis players, swimmers, et cetera each have exclusive facilities to suit their particular needs. Dancers are just a fussy about the condition of a danc floor as golfers are about their green and acoustics are as important to the as they are to amateur theatre group Very few school gymnasiums or simil multi-purpose units meet these requir ments, and, even with such handicap their availability to dancers is subje to the prior rights of others. Squa dancers are a friendly, gregarious lo and lack of space to hold their jam borees at convenient times in a pleasa atmosphere is extremely frustrating.

This club started a fund to build hall for square dancers alone. The id spread rapidly throughout the dancin community, and, before the end of t year, committees with county-wide re resentation were active on every pha of the project. Four years later, September 30, 1961, these peopl proudly held their official grand ope ing dance in their own hall in Sulliva Park.

Organizational work quickly result in incorporation, so that business affai could be handled properly and publ confidence and recognition gained. T objectives of the Western Dance Ass ciation were soon pretty well known a wide area from the continuous ba rage of publicity covering their vario activities in the newspapers and radio and TV. It was probably becau of the fine cooperation of these ne media that the project began to thought of as a community affair, when the association and the Spoka County Park and Recreation Depa ment eventually got together, the disc

MR. RAWLEY *is past-president of the Western Dance Association of Spokane County, Washington;* MR. GUNDERSON *is superintendent and* MR. TUFT, *assistant superintendent of the County Parks and Recreation Department.*

)-SI-DO IN THEIR OWN BUILDING

ns from the start were on the com-
on ground of community recreation
eds.

The need for a suitable building site
s what first brought the association
the Spokane County Park Depart-
nt. A site committee quickly dis-
vered that local zoning ordinances
tricted its search to either industrial
d business areas, high-cost land in
desirable neighborhoods, or to agri-
tural areas where available sites were
nerally on quite remote side roads
d access in the winter months would
quite a problem. The ideal site was
k-like property. The committee
nd that the Spokane County Park
partment had been studying a com-
hensive survey of county park needs
d was just about to take action on a
g-range program that would give
rity to acquisition of new park
s.

Existing parks were either fully de-
oped or plans had been formulated
ch removed them from considera-
as a hall site, but soon the ideal site
peared when the county acquired
eral acres of wooded land adjacent
he Spokane River on Sullivan Road.
all-weather highway. The county
missioners agreed that the associa-
's project appeared to be a natural
unct to the tentative development
s for this area, and, in November
8, they gave the association a thirty-
year lease on a building site, in-
ding water and sewer connections to
contemplated park systems, but
a protective stipulation that build-
construction had to be started with-

The Western Dance Center is in a wooded area adjacent to the Spokane River.

in three years and substantially finished in five years.

The Spokane County Park and Recreation Department had solved the site and utility problem, but the huge task of financing and constructing the building itself still remained. Benefit dances, salmon barbecues, turkey raffles, rummage sales, and other schemes to raise money continued without any abatement, but the goal was still far in the future. Estimates of costs, based on detailed plans that friendly architects had prepared, ran up to $60,000, which made it evident that additional financial help was needed. Loan agencies were not prepared to risk money with no more security than unpredictable income from promotions, and especially for a building on public property. It was apparent that the dancers themselves had to supply the answer, and many of them did by making personal pledges. Later, when the chips were really down and construction was underway, some of them came right back and loaned additional substantial amounts that insured completion.

BUILDING plans were changed abruptly late in 1959 when the association was offered a dismantled steel-frame building, complete with metal roofing and a maple floor, which had previously been used in a portable roller rink. There were also quite a few thousand board feet of timber and two gas-heating units. The price was $7,120. The association had $8,000 in the bank, so the purchase was made in January 1960. The building parts were in storage some distance away, and it was early summer before all the kegs and boxes of bolts and nuts, steel members, lumber, and flooring could be brought to Spokane. The resulting stockpile

looked like a junkyard, but the association had the vital parts of its building.

New plans and cost estimates were prepared for the necessary remodeling. A full or partial basement was considered desirable but not absolutely necessary as far as the association was concerned. The Spokane County Commissioners were again approached to see if they were interested in constructing basement space for other community activities under the dance hall. The proposal was considered for some time by the commissioners but they finally decided in August 1960 that the limited available revenue should still be directed toward acquisition of parklands rather than toward construction.

The association construction committee immediately went to work on the no-basement plan. The concrete foundation was poured and the trusses were assembled in September 1960, all with volunteer labor. The work slowed down during cold weather, but work crews went at it again every weekend in the spring and then evenings as the weather moderated. Hundreds of manhours (and womanhours) of labor, free use of equipment, contributions of material, and scrounging for salvaged fixtures finally resulted in the completion of a virtually complete building by the following September. Various interior improvements have since been made and additional furnishings added from time to time. A new dining-room wing was added in 1964 and other work is planned for the future.

The $32,000 in actual cash that has been spent, together with all the donated labor and material, has produced a building with a replacement cost of at least $85,000, yet the association has a bonded indebtedness of only about $6,000 which it is paying off at the rate of $1,000 per year.

Adjoining park facilities complement the structure and add greatly to the overall value of the center, both monetarily and physically. The Spokane County Park and Recreation Department has undertaken the responsibility for landscaping the area immediately adjacent to the building. A new paved parking area will be completed in 1965 by the department. The adjoining park area, with several hundred feet of frontage on the beautiful Spokane River, continues to develop with the cooperation of the Spokane Valley Women's Club. Already completed are a picnic shelter, kitchen shelter, playground equipment, and extensive landscaping. A fully night-lighted horse-riding ring has been completed in this Western atmosphere by interested horse-riding clubs cooperatively with the department.

MEMBERSHIP in the association costs $1.00 per person for as long as he is active or interested in the organization. Each dance club affiliated with the Spokane Area Council of the Square and Folk Dance Federation of Washington is entitled to elect two couples to serve on the board of trustees of the association. Enough other names for trustees-at-large are drawn from the membership list to make a total of one hundred. The trustees meet once a year to fill vacancies on the board of directors as the staggered terms of the seven couple board members expire. Ninety-two trustees appeared at the annual meeting in February 1965, and all eight of the absentees had planned to attend but were unable to because of unforeseen circumstances.

The administration of the building is handled entirely by the board of directors. They schedule the use of the hall, handle all financial affairs, and work with other square-dance organizations in the area on promotional work. For instance, the board has an active mailing list of about five hundred families who receive a monthly newsletter on association matters, to which are attached reports of activities of the other square-dance organizations and notices of their future events.

The board collects all the fees and pays all the operating expenses, with the exception of maintaining the park and building, cosponsored by the Spokane County Park and Recreation Department. This arrangement relieves the county of an awkward fiscal problem involving budgeting and cost accounting subject to public audit. It also eliminates personnel problems that might arise from the part-time employment of specialists such as a caller teacher for the youth program. The board simply pays the caller a professional fee in accordance with the prevailing rate the area, and he is in no sense cons ered a public employe.

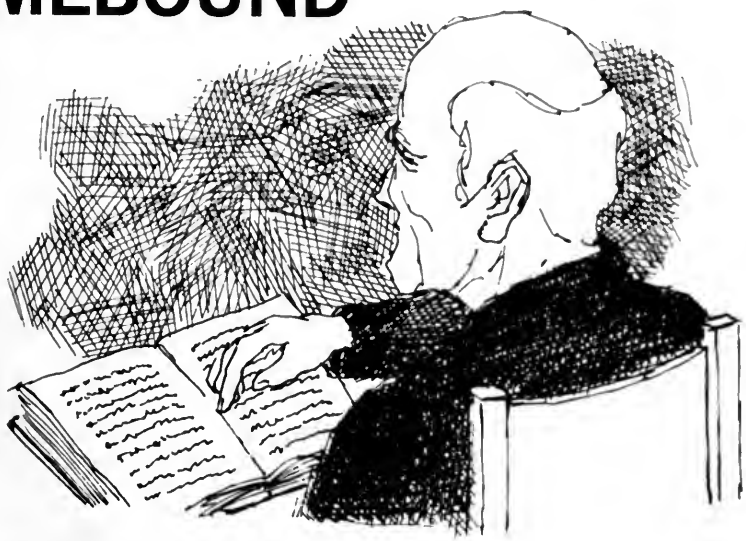
The association, on the other ha cannot afford to employ a full-ti caretaker for the building and, in fa does not wish to assume the legal sponsibility of being an employer. T county, therefore, has arranged to clude the hall in its overall park ca and this work is now done by a resid caretaker. The association periodica reimburses the county for this serv in an equitable manner consistent w the expenses it has incurred in conn tion with the youth program.

In June 1964, the Washington St Federation of Square and Folk Danc held its convention festival in Spoka and the valley. With more than th thousand dancers traveling from C fornia, Oregon, Canada, Idaho, M tana, and Washington, all areas w well represented. The rustic squa dance building at Sullivan Park was t main station for the dancers, many us the park area as headquarters, wi camping trailers and tents for the thr day festival. This is just one of t many Western Square Dance festiv and special functions held at the sp cious Western Square Dance buildi at Sullivan Park.

The Western Dance Center is now its fourth year of use. It has truly be the center of square- and round-dan activity in Spokane County as en sioned by the people who made a drea a reality. A stipulation in the origin site lease that the premises shall not used for any other purpose than a re reation area has not been violated. T center was built for *all* dancers a every event that has ever been held the hall has been *open to everyone*, r gardless of which dance club or grou might be the hosts for the occasion.

Another stipulation in the land lea is that any buildings placed there shall become part of the real proper and upon termination of the lease, tit shall vest in the county. This is a norm protective clause for the county, but goes much further than that. It is pos tive assurance to those hundreds people who have worked on the proje that no private individuals in the futu will benefit in a financial way from t ultimate disposition of the building.

NEW HOPE FOR THE HOMEBOUND



Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

FOUR MILLION PERSONS are condemned to loneliness, unable to leave their homes because of illness and disability. Now mobile recreation projects are giving them a new lease on life.

In the fall of 1963, a small group of volunteers called the Chicago Women's Committee of the National Recreation Association agreed to sponsor a recreation service for homebound handicapped adults in Chicago. The project chairman, Mrs. Conway H. Olmstead, and her small committee of a dozen dedicated women were oriented and trained by the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. The Consulting Service had pioneered the development of such a program through a federal Vocational Rehabilitation Administration grant during 1960-62.

In November 1963, the Chicago Homebound Project hired a professional recreation director, Marjorie Bishop, who began to interview handicapped homebound adults for possible recreation service. The initial caseload of fifteen persons were referred to the program by the Multiple-Sclerosis Clinic and Arthritis Clinics in Northwestern Medical School, Mt. Sinai Home-Care, and Grant Hospital. The National Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and the Multiple-Sclerosis Society, cooperating agencies in planning the project, were responsible for making the original referral contacts in Chicago.

Today, the project has received a total of 135 referrals, eighty of whom have been interviewed and are receiving service. Eight of the handicapped recipients are now serving as volunteers in the program. The original group of twelve committee members now consists of fifty-eight. Some serve as fund raisers or contribute other valuable services, while the majority provide direct recreation services centered around the individual in his home.

The project has grown in scope and intensity of activity. The homebound not only receive recreation in their homes but are brought out into park recreation centers, to the homes of the committee members, and to various recreation and cultural facilities in the community. Home programs consist of music, crafts, books, active and quiet games, and other activities which can be participated in by a bed patient, wheelchair or ambulatory individual, either alone or together with the volunteer or family members.

Two new exciting programs conducted for the homebound this year are a special swimming class and an archery program. The Chicago Park Archers are giving ten wheelchair cases instruction in archery. The swimming program has been extremely successful. Through the cooperative efforts of the Recreation Department, Red Cross, and firemen, twenty homebound handicapped persons are included in a weekly swimming program. This seemingly simple program is actually a monumental achievement for these homebound persons include severely disabled multiple-sclerosis and arthritic cases, some of whom have not been out of their homes for many years.

In working with the homebound several major problems exist which make it very difficult to accomplish the goals of social rehabilitation. Most homebound persons are in the lower strata of economic productivity and they are faced with inappropriate housing and transportation difficulties. "These problems, in turn," says Miss Bishop, "make the mildly disabled become homebound in walk-up flats and make the more disabled become desperate." Living quarters such as these mentioned usually have steep narrow stairs, lack railings, poor lighting, and inadequate heating and ventilation. Transportation is one of the bugaboos of a recreation program for the handicapped. Many homebound cannot negotiate a bus, cab, or private car, and specialized transportation is either costly or not available.

These conditions along with the acute disability are major causes of emotional distress and withdrawal that contribute to the condition "homebound." It is easily apparent that Chicago's Recreation Service for the Homebound has given many socially deprived citizens a new lease on life.

More than twenty-five agencies in Chicago have evidenced a keen interest in the homebound project. United Cerebral Palsy in Chicago is studying the program for the expressed purpose of initiating its own homebound service. Religious organizations are looking to the project for methods of bringing their homebound to church. The project is exciting the interest of the entire city of Chicago. It is vivid proof of what can be done when agencies in a large city cooperate towards a common goal. Other communities can profit from this demonstration project to develop similar programs for the four million other lonely homebound persons in the United States. #

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation and Park Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

THE RECREATION CENTER

Young and old, everyone in Iowa City is proud of their new facility

E. A. Scholer, Ph.D.

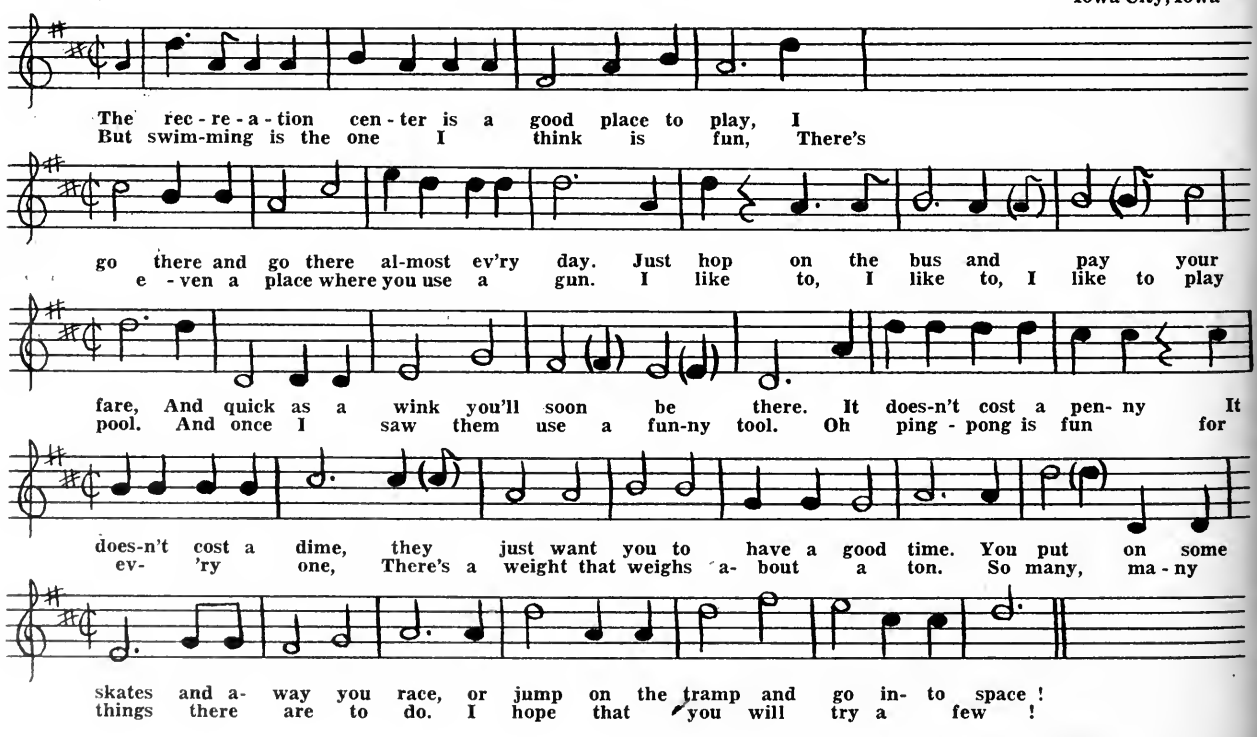
A RECREATION CENTER is for the enjoyment of all the citizens of a community and a focal point of the area, physically and culturally. Iowa City, Iowa, is justly proud of its new, modernistic center dedicated last fall. Robert Lee, superintendent of recreation, and members of the Playground and Recreation Commission proposed a bond issue in 1962 that was passed on favorably by the voters and instituted construction of the $660,000 building.

Perhaps no one has better expressed their feelings about the center than the third-grade students of Isabel Mon gomery of Longfellow Elementary School. During the creative writing class, the children conceived the idea writing about the new recreation center, the hub of the world. Working together, they drafted a poem in honor the building. Then, with the help of their music teache Hazel Fritze, the children evolved a tune to fit the word With musical accompaniment provided by Margaret Hae ner, elementary music supervisor, the children sang the song at the annual school music program in February an a warm round of applause from the audience for these words

DR. SCHOLER *is professor of recreation at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City.*

THE RECREATION CENTER

Third Grade
Longfellow School
Iowa City, Iowa


The rec - re - a - tion cen - ter is a good place to play, I
But swim-ming is the one I think is fun, There's
go there and go there al-most ev'ry day. Just hop on the bus and pay your
e - ven a place where you use a gun. I like to, I like to, I like to play
fare, And quick as a wink you'll soon be there. It does-n't cost a pen- ny It
pool. And once I saw them use a fun-ny tool. Oh ping - pong is fun for
does-n't cost a dime, they just want you to have a good time. You put on some
ev- 'ry one, There's a weight that weighs a- bout a ton. So many, ma - ny
skates and a- way you race, or jump on the tramp and go in- to space !
things there are to do. I hope that you will try a few !

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Scholarship Bowl

FUND-RAISING for scholarships takes many forms. On February 11, 1958, Mrs. Ellen E. Linson, then president of the Maryland Recreation Society, appointed a scholarship committee to explore the possibility of establishing a scholarship and expanding existing county and city recreation department scholarships in the state. In a report to the society, Warren Kershow, the scholarship chairman, reported that as of May 1, 1959, the society had in force one $250.00 scholarship to the University of Maryland and was considering its second. Since that time, the Maryland Recreation and Parks Society has granted six scholarships to the University of Maryland in recreation and parks. The grant has increased from the original $250.00 to $314.00 per year which covers matriculation and all fixed fees at the university. In the past, monies for the grant have been raised through theater parties, raffles, special dances, and individual donations by members and member departments.

Last year, Fair Lanes, Inc., a bowling concern, proposed that the society use one of its bowling centers in the state for a Beat the Leader Bowling Tournament. The monies raised would go in full to the society's scholarship fund. At the society's next executive committee meeting, the proposal was discussed and approved. A meeting was then arranged by the scholarship chairman with Bob Haux, Fair Lanes' representative in the area, and plans were set for the tournament. Nine lanes in Prince George's, Montgomery, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel Counties and the city of Baltimore were reserved for the tournament held in August.

All printing was done by Fair Lanes, Inc., in its print shop for a nominal fee. After the flyers and registration forms had been printed, they were distributed by Fair Lanes to each of the centers being used; the area coordinators then picked up and distributed the materials through their respective departments. Trophies were ordered from one dealer in the state, and Fair Lanes again distributed them to each center. It was also responsible for picking up any trophies not presented at the tournament.

Tournament coordinators were appointed in each of the counties to prepare newspaper publicity, secure scorers, runners, and handle the presentation of awards. They also, working through their respective departments, distributed registration blanks and fliers announcing the tournament to all local teen clubs, youth centers, summer playgrounds, and organized baseball associations. Participation was limited to those engaged in sanctioned recreation programs.

Anyone wishing to participate in the tournament filled out the registration forms, enclosed one dollar, and returned the form to his recreation leader. The leader then returned all forms to his area coordinator several days prior to the tournament. The contestants participated in minimum groups of six. Each group had to be accompanied by a recreation leader or appointed recreation volunteer. Trophies were awarded to the boy or girl in each group that beat his or her leader and to the boy and girl participant and male and female leader with the highest set at the end of the day at each bowling center.

After the tournament, when all registration forms and money for the same had been mailed to the state chairman, the results were tabulated. Nearly eight hundred boys, girls, and senior citizens competed against their leaders in the tournament. The only expenses incurred were those for trophies and publicity. The society netted $500.00 for its scholarship fund.

A park department crew at the Animal Playground in Sunset Park, Manhattan, Kansas, installs a horse donated by the Rotary Club. The area is furnished with all sorts of play equipment in the form of animals donated by service clubs and fraternal organizations in the city.

• Some readers may feel that there is a conflict of interest in charging a fee for an activity when the fee is to be used for a professional society program. What is your reaction?—Ed.

Used Cars Parts Lot

DURING a swap-shop session at the Sports and Recreation Management Workshop sponsored by the U.S. Air Force in Wiesbaden, Germany, last spring, a used-car project was described by Joseph Brookshire, recreation director in Spangdahlem, Germany. The program is designed to make car parts available at a minimum cost to base personnel for self-help projects. Economically unrepairable, unsalable, and wrecked cars are accepted by Personnel Services as gifts. Donor signs registration certificate, which is witnessed by an officer, over to CBWF. Such cars are dismantled, parts tagged and stocked for future sales. This is established as an NAF activity and administered through the auto hobby shop. Mr. Brookshire warns that a well-protected area is essential. Do not put it near other base activities because it creates an unsightly area. Allow no "running" cars on the lot, for someone may dismantle them by mistake. Have firm prices: $3-$4 less than comparable parts in the economy. Because of low sales prices, very little profit is realized. However, if part-time help is paid and a good service provided, the program is considered successful. Left-over scrap is sold to local junk dealers for metal value.

It's Your Move

ARE YOU FORGETTING your local chess players in your programing? "We were," says Gary Woodring, director of the Park and Recreation De-

partment in Klamath Falls, Oregon, "until 1962 when a tournament sponsored by our department and two local firms found forty-eight participants eager and ready to go. Annually, since 1962, we have sponsored a city tournament and, in addition, on November 7-8, 1964, cosponsored an invitational United States Chess Federation sanctioned event with thirty-seven participants coming from as far away as 350 miles. Here is another special-interest group we are sure that is often overlooked."

Vestpocket Playgrounds

A NEW VARIATION of what used to be called the playlot is being developed in congested areas of New York City. Known as "vestpocket" playgrounds, they are city-owned lots or lots owned by churches or other social agencies. In the case of the former, plans have been made for them to be cleared of rubbish and debris by the sanitation department, paved by the highway department, and financed by the real estate department. They will then be turned over to the local coordinating council for a nominal $1 a year, to be operated by the council.

A vestpocket playground already in action through the efforts of a church and funds from private donors shows an interesting variation from the usual playlot. The new concept is an open space for neighborhood enjoyment. Mothers and small children use it in the mornings. All ages come and go in the afternoons, finding it a pleasant place to chat with friends, or to play simple "sidewalk" games. In the evening teenagers come to dance to music brought in by a mobile unit, and the neighborhood comes to enjoy the fun. Young trees, flowers in windowboxes, and fresh paint help to make the little vest-pocket playground a real neighborhood asset. Neighborhood pride seems to be responsible for keeping it free of litter and for the behavior of the users.

Such "neighborhood patios" do not take the place of adequate parks and playgrounds. They can provide no space for sports, privacy for picnics, no nature trails, no swimming. They do provide colorful oases in congested areas for informal neighborhood use and relaxation, and they do encourage neighborhood action in assuring responsibility for operation and maintenance.

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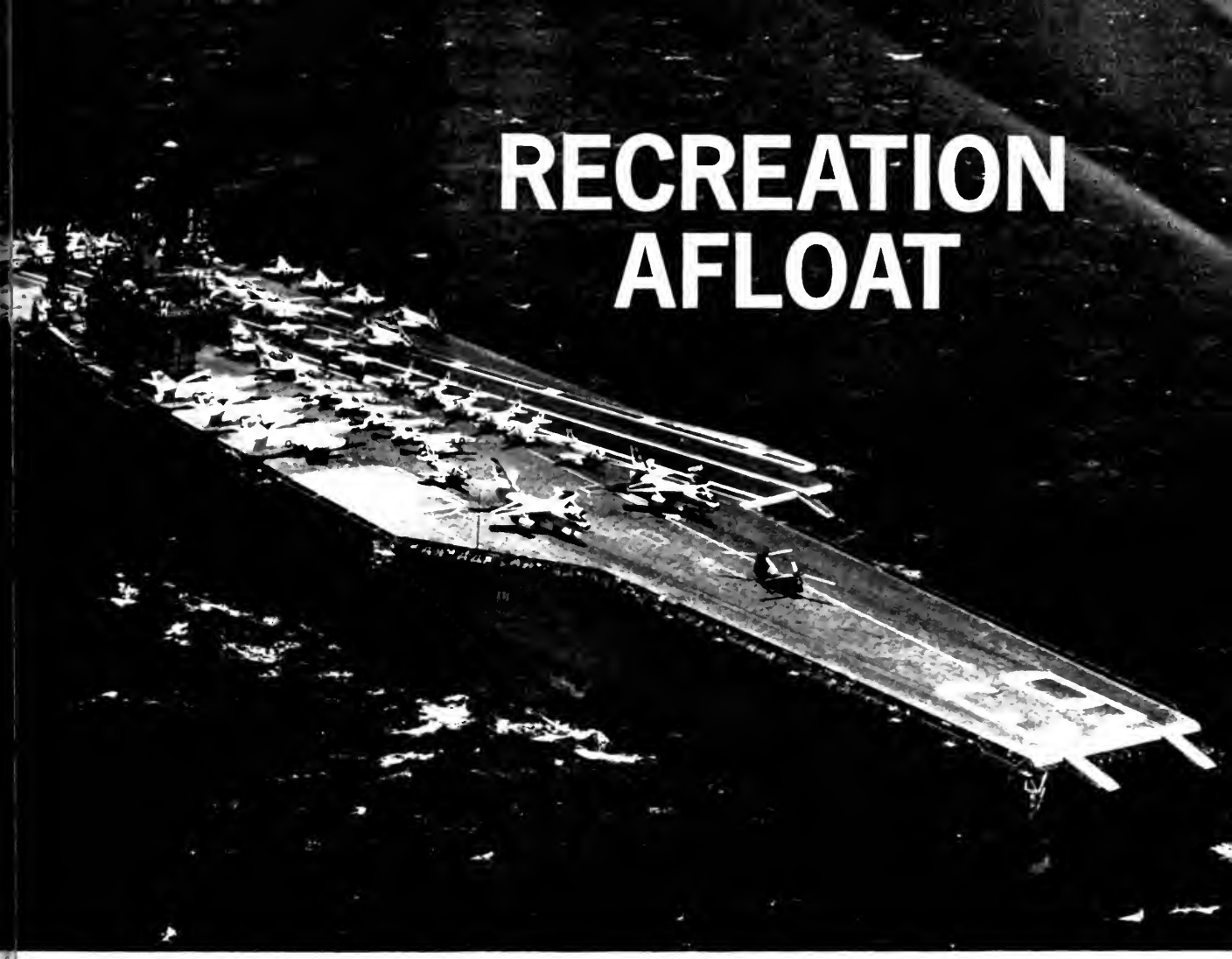
Notes on the Cuff

• Sections of five Los Angeles city beaches have been set aside as surfing areas for the exclusive use of the growing wave-riding set by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. This will protect swimmers at city beaches from the dangers of flying surfboards and ease the problems of supervision in crowded waters. At the same time, it will meet the needs of devotees of the popular water sport by centering this activity on beaches with good wave characteristics.

• Little girls in North Baltimore prefer discarded rubber heels from men's shoes for hopscotch markers. One shoe-repair man in the area found himself spending considerable time pulling tacks from worn heels and handing them out to appealing little girls.

• Himalayan snow partridge eggs have been successfully hatched for the first time under artificial conditions at the University of California in Davis.



RECREATION AFLOAT

A man-of-war is actually a sea-going recreation district

nald C. Hallberg, LTJG, USNR

A NAVY WARSHIP at sea for weeks at a time helping preserve the peace of the nation can hardly be described as an ideal setting for a recreation program. The se quarters, requirements for a state of instant readiness, el decks, and the all-important mission of the ship dictate at life at sea often be quite different from that on shore. ill, long separations from family and familiar surroundgs, inability to move about freely, and periods of off-duty urs with little to do result in a need for a recreation proam.

One example of a program afloat is that planned and conected by the officers and men of the attack aircraft *USS tty Hawk*. This eighty-two thousand-ten vessel has a crew approximately four thousand when fully manned. Her ght deck is approximately four acres in area and her ngar deck about two acres. The ship is a completely uipped airfield capable of handling the most advanced jets as she steams on the Pacific from the coast of California to the shores of Viet Nam.

Recreation activities on *Kitty Hawk*, the world's largest conventionally powered warship, are supervised by the ship's Special Services Office. One officer and a staff of nine enlisted men organize and conduct the various athletic, social, craft, and special activities that make up *Kitty Hawk's* recreation program. The Special Services officer and his staff work full time on recreation programing except when involved on watches or other ship evolutions such as battle drills.

Other departments on the ship also contribute to the recreation program. The engineering department supplies movie projector operators specially trained in the electrical hazards of a steel ship, a problem not encountered in more conventional theaters. The ship's Public Information Office distributes information concerning recreation opportunities for the crew in its "Port of Call" booklets printed for each new port the ship enters. This office also organizes and prints the ship's biweekly paper, the *Kitty Hawkeye*, which, as part of its news concerning the ship, describes leisure-time activities available to crew members.

With few exceptions, the cost of the recreation activities

LT. HALLBERG *served as a communications officer aboard the* USS Kitty Hawk *before his present duty station, the U.S. Naval Communications Unit in London. He received his B.S. in Recreation from Indiana University in 1962.*

Movies are often exchanged with ships operating with the Kitty Hawk. *Here, a high-line transfer crew prepares to send a package to a ship alongside the world's largest conventionally powered carrier.*

KTTY-TV. Kitty Hawk's *closed-circuit TV station, offers live programs utilizing the talents of crew members as well as films distributed by the Navy. The ship also has an amateur radio station.*

A Captain's Cup volleyball game is conducted on the hangar deck. Here, the ship's radio gang sets up for a shot against the Marine detachment. The ship offers many varsity athletic programs.

Though social recreation is somewhat limited, the crew often entertains orphans and schoolchildren at parties on board as is shown here at a party for children in Japan when the ship put in there.

on board Navy vessels is defrayed from profits on the sale of goods in the ship's stores and vending machines. The stores include three soda fountains, three sundries stores, and a clothing store. During an average quarter while the ship is deployed in the Orient, these stores turn over about twenty-five thousand dollars to the ship's recreation fund. A portion of this money goes directly into the various ship's division and squadron funds for parties, picnics, other social events, and special recreation items desired by these groups. Another part of the ship's stores receipts is used to purchase equipment such as small games and TV receivers to be distributed to each division and squadron for use in their living areas. Cost of maintenance of this equipment is obtained from the "rec fund" as are items like the two minibuses which Special Services uses for everything from transporting fishing parties to moving the ship's band. Another expenditure provides for reduced price tickets to local theaters, sporting events, and other recreation activities.

Two advisory groups function on the *Kitty Hawk* to guide the use of the recreation fund and the personnel effort involved in planning and conducting recreation activities. These are the Recreation Committee and the Recreation Council. The Enlisted Recreation Committee is made up of enlisted men from each of the ship's divisions and squadrons. Meetings are held monthly to collect ideas and suggestions from the crew and to pass on information concerning schedules, plans, and opportunities from the Special Services Office. The Recreation Council is a group of senior officers who advise the Special Services officer on policy matters.

Although a man-of-war has certain limitations in the area

KBN/MM is the ship's amateur radio station. re, a "ham" makes contact with a stateside ham. ring long periods at sea, the ship's hams able to send messages to folks back home their fellow crew members.

Outside entertainment groups, such as the Bremerton, Washington, Symphony, present programs aboard. Other entertainers have included USO shows, college variety shows, and a Japanese Dixieland band.

Dependents' Day cruises are an opportunity for family get-togethers on board ship for a day at sea. This group is going away for a day on the Pacific.

The ship is equipped with a five thousand-book library which offers hours of leisure-time activity. Newspapers and magazines are distributed when available.

of recreation programing, a sea-going recreation district has a few advantages over more conventional recreation organizations. Tours, which may be limited to the local state park in the hometown recreation program, have on *Kitty Hawk* included trips to Diamond Head and the Punchbowl National Cemetery in Hawaii, the resort of Baguio in the Philippines, the floating restaurants of Aberdeen in Hong Kong, and the shrines and temples of Japan.

Kitty Hawk's roving has been used to advantage for other recreation pursuits. Ski trips to Nikko in Japan and the Cascade Mountains near Seattle have been offered to the winter sports enthusiasts on board. Warm-weather sailors have had the opportunity to surf at Waikiki, skin dive off Okinawa, and sun bathe on Southern California beaches.

Club activity is encouraged on the *Kitty Hawk*. The ship's Rod and Gun Club has periodic skeet shoots at sea from the flight deck during off-duty hours. The *Kitty Hawk* Divers, the ship's skin-diving club, a toastmaster's club, and a judo club have added to the varied program offered on board. In addition the *Kitty Hawk* has its own band.

DURING BREAKS in ship's work or on Sunday "holiday routines" a variety of recreation activities are usually in progress, especially when at sea. The most actively participated in is the ship's Captain's Cup competition. This competition pits the various units of the ship against each other in a number of activities, from football to chess, to determine the most outstanding unit on the ship overall. This latter group is awarded the Captain's Cup traveling trophy which is held by the winning unit until the following round of competition is completed.

Varsity athletics are another aspect of *Kitty Hawk's* recreation offering. Teams representing the ship in bowling, flag football, golf, rifle and pistol shooting, basketball and softball compete wherever they can find suitable opponents, whether it be in Kobe, Japan, or Seattle, Washington. Teams are outfitted and equipped by Special Services.

More sedentary activities for men of *Kitty Hawk* include nightly movies on the hangar deck, in the squadron ready rooms, and the officers' wardrooms. During long at-sea periods films are swapped with other ships operating with *Kitty Hawk* by helicopter or by highline transfer, a method of exchanging material at sea between ships. Watching programs produced by the ship's closed circuit television station, KTTY-TV, is another quiet activity for leisure hours.

For those interested in crafts, *Kitty Hawk* has a well equipped hobby shop. Facilities for work with models, ceramics, leather work, wood work, and many other craft activities are available.

KITTY HAWKERS interested in electronics can participate in the ship's amateur radio station, K7KBN/MM, a licensed ham station. *Kitty Hawk* hams have found themselves very popular after long periods at sea when they are able to contact the folks back home for other crew members on the radio through a stateside ham.

A boxing ring is another center of activity on the ship. The ring is assembled periodically on the hangar deck for boxing "smokers" which generally draw enthusiastic fans to cheer their favorites. "Smoker" as used here is a misnomer as smoking is not permitted on the hangar deck due to the danger of fire. For those who desire a more comfortable view of the fights, KTTY-TV televises the bout on the ship's closed circuit system. To keep the men in trim for the boxing matches and to generally stay in shape, a gym has been set up by the Special Services Office in a small compartment below the main deck.

A "gear locker" is still another offering of the Special Services Office. Golf clubs, tennis rackets, balls, bats, gloves and nets are a few of the items available for the crew's use on a personal checkout basis. This equipment gets its greatest use in port when facilities such as ballfields are available, but games of catch with this equipment can be found almost any time on the hangar deck.

Social recreation is somewhat limited for the crew of the *Kitty Hawk*, but parties for the individual units are encouraged for which the ship provides food and transportation. When the ship is in the states, family programs include such activities as the children's Christmas party, held last season on the hangar deck, and dependents' day cruises, during which families are loaded aboard and taken to sea for a day. Overseas, children from orphanages and schools are often welcomed aboard at parties given for them by the crew.

Both professional and amateur entertainment is sought and during the past four years since *Kitty Hawk's* commissioning a variety of programs have been presented on board. During the Christmas season of 1962, Bob Hope's show was held on the flight deck while the ship was in Subic Bay, Philippines. Other entertainers have included a Japanese Dixieland band, several college variety shows, USO shows, the Bremerton, Washington, Symphony, and many others.

THE NECESSITY for a comprehensive recreation program for men in the military at sea is as obvious as it is great. Loneliness, restlessness, and boredom have adverse effects on a ship's crew after long periods away from home when the men on a ship like *Kitty Hawk* are enclosed in a steel box that can be completely encircled in a ten-minute walk. *Kitty Hawk's* last deployment to the Orient was nine months long with one thirty-five-day period off Viet Nam beyond the sight of land.

This situation calls for ingenuity in order to provide several thousand men worthwhile activity while they carry out the mission of the ship. *Kitty Hawk* is typical of the Navy's recreation efforts. Other men-of-war in the U.S. fleet have similar problems and programs. The lack of professional leadership, the necessity to plan activities around ship's movements and evolutions, and the nature of the facilities are problems inherent in a warship environment which have not been entirely solved.

As in the case of the *USS Kitty Hawk*, however, there are certain advantages of being a transient recreation district. In what other situation could the participants be involved in touch football games in California this week, surfing in Waikiki next week, playing volleyball in the South China Sea the next, and still be exempt from the draft? #

READY, SET...SKI!

Pre-ski conditioning program increases participation and safety

David Brink

PRE-SKI conditioning is too often overlooked by the recreation skier. Each winter, hundreds of thousands of people journey to the snow country to participate in the highly strenuous sport. The average skier spends a considerable sum on skis, boots, and clothes, but oftentimes gives no thought to physical preparation. Physical exertion in a high altitude can quickly produce muscular fatigue for a person not prepared adequately beforehand. As any skier will testify, the sport is *not passive*. Regardless of the extent of participation, some degree of conditioning is necessary.

Better conditioning will not only permit the skier to do more skiing in a day, it will also minimize chances of injury. Many skiers shortchange themselves by neglecting physical conditioning. In calculating costs of equipment, gasoline, food, and lift tickets, the skier who is exhausted after two or three hours of skiing is far from getting his money's worth. Furthermore, the tired skier is more liable to accidents and possible injury. As skiing is an activity that attracts many desk workers who have little opportunity to prepare themselves through their work, programs of planned physical conditioning offered by a municipal agency can be an outstanding public service.

With these thoughts in mind, the Recreation Division of the Seattle Park Department initiated a six-week pre-ski conditioning program for adults during the fall of 1964. The activity was offered to the participants free of charge. Furthermore, there was no cost to the department, except in time, as staff personnel, under direction of Watson B. "Mike" Hovis, assistant recreation director in charge of athletics, organized and conducted the sessions with the aid of enthusiastic volunteers.

Arrangements were made with the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructor's Association and the National Ski Patrol to provide instructors for lectures. Well-known personalities, such as famed mountain climber Jim Whittaker, took time off from busy schedules to explain the importance of good physical conditioning for the average skier. Ski shops in the area provided available films and served as a communications outlet in announcing the classes. Every aspect of skiing was presented to the group by "experts." Managers of ski areas sent films and "pitchmen" to advertise their facilities. As there was so much to cover, each session was divided into sections, films, lectures, and conditioning. The physical-fitness portion was based on a series of exercises developed by Dr. Thomas Cureton, famed University of Illinois physical educator.

MR. BRINK *is public-information officer for the Recreation Division, Seattle Park Department.*

A DRY-LAND ski school held the day after Christmas capped off the course. The Ski Instructor's Association provided personnel to inspect and adjust newly acquired equipment, as well as teach basic fundamentals, such as the traverse position, kick turns, and how to get up from falls. The school achieved its objective of saving ski instructors and ski-school members many headaches and wasted hours. A common problem encountered at the first meeting of ski classes is poor fitting equipment which entails hunting for screws, straps, or tools for repairs and losing valuable ski time. Anyone who has attempted temporary repairs on a noncooperative set of bindings without tools at fifteen above Fahrenheit will readily agree that a dry-land school stressing maintenance is a fine idea.

Public response to "Pre-Ski '65" was overwhelming. The publicity received on the program via radio, TV, daily and community newspapers resulted in 175 persons attending the first class. Each class over the six-week period averaged 125 persons. The professional Ski Teachers Association lauded the course as a great new idea in ski orientation.

For the coming ski season an expanded program is planned. Pre-ski classes will be offered at four recreation centers at different points in the city. In addition to the Ski Instructor's Association's assistance, the Northwest Ski Association has also offered assistance in the form of personnel to teach classes. Ski shops will be asked to provide displays of equipment and offer ideas to help the skier choose what he should buy. The dry-land school will also be repeated. It is considered a must for any type of ski-orientation program. The potential for such a course is only limited by the imagination of the planners. #

The jump tower was one of the attractions that thrilled visitors at Fort Wainwright's annual July Carnival

DIRECTIVE FOR FUN

Military bases zero in on special events with precise tactic

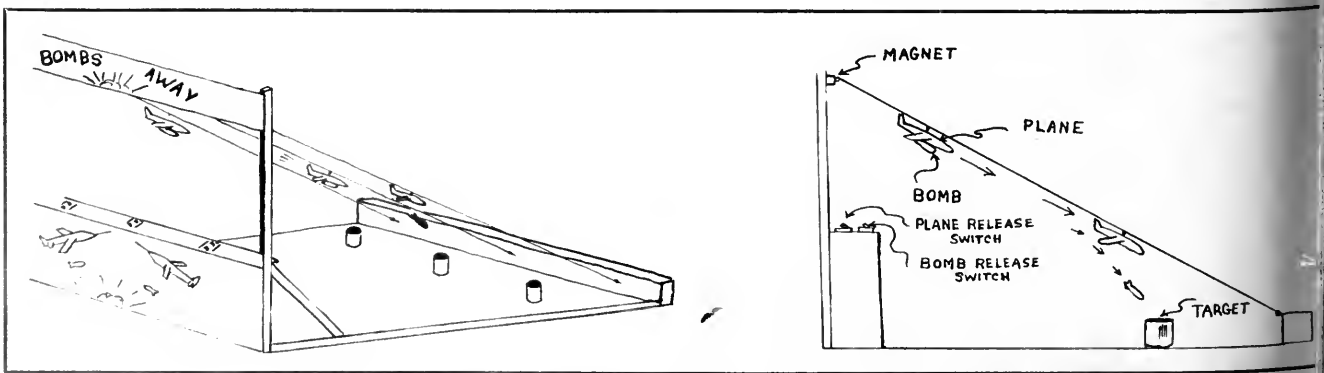
BIG TOP IN THE HANGAR

Now that the Big Top is practically extinct, most communities compensate for this childhood extravaganza by planning their own circus or carnival. In Alaska, the Fort Wainwright Dependent Activities Council has an open-house fund-raising carnival yearly on the Third and Fourth of July which captivates old and the young in the Fairbanks area. Hangar #1 is the "Big Top" and the animals are from the forest and streams of our last frontier.

For the past five years, Fort Wainwright has realized about $18,000 annually from this two-day open house. Funds are utilized exclusively to support the multiplying youth programs, such as scouts, campfire girls, junior baseball, softball, bowling leagues, skiing, charm school, rifle team, peewee hockey, teen club, and a twelve-week summer schedule of tours, swimming, archery, roller skating, playground activities, and crafts projects. The youth director's salary at Fort Wainwright is not part of this fund.

Primary action for this prodigious affair is promoted in March and directions published in a Yukon Command Army Circular, which prescribes policies and procedures and delineates responsibilities for the open house. The participants are "all Army and Air Force organizations and units stationed at Fort Wainwright and all organizations and activities at Fort Wainwright established for the benefit and welfare of military, civilians, and dependent personnel." The objective of the open house is "to promote the continued good public relations between the people of the Fairbanks area and the armed forces and to provide a means of raising funds for the support of post dependent activities. The use of government equipment is authorized for the event providing that authorized operators and/or supervisors of such equi

Diagram for Bombs Away



ient are present during its use. Any naterials may be used which can be returned in basically an unchanged condition to the stock from which they were rawn." Fund-raising methods include: (a) concessions selling food, malt beverages and soft drinks, (b) concessions aturing games of skill, amusement des, side shows, and similar activities, id (c) ticket sales for a new car and her lesser prizes." The circular clearly ates the duties and responsibilities of ch of the committees mentioned be- w and requests detailed after-action ports from same.

The president of the Dependent Activities Council is chairman of this program. The committees selected to assist him in this gargantuan affair include fance (comptroller office), publicity (information office), legal (judge advocate office), traffic and wildlife conservation (provost marshal office), facilities (post engineers), communications (signal office), entertainment (special services), first-aid (hospital).

The games, rides, food concessions, decorations, police-and-security, purchasing, midway-sales, and ticket-redemption committees are composed of personnel from various organizations and units on post. These committee members are parents of children who participate in the Dependent Activities Program on post or they are volunteer civilian, single and/or unaccompanied military personnel.

The Arctic Test Center provides the council with a "Big Top" (*Hangar #1*). The floor space, 324′-by-230′, houses forty-three booths. The area outside of this "Big Top" is also utilized for various amusement rides. The usual games, such as fishpond, cork shoot, dart throw, train-pony-fire truck ride, kiddie cars, and the standard activities compose these booths inside and outside the hangar. In order to keep the thousands of military and civilians amused for twelve hours each day (there were 5,436 unregistered vehicles on post during this two-day event in 1964), the food must tickle the taste buds. Watermelon, fried chicken, hamburgers, barbecued beef, snow cones, cotton candy, candy apples, popcorn, and ice cream are just a few of the goodies sold on the midway to entice carnival strollers.

The activities which thrill visitors most are the fish and wildlife booth, bombs away (*see diagram*), crane ride, and the jump tower. Add these ideas to your present program, pray for sunshine, and you will cement public relations and have plenty of money to finance a youth program in your community. — ALICE ROTH, *Director of Youth Activities, Fort Wainwright.*

HAVE A FIELD DAY

A FIELD DAY is usually a program of a variety of events that gives everyone an opportunity to participate. It is conducted in some form or another in all parts of the country, but none has reached the magnitude of success as those conducted at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado. Even though Lowry was blessed with exceptional athletic and recreation facilities, thanks to its active and dedicated Personnel Services Division and cooperative command personnel which gave every opportunity for its military personnel to participate in their respective programs on their leisure and/or off-duty time for entertainment and relaxation, it needed a program of fun on a competitive basis so that even the most ardent nonparticipant could be a participant even though he did nothing more than go through the motions.

Thus, the field day was born, on June 21, 1956 with ten events. This program and all those that followed included events of fun, skill, novelty, strength, talent, knowledge, and nonsense, but none which required participants enter into an extensive period of training in preparation. The program was started small to assure a good beginning and test its acceptance by the military. Field Day events increased each year until the 1959 program had 244 events. A study was made of the numerous events to reduce the program to those with the greatest participation and for more efficient control. The end results were 106 events, of which 74 were selected for one field day each year from 1959 to 1962.

The span of its conduct after its beginning extended over a period of a week with a third of the events conducted in the respective athletic and recreation facilities and the remaining two-thirds on the recreation field and adjacent parking lot on a Saturday, 9 to 11 AM. The 1959-1962 programs each had four thousand to five thousand participants. Each field day required a minimum of two hundred officials of which the most were selected from the military personnel of the base and others were furnished by the city of Denver Recreation Department, YMCA, Denver University, and other organizations where specific professional knowledge was necessary. Fourteen base sections assisted in its conduct whenever and wherever its services were needed. At no time did a single individual participant or official complain that the events were not properly conducted or the officiating was a tiresome duty. The entire affair was enjoyed by everyone.

The planning started two to three months prior to its conduct. A committee was organized, composed of representatives of support agencies, and respective competing organizations, and responsibilities established with the Personnel Services Division assuming full leadership.

The base newspaper announced the overall dates followed by the schedule of events and other information growing stronger each publication to a climax prior to actual start. In addition, a general information pamphlet was published and distributed to all organization project officers, announcing program, method of entry, schedule of events, rules of competition, scoring system, awards, and other pertinent information. There was also a map show-

ing the location of each event, both in facilities and out-of-door area.

The officials were assigned events without knowledge of qualifications, as time was not always available to interview each to make determinations. A schedule of briefings of officials by events was conducted so each knew the rules of his activity and his responsibilities thereto. Good officiating is a major factor to the success of the field day. The athletic section was assigned the responsibility of equipment, its safety and placement.

The events were grouped into eighteen categories that included such events as Dizzy Izzy and sack relay races, flight and monkey drills, pig calling and egg throwing, volleyball and Chinese Ping-pong, standing broad jump and hundred-yard walking race, clock golf and basketball shoot, skits and specialty acts, eight-ball pool and checkers, round and square dancing, spelling bee and military quiz, walking hand balance and tumbling stunts, drawing and photography, small and large chorus singing, and limbo. Several events were created that were social and educational in nature and rules established for their conduct.

Only a third of the out-of-door program was conducted at one time followed by another third and a final third. This keeps an even distribution of events in all categories and participant and spectator interest at a high level. It is important and essential that the events be kept moving as rapidly as possible without hurry to avoid a drag and eventual lack of interest.

An entry blank was used to determine number of groups and teams in group and team activities to set up brackets and get an idea of the approximate number of entries in all other events. There was no restriction on the number of events individuals may enter as long as he participated at its start.

Points were awarded each event according to the number of participants, degree of difficulty, and length of time required in preparation and competition. Points ranged from 5, 3, 2 and 1 to 20, 15, 10 and 5.

Awards included a two-and-a-half-foot-high trophy called the Grand Champion All Events Trophy presented to the organization that won three field days. Permanent possession trophies were also presented to the organizations that placed first, second, and third place. Appropriate awards were also presented to the winners of each event. Other awards were the Esprit de Corps Trophy which was presented to the organization that had the greatest participation in the entire program, and an Oscar which was presented to the commander of the organization on the same basis. Community service organizations also gave out awards for specific events.

The final day or out-of-door program was the climax of the field day. Each area of events was designated by markers in accordance to the map and appropriate equipment installed therein. This was accomplished a day or two preceding to avoid any rush the morning of the program. If there is a possibility of inclement weather, then it will be necessary to do this job early the morning of the program or postpone the program until the following Saturday or appropriate day.

Communications installed a PA system with the mike on a platform location at the center edge of the field day area. At this location the project officer supervised and directed the conduct of the field day, and the results of events were tabulated and recorded.

An ambulance with a doctor and two technicians were stationed nearby for any possible emergencies. This is always advisable even though the possibilities of injuries are near impossible. The base exchange placed two mobile canteen units serving coffee, sandwiches, and soft drinks.

The officials reported at 8 AM the day

of the program for any last-minute instructions and to procure their score cards and equipment necessary for the conduct of their respective events. The program started promptly at 9 AM with an opening ceremony. A color guard, USAF band, and guidon bearers of competing organizations marched half the distance of the field day area facing the platform, and halted, at which time the project officer gave a brief introductory speech. Upon announcement, the band played the National Anthem, and when completed marched off of the field day area. Immediately thereafter, the project officer gave the signal to start and the program was under way.

Officials reported results of respective events, immediately when completed by runner to the field day headquarters where they were recorded and posted on a large master chart. This operation is important, and there should be at least two men adding and totaling figures so that at the end of the field day the victors are known and all points totaled for each organization.

Unusual and special acts were presented to base military personnel and civilian personnel of Denver in a specific area throughout the program. Each performance was given a time limit so that the last would end prior to 11 AM. This activity does not distract from the field day events, especially where there is a large group of spectators.

The program usually ended at 11 AM as scheduled. The victorious organizations and event winners along with many spectators assembled in front of the headquarters platform for the presentation of the awards. The base commander or his representative made the presentations as the project officer announced the event and organization winners. After the presentation ceremonies were completed, a loud cheer sounded that could be heard for several blocks away.

The planning, organization, administration, and conduct of the field day requires time and work, but the results derived therefrom are gratifying to all concerned. A field day will save you from "stuffed-shirtitis" and "solemncholia." — MAJOR GERALD SMITH, *USAF, Retired.*

FAMILY RECREATION SCORESHEET

Many recreation departments reproduce material from RECREATION *Magazine to distribute to staff members or to John and Jane Q. Public and their offspring. Such material has included such items as rules and reminders for a safe Hallowe'en and Christmas. We now offer, here, a checklist for families to use in rating their recreation. The following was prepared by the National Recreation Association Program Department with the hope that it will be helpful in promoting better family relationships through recreation. Any local agency is free to reproduce for local distribution. (Please credit* RECREATION *Magazine!)*

The best gift you can bequeath to your children is not money, or land, or insurance, but a happy childhood. Be honest? Is your house a home? *Is it* fun *to belong to your family? Does your family enjoy living?* How do you rate, recreationally speaking?

DAY-BY-DAY NEEDS

I. *Some Form of Social Recreation*

Did you play any games with your children? Did you "visit" with friends or neighbors? Go on a picnic? Go to a party, a dance, or a club? (Sitting in the movies or in front of TV doesn't count.) Do you make a big point to celebrate birthdays, anniversaries, and holidays?

II. *Some Form of Physical Recreation*

Did you play (not just watch) any active game? Horseshoes? Tennis? Bowling? Golf? Softball? Did you go walking or hiking, bicycling or swimming? Did you romp with the children? Take them to the park or playground?

III. *Art*

Did you do any painting in oils or watercolor or pastels? Any ceramics? Wood carving? Visit any museum? Attend an art exhibit? Read anything about art and artists?

IV. *Handcrafts*

Did you work on anything with your hands? Whittling? Woodwork? Leatherwork? Weaving? Did you do any needlework like knitting, embroidery? Hook a rug? Make an afghan? Frame a picture? Build a model plane? Repair a toy?

V. *Music*

Did you sing—with your family, friends, or church choir? (Singing in the bathtub counts!) Did you play any instrument? Really listen to any good music? (Turning on the radio and then reading doesn't count.) Do you have a record player—and use it? Did you go to a concert?

VI. *Storytelling and Reading*

Did you read anything besides the newspaper? (*That's* important, too!) And poetry? Did you tell or read a story to the children at bedtime? Discuss a book with your family? Visit the public library? Buy a book?

VII. *Drama*

Did you go to the theater? Do you belong to a drama group? Did you make a costume? Build a set? Make a puppet stage for the children? Tell the family about plays you have seen? Read a play, with everyone taking a part? Put on a home talent show? Have a dress-up box for the children to use?

VIII. *Dance*

Did you attend a square dance club? Know any South American dances? Recognize the latest teenage craze? Encourage the youngsters to enjoy dance rhythms? Watch ballet? Modern dance? Take your wife dancing?

IX. *Hobbies*

Did you encourage and take part in any family hobbies? Take family movies? Have a family scrapbook? Allow family pets? Collect stamps, coins or other items? Provide hobby space for the children? Use reference book to encourage more study?

X. *Nature and Science*

Did you take time to really see and feel the sun? Really look at the stars last night? Notice birds and flowers? Visit a park or other outdoor area? Work in a garden? (Windowboxes count.) Talk to the children about wind, or rain, or weather, or the sea, et cetera? Collect and find out about shells and rocks? Plant a tree? Lie flat on your back with the children and watch the clouds or the treetops? Go family camping?

	Plus	*Minus*
I. *Some Form of Social Recreation*	☐	☐
II. *Some Form of Physical Recreation*	☐	☐
III. *Art*	☐	☐
IV. *Handcrafts*	☐	☐
V. *Music*	☐	☐
VI. *Storytelling and Reading*	☐	☐
VII. *Drama*	☐	☐
VIII. *Dance*	☐	☐
IX. *Hobbies*	☐	☐
X. *Nature and Science*	☐	☐

If your score is* minus, *you're missing a lot in life. If your score is* plus, *you're building up a family reserve of happiness.

BEWARE: THE SPOILERS ARE ON THE MARCH!

Jay Shivers, Ph.D.

THE INSIDIOUS pattern of waste, destruction, and pollution, developing everywhere across the United States today is destroying the natural resources with which this country was so abundantly blessed. By encroachment, denudation, desecration, and unthinking utilization, the forces of corporate enterprise, private individual gain, and even those agencies of government entrusted with safeguarding the nation's resources are subverting our natural endowments to ends which are at best questionable and at the very least alarming.

No longer are there sporadic raids upon the public domain by industrial concerns eager to turn a quick profit. Now there is wholesale attack. There is a nationwide picture that is clearly defined which dramatically emphasizes the continuous threat under which we all live. Advantage is being taken of an unenlightened and, too often, apathetic public. The public *can* be aroused to this stepped-up tempo of deterioration of our natural resources by entrenched interests, but unless it is awakened *now* it will be too late. The spoilers are already gouging the land, polluting the air and the waterways, stripping the land of timber, defacing the rocky places, and forever destroying nature's balance. From Big Sur on the Pacific Coast to the Connecticut River, a host of uncaring but influential individuals and agencies, from all sectors of society, are doing irreparable harm to our natural heritage. A continuous process of ruin-by-design is decimating rivers, marshlands, parks, geologic phenomena, forests, beaches, ridges, and wilderness areas. The great predator is loose in the land; his name is man; and his gods are speed, profit, and influence.

This assault against the remnants of America's natural resources presents a bleak outlook. The insistent land-grabbing techniques of public agencies upon public forests and parks is appalling. The terrible truth is that many of these encroachments *are* necessary. The cause they serve is important to the public welfare. What cannot be justified is the taking of park and other recreation lands for many projects because of the *seeming* economies which such encroachment involves. Replacement c of these areas—and eventually th must be replaced to meet the needs o growing population—will be ma times greater than would have been t original cost for condemning and propriating land used for slum bui ings, light industrial plants, or other veloped eyesores in the core of the ci Parks located in the center of any co munity cannot be replaced once th have been destroyed by access hi ways, turnpikes, schools, hospitals, other public buildings. When the p is gone, regardless of what is erected its place, there can never be gra spots, shaded lanes, or the original r ing landscape. The ecology of the a is forever unbalanced. Perhaps anir ecology has no place within the en ons of the urban center, but, wit growing population and a spread megalopolitan area, a time is rapi coming when all of man's ingenuity have to be used to find natural ar that remain untouched and unconta nated by industrial and urban spra Vast stretches of what is now co ered rural and even primitive reg will be invaded by the offspring of massive population explosion.

DR. SHIVERS *is supervisor of Recreational Service Education at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.*

ADMINISTRATION

Some truths about a continuous process of ruin-by-design

What can recreation leaders do? re are some basic methods for re-sing the spoilers' march:

Write to both state and national repre-atives informing them of the dangers of roachment, pollution, or destruction of eation areas.

Write to specific departmental heads, the Secretary of the Interior, when ques-able actions by agencies of his depart-t are apparent.

Organize citizen-protest meetings. Have ions made up with the strongest language ible to show appropriate state and local ials that infringment on recreation open es is abhorrent to the body politic.

Under advisement by legal counsel, seek nctions against agencies which are at-pting to subvert park areas for other than eation purposes.

Join forces with local conservation and ning commissions or committees in order ep abreast of the areas which are threat-d.

Publish some sort of house organ as part continuing policy of public relations h deals with the entire problem of natural rce maintenance and preservation.

pace does not permit a listing of *all* outrages against our natural en-nment that are occurring or pro-ed. However, the following illustra-s will prove that no section of the ntry, not even the most magnificent ral spectacles, are being spared.

em: The California State Highway De-ment has plans to straighten a road which runs through a grove of giant redwood trees along the California coast. If the road is permitted, the savings in time to motorists will be as much as *twenty minutes for the trip.* The loss to the world will be incalculable since this species of tree does not grow anywhere else on the face of the earth. To save twenty minutes, a state agency is willing to destroy a national heritage that has evolved from the Mesozoic era.

Item: Grand Canyon is threatened with inundation as a result of a government agency's tampering. When Theodore Roosevelt saw the Grand Canyon in 1903, he said, "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve upon it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it." Apparently the federal government cannot leave nature's handcraft alone, for there are plans to construct two dams on the Colorado River that will cause irreparable damage to the canyon. The Colorado River already has more dams on it than there is water to fill their reservoirs; the planned dams will, in fact, waste water. Whatever hydro-electric power could be generated by these dams could be more economically and efficiently produced by atomic power. The construction of these dams will effectively flood and destroy the lower canyon.

Item: The St. Croix River in Minnesota is threatened with thermal pollution if the Northern States Power Company is permitted to develop a conventional power plant with an exhaust stack eight hundred feet high and a coal pile half mile long to feed it. The project has aroused national concern among conservationists. The St. Croix is the last clean river serving the recreation needs of a major metropolitan region in the Midwest. It is the objective of the plant to discharge superheated water back into the St. Croix, which would raise the temperature of the river as much as twenty degrees. Such an increase would thermally pollute the river and effectively destroy all fish life and ruin swimming. High-water temperatures stimulate the growth of bacteria and algae; these, in turn, produce a nauseating stench. The entire water resource would be useless for any recreation activity. Beyond that there is cause for alarm about air pollution. In a newspaper interview, the president of Northern States Power voiced an attitude reminiscent of Commodore Vanderbilt's famed remark, "The public be damned!" When asked why his company did not use an alternate site, such as one on the already polluted nearby Mississippi River, this man replied: "Why should we?" This is typical of the profit-minded industrialist who can see no farther than the next dollar. The St. Croix belongs to all of the people of the United States. We all have a vested interest in its historic and esthetic value. No industry has the right to destroy natural beauty if there are easily accessible alternatives, as there are in this instance.

Item: The highlands of the Hudson River Valley are under immediate threat by the development of a gigantic hydro-electric power plant by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. Recently, an investigator of the Federal Power Commission approved of the plans submitted by Con Ed to construct a huge power plant in the Hudson Highlands, which would deface the entire northern face of Storm King Mountain. The plant will be blasted out of the living rock and a reservoir will be constructed on the top. The net result of this FPC decision, based solely upon economic considerations, is to forever destroy one of the

most scenic places of the Hudson River Valley. Thousands of people annually visit this area to enjoy the recreation features available. Once again, economic motives have been allowed to override esthetic and recreation values, not only of the present population but of untold populations to come.

There are dozens of other illustrations to stress the clear and present danger which exists for the natural and recreation places so necessary to the well-being of all of the people. Professionals cannot stand idly by while our most precious natural wonders are being gobbled by insensate agencies of various types. Wilderness bills and conservation acts are only *one* means to prevent encroachment, deterioration, spoilation, and abolishment of the natural sites to which man may repair when he feels thwarted by the constant pressures of urban society. Recreation leaders have the obligation of obtaining public interest and support to frustrate those corporate and government agencies which attempt to steal the nation birthright. America is not so poor th it must sacrifice its spectacular natur phenomena for industrial progress ar capital gain—nor so rich in unique ou door resources that it can afford to d so. Recreation leaders must help pr serve those land and water areas th are still unsullied. The time for pr ventive action is now! #

COLLEGES NOW TEACH RECREATION

Robert Peterson

QUITE A FEW YEARS ago when I was teaching at the University of Illinois a terrible ruckus arose when someone recommended creation of a professorship in recreation. The idea was hooted by taxpayers and denounced by serious educators who called it the final straw in scholarship. But the university boldly created in 1951 not only one of the nation's finest professorships in recreation, but also a full-scale Department of Recreation.

In the intervening years that department, headed by Charles K. Brightbill, has become firmly entrenched in the university's program, and today has 183 undergraduates and graduate students working toward careers as recreation specialists in municipal and national parks, schools, industries, armed forces, institutions and residences for elders.

Recreation—which stems from the Latin *recreare*, meaning to refresh or create anew—may seem a singularly unscholarly subject. But the more one considers its role in man's utilization of leisure, the broader its potentials become. *Soon it emerges in one's thinking as fully as valid a topic for academic research as geology, psychology or French literature.*

In England various sociologists are advocating creation of a Ministry of Leisure. What's more, they are proposing that the department have equal status with the Ministry of War and of Foreign Affairs. This may seem preposterous; but it is a fact of human progress that the constructive and satisfying use of leisure is becoming one of the great problems of our age.

Automation is creating more free time and fewer jobs. Every year the work week is being chipped away, and many say we'll be down to a four-day week within a decade.

Folks are retiring earlier, too. The military services, along with many police and fire departments, have achieved retirement on half-pay after twenty years of service. Many unions are demanding the same deal for their members, and it is quite conceivable that within two or three decades workers will be retiring as casually at forty-five as they are today at sixty-five.

What will people do to fill the vacuum? Some will continue to work. B there won't be enough jobs for ever one, and we may see fulfilled the propl ecy of the late F. W. Ecker who sai "Some day people will pay for th privilege of working."

. . . Many men and women will see outlets in humanitarian chores and s cial services. But the rest will wallo in free time and be forced to choos between a gnawing, unrewarding bor dom—or recreation.

The latter alternative will prove con plex and challenging, for most of u don't know how to recreate. Oh, w enjoy playing golf or pinochle now an then, but we know very little about u ing recreation as a full-time, satisfyin component in daily living. . . .

You and I may find it unnecessar to study recreation as a scholarly pu suit. But it's gratifying to know inst tuitions of higher learning have reco nized the need and are making recre tion curriculums available to the youn er generation. #

Reprinted with permission from M Peterson's column "Life Begins at Fo ty," syndicated by King Features.

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NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Modern City

SUCCESSFUL and economical urban renewal demands a closer look at the changing face of the metropolis and pinpoint analysis of how cities grow in the present decade. Too many planners and property owners, says geographer Donald W. Griffin of the University of California at Los Angeles, still view the expansion process of cities from the outlook and theories of some fifty years ago.

In those days, the traditional city grew around the central business district. This core was surrounded by a mixed commercial and residential transition zone, which separated the retail heart of the city from well-defined sections of expensive houses, cheaper homes, and heavy industrial concentrations. The city grew through a sort of falling domino effect, in which the central core nudged into the transition zone, which in turn pushed out the surrounding industrial and residential belts.

Today, the slow, orderly growth of cities has been replaced by a gigantic leapfrogging process, triggered largely by the automobile and mass transportation. Large department stores jump from downtown to outer suburbia and form self-contained shopping centers. Industries, serviced by fleets of trucks, no longer stick close to the main railroad terminals. Workers, who once lived near their jobs, now hop in their cars and drive half an hour to their tract homes.

The new mobility has drastically changed the clear-cut pattern of the city's commercial, industrial, residential, and recreational areas. Instead, a given area may contain light industry and luxury high-rise apartments, alongside shabby frame houses and old government office buildings. Despite the change, many planners still tend to look at each city section, particularly the downtown area, as a uniform chunk of real estate, says Dr. Griffin. As a result, when an area is slated for urban renewal, the good is often leveled with the bad. "Urban renewal is needed in most cities," he says. "but before we condemn an area, we should carefully decide if there aren't some parts worth saving."

Salt Free

CONSTRUCTION of the first municipally-owned water desalting plant in the State of Texas and the second such installation in the United States to provide a community's entire water needs is the Port Mansfield Public Utilities District's $200,000 desalting plant, scheduled for completion by the end of this year. It will convert 250,000 gallons per day of a brakish deep well water to a fresh domestic water supply. The complete water treatment facility, consisting of a water supply well, iron and manganese removal filters, two 100,000-gallon concrete storage reservoirs, and the desalting unit, will cost approximately $400,000. Water for this project will come from a well eighteen miles west of the port through a new pipeline. The Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is financing the project under a grant and loan.

Port Mansfield is the newest Gulf port in Texas, the first in the Rio Grande Valley, and a rapidly growing commercial and resort community. It is located on the Laguna Madre intercoastal waterways, fifty-six miles north of Brownsville, Texas, and opposite the Padre Island National Seashore currently under development by the U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service. Availability of good water and the new Padre Island project are expected to stimulate Port Mansfield's growth over the next decade. The desalting plant, which will reduce the total mineral content of the raw water from about 2,400 parts per million to 500 ppm, can handle the requirements of a population of several thousands. Prior to 1950, the port did not exist.

Eight million dollars has been expended to build the new port, which has all necessary facilities including a newly completed automatically lighted airfield, a 260-foot-wide channel and turning basin, marinas and repair yards for oil, fishing, and pleasure boats, motels, a Coast Guard station, and lots for real estate and commercial development. Plans are underway to build a causeway from Padre Island to Port Mansfield which is the southern headquarters of the Padre Island National Seashore.

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CONCERNING UPKEEP

SNOW REMOVAL FROM SKATING AREAS

Roland (Pat) Lachance

ALL PLOWS used by the Recreation and Parks Department in Concord, New Hampshire, are equipped with steel-plate wings twenty-four to thirty-six inches long, the height same as each plow. These wings have an angle-iron bottom runner curved at the outer end to prevent digging into the ground and to help the plow ride up over uneven frozen surfaces. The side wings are held in place with two bolts on each end and one in the center of the plow through the angle-iron braces. These five bolts require but a few minutes to either put on or remove the wings from the plow.

Why wings on plows? In our case by raising the level of the pond sixteen inches above normal height, we have but few spots where the pond edge is too sharp to go directly from the ice surface to our snow storage areas. So, with wings on the plows, snow can be pushed in any desired spot without spilling out or losing the load whenever a change of direction is necessary. Also, by plowing in straight passes without wings or in a circular pattern, the snow depth becomes too great to continue pushing it to the sides before the accumulated weight will sink the ice enough to allow water on the surface and form slush. By removing snow with each pass to solid ground, the pressure or weight is lessened and will allow the ice to rise and remain dry.

Every day following good skating conditions, we broom the ice. At first, when it is only about four inches thick, a single four-foot rotary broom, driven by a Gravely tractor is used. As the ice gets thicker, two brooms clean from opposite sides until the ice can support our six-foot "Sweepster" rotary broom, propelled by a 9HP motor, mounted in front of a four-wheel-drive pickup truck. On our outside neighborhood rinks, we usually hand scrape the skating area before adding a light coating or spray of water daily after the desired surface has been built up.

Unless a snow storm changes our schedule, we usually plane four times each week after the ice is six or more inches thick. By removing a quarter to three-eighth inches of top ice, all skate marks, chips, or bad spots are shaved off, leaving a smooth, crack-free glass-like finish. Air bubbles, snow ice, or patches of snow are thereby removed, allowing the ice to become thicker.

We fill cracks only after the ice is a foot or more and in the process of expansion. Planing removes most cracks before they become troublesome. However, when they need filling, we try to apply water on days when the temperature rises close to the melting point from a tank mounted on a tractor with a garden hose attached to the end of a hockey stick. On extremely cold days water will not fuse to the ice unless it is hot enough to melt the ice and bond it together.

The Concord Recreation and Parks Department uses the following equipment for snow removal:

- 1 half-ton Willys four-wheel-drive pickup truck
- 1 half-ton Dodge four-wheel-drive pickup truck
- 1 ton-and-a-half International four-wheel-drive dump truck
- 1 Worthington tractor
- 1 Ford tractor front-end loader with snow bucket
- 1 Gravely blower

* * * *

MR. LACHANCE *is maintenance superintendent for the Recreation and Parks Department in Concord, New Hampshire. He covered spraying of a skating area in the September 1964* RECREATION.

Cement Mulch

POROUS cement blocks cast fro three-quarter to quarter-inch gra el can provide an attractive and effe tive mulch for ornamental planting and save a great deal of water. Dr. S. Richards, soil physicist at the Unive sity of California, Riverside, report during the Western Society of Soil S ence section of the American Associ tion for the Advancement of Science UCR, that the block pores have an o timum size for a soil mulch when he in a rigid matrix with fine sand, ceme and water.

An outdoor test with the bloc showed that for a 42-day period in A gust and September, young trees u mulched required fifteen surface cen meters of water—about six inches— six irrigations, while similar trees wi the mulch were given five centimete of water in two irrigations.

Dr. Richards said most of the wat which comes as rainfall or irrigati drains immediately into the soil. Tes show that the water lost by evaporati is greatly reduced by a five centimet thick mulch. Pans of soil having va ous mulches to be compared with ba soil were placed under a bank of fluor scent lights. For the period followi an "irrigation," evaporation loss fro the block was only twenty-five perce that for the bare soil. Later loss of w ter through the block was about equ to that from a pan covered with a plast sheet. Blocks made from plaster sa and larger gravel, one-half to one in in size, showed water loss rates of fift three and eighty percent, respectivel relative to bare soil.—*UC Clip Sheet*

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DEVELOPING AN AMATEUR RADIO PROJECT

lfred Dobrof and Julian N. Jablin

AMATEUR radio gives individuals and groups the means for communicating with individuals d groups in other cities, states, and untries using electronic equipment. the club setting, amateur radio prodes the individual with opportunities learn a new skill, make friends while arning, plan for action in a group, delop group feeling, develop leadership tential and provide service to others. What exactly is amateur radio? It is sentially a hobby based on the conuction and use of radio transmitting d receiving equipment for communitions. To engage in this pursuit, the dividual must have a knowledge of ctronics theory, construction prace, International Morse Code, radio ocedures, and the federal laws govning amateur radio. He must have a ense granted by the Federal Commutations Commission before he can use transmitter. Although the requirents appear formidable, almost anyce can learn enough to pass the examition given by the FCC for the license. Once licensed, the amateur can spend hobby hours constructing new uipment, talking to other amateurs the air, making various experiments in any combination of these.

Amateurs are boys and girls, men l women, of diverse backgrounds. The usual age for beginning in amateur radio is around twelve to thirteen, although youngsters of six or seven have been licensed; there is no age requirement. Men become interested, frequently because their sons have taken up the hobby or because they have always liked to work with tools and equipment. The mechanics of radio make a relaxing leisure-time pursuit for men and women who spend the day in a shop or office. Amateur radio is also an interesting possibility for older adult programing in centers, particularly since many senior citizens are amateur operators.

The American Radio League, which is the national amateur radio association, reports some 1,330 amateur radio clubs affiliated with it. Most of these are without specific sponsorship, having sprung up spontaneously. There are, however, high-school radio clubs, YMCA radio groups, and clubs under other communal agency auspices.

The program goals for radio clubs are quite typical of those of other types of skill groups, with some special overtones resulting from the specific hobby involved. Basically, there is the desire to meet other amateurs. The club is a place to which people may come to learn the various aspects of the art required for a federal license—elements of electronics, International Morse Code, and radio laws. The club offers the individual the opportunity to extend his knowledge beyond these basics. Frequently the club is the locus for an amateur radio station which may be operated by the members. Finally, the club can promote certain group activities in which the amateur abandons his essentially individual role and becomes part of a team devoted to meeting a specific communications problem.

LEADERSHIP for a center amateur radio group should meet the normal criteria for group leaders in the agency. There should be one, possibly two, group leaders skilled in electronics with the interest and ability to transmit this knowledge. They should be able to relate to young people, since a large percentage of the members of the club will most likely be teenagers. Suitable club leaders may be found among the center members, in other radio clubs in the community, and in the local Civil Defense organization. Inquiries may be made at local broadcast studios and wholesale electronics parts shops, where personnel are frequently amateurs. The club leaders should have FCC licenses.

For meetings, the club will need a room, which can double as a classroom for instruction; a blackboard and a few tables are helpful. If the club reaches the point when the decision is made to set up a station, somewhat different facilities will be needed, such as a room devoted to radio only. It need not be very large, although it could be large enough to serve as a meeting and classroom as well as a station; an upstairs location would be preferable for antenna considerations.

The beginning budget for an amateur radio club should be quite nominal. Less than $50 will provide for publications and radio parts as well as code equipment for instruction. As the group develops it will require some operating funds, which could be met by registration fees and or dues. If a club station is contemplated, this represents a sizeable investment of several hundred dollars. A fund built up through dues, donations of money, the proceeds of auctions of donated used equipment (a popular program), and other means can provide for this, and in some centers the actual equipment for the station has

---

M. DOBROF *and* MR. JABLIN, *members of Jewish Welfare Board's professional staff, are both amateur radio operators.*
This material is digested with permission from Jewish Community Center Program Aids, *Spring 1964, professional journal of the national JWB.*

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been donated by interested members of the center.

CLUB MEETINGS fall rather naturally into distinct periods of activity. Typically, a meeting will begin with the usual and necessary business of club government. The next phase might be a period of instruction although this can be held before the general meeting if the class group is small and there is sentiment against taking club time for teaching. Following this, a general discussion on some aspect of radio, a lecture on electronics or a film on the subject may be scheduled. Time must be alloted for what is known in ham radio as "rag chewing" or socializing.

If the club has a station, or is building one, this introduces an additional factor into the programing for meetings. A period should be set aside for the construction or operation of the equipment.

The "entertainment" part of club meetings is most important: this entertainment takes the form of talks, film discussions, and demonstrations, keeps interest alive, and attracts new members. Sources of these programs are many and varied. Films and film strips are available from the American Radio Relay League, electronics manufacturers, government agency libraries (notably the Armed Forces), commercial distributors, local telephone and utility companies, and colleges.

Speakers may be recruited from the engineering staffs of local radio manufacturers and wholesalers, police, fire, telephone and utility communications divisions, FCC, FAA, and other government local branches. Local hams who have built unusual equipment or who have taken part in special projects can also be invited to speak. Demonstrations of equipment may accompany some of these talks. Lectures may be prepared by club members on specific radio topics; these give the speakers experience in addressing a group and also an opportunity to do research on a new subject, both worthwhile objectives. Panel discussions on differing aspects of one radio subject accomplish the same purpose, and both types of programs increase the member's knowledge. Speakers in the categories mentioned earlier ordinarily do not charge for lectures.

There is a very strong community service orientation to the amateur radio hobby. The license issued by the government is given specifically for considerations of "public interest, convenience and necessity." Radio amateur clubs, therefore, devote large segments of their activity time to group communications problems, tests and service programs. Clubs, using portable (hand carried) and mobile (in automobiles) equipment, have provided communications for marshals of large civic parades. Using amateur radio, a center can set up a link with an associated country camp several hundred miles distant or might establish a network among center, day-camp site, and transportation personnel.

Radio amateurs commonly handle "traffic" consisting of nonurgent messages to all parts of the country and to many points overseas. Clubs take such messages from individuals in the community and forward them along established networks to their destination.

The radio amateur role in Civic Defense is a special one. In most communities, amateurs have their own emergency organization (Amateur Radio Emergency Corps) to cope with situations arising from storms, flooding, fire, and the like which disrupt normal communications. Beyond this, the Civil Defense organization has set up its own system (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services). Any of these activities may be conducted as a club program.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Below are some basic books which will be found useful in the library of an amateur radio club. They cover general radio theory and licensing requirements, as well as the kinds of equipment which may become part of a club station. As the membership becomes more experienced and is interested in specific aspects of radio operating, other manuals devoted to specialized phases of radio will suggest themselves and should be added.

How to Become a Radio Amateur, $.50

Learning the Radio Telegraph Code, $.50

The Radio Amateur's License Manual, $.50

Understanding Amateur Radio, $2.00; *Radio Amateur's Handbook*, $3.50; *QST Magazine* $5.00 annually; all from the American Relay League, Newington, Connecticut.

ABCs of Ham Radio, Howard S. Pyle W70E, $1.50; *Building Up Your Ham Shack* Howard S. Pyle, W70E, $2.50; both from Howard S. Sams and Company, Indianapolis.

Building the Amateur Radio Station, Julius Berens, W2PIK, $2.95, John F. Rider & Company, 116 West 14th Street, New York, 10011.

Amateur Radio License Guide, Barry Brisk man, K21EG, $2.50; *CQ*, The Radio Amateur's Journal, $5.00 annually, Cowan Publishing Corporation, 14 Vanderventer Avenue Port Washington, New York 11050.

THINK CHRISTMAS!

an Wolcott

CHRISTMAS is almost here again! And whether we are 4 four, fifty or eighty-four years old, it begins to cast its ell on us, pushing our thoughts to decorations or making fts. The following projects are *old*, perhaps traditional, d that is why they've been chosen. In an age of pla tics, epared kits, and stores full of imaginative craft gimmicks, us remember these; very plain and very simple.

Pomander (sachet)

NEEDED:

Firm oranges, apples, or kumquats
Cloves (1 box per pomander)
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 tablespoon orrisroot powder
1 heavy paper bag
Colorful ribbon of your choice
Saran Wrap

PROCEDURE:

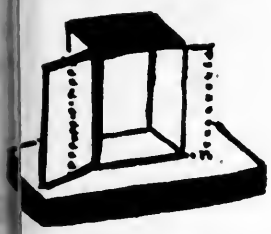
Choose cloves with long pointed stems, insert them into the fruit until the entire fruit (choose one of the above) is thoroughly covered. Combine cinnamon and orrisroot powder, putting the mixture into the bag. Insert pomander and shake until completely covered with the powder. Close the bag, tie the top, and hang in a dry, dark, cool place for at least one week. When *cured* wrap in Saran Wrap to preserve the fragrance until ready to use in your Christmas programing. Tie with red ribbon as shown (for hanging).

Triptych (cigar-box style)

NEEDED:

Flat cigar box (approx. 8½"-by-1½")
Decorative paper or material
Figurines (crechi, or as desired)
Styrofoam or wood block for base (approx. 6"-by-2")

PROCEDURE:



Cut lid of cigar box in half. Tape or glue loose half to the box. Cover entire box, inside and out, with paper or material of your choice. Decorate doors with gold and trim edges as desired (colorful lace is one suggestion). Cover styrofoam or wood block with same material as box. Arrange box as shown and use figures or scene inside as desired.

Advent Ribbons

(old Scandinavian gift giving custom)

NEEDED:

Ten small boxes, approx. 1"-by-3" or 2"-by-3", (one for each of the ten days before Christmas)
Ribbon, approximately one yard long by six inches wide
Scraps of paper, ribbons, sequins, seals, sparkle, et cetera
Tempera paints
Glue

PROCEDURE:

Decorate each of the ten boxes differently, using the above suggested supplies. Glue the boxes onto the large ribbon, spacing them equally. Each box contains a small gift; such as candies, coins, charms, bells, rings, earrings, buttons, et cetera. Advent ribbons are hung in doorways or on the walls. They are given as gifts (or exchanged) and one box is opened for each of the ten days before Christmas. (Good for all age groups!)

Special Christmas Supplies and Sources

Pine Cones: Holiday Handicrafts Inc., Apple Hill, Winsted, Connecticut.

Bells-Bells-Bells: Sarna, 39 West 19th Street, New York 10011.

Sequins: Magnus Craft Materials, Inc., 108 Franklin Street, New York 10013.

Stain-Glass Supplies: Stain Glass Products, Box 756, Cleveland 22, Ohio.

Felt Remnants: American Handicrafts, 18-20 West 14th Street, New York City.

Gold Embossed Papers: The O-P Craft Company, Inc., Sandusky, Ohio.

Block Printing Paper: J. Johnson Company, Inc., 51 Manhasset Avenue, Manhasset, New York.

Broadcloth Appliques in Christmas Designs: Murnat Mills, 15 East 16th Street, New York City.

Burlap Patterns or by the yard in a variety of colors: American Reedcraft Corporation, 417 Lafayette Avenue, P.O. Box 154, Hawthorne, New Jersey.

Color Corrugated Paper (also art papers and colored tissue): Bermiss-Jason Corporation, 49-20 Van Dam Street, Long Island City, New York.

Christmas Bibliography

A TREASURY OF CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, *Zelda Wyatt Schulke*, Hearthside Press Inc., 118 East 28th Street, New York 10016. Pp. 128. $3.95.

A NEW LOOK AT CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, *Sister M. Gratia Listocte*, Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Pp. 149. $4.95.

FELT FANCIES, American Felt Company, Glenville, Connecticut. Free. (Leaflet containing eleven projects.)

DESIGNS FOR A FAMILY CHRISTMAS, *Ernestine Sabrina Coffey* and *Dorothy Fitch Minton*, Hearthside Press, Inc., 118 East 28th Street, New York 10016. Pp. 160. $4.95. (Contains crafts, traditional ideas, community plans, special Christmas recipes, et cetera.)

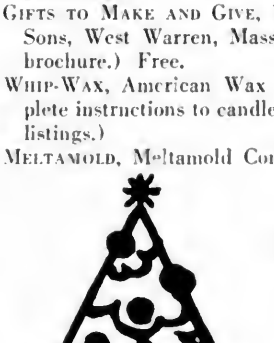
PRINTMAKING, *Dona Z. Meilach*, Pitman, 20 East 45th Street, New York 10017. Pp. 47. $1.00. (Excellent guide for making your own Christmas cards.)

MEALS FOR A CROWD CAN BE FUN, Accent International, Suite 1100, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City 10017. One copy free. (Ideas for decorations, planning and recipes—based on "fifty people" gatherings.)

GIFTS TO MAKE AND GIVE, Wrights' Trims, William I. Wright and Sons, West Warren, Massachusetts. (Twelve ideas in a colorful brochure.) Free.

WHIP-WAX, American Wax Corporation, Azusa, California. (Complete instructions to candle making.) $.10 per copy. (Ask for price listings.)

MELTAMOLD, Meltamold Company, P.O. Box 433, Chappaqua, New York. $.25 (Complete instructions for using Meltamold and many charming Christmas decorations.)



SEWING SUPPLIES AND TRIMMINGS, Home-Sew, Inc., 1825 West Market Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. (Write for 20-page catalog—marvelous items for decorative gifts. They also have a "sample club" to join—for $.25, four times a year you receive samples.)

CHRISTMAS, An American Annual of Christmas Literature and Art, Augsburg Publishing, 426 South 5th Street, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 66. $3.50 (paper, $1.50) (Christmas music, poetry, art, stories, articles.)

MARKET NEWS

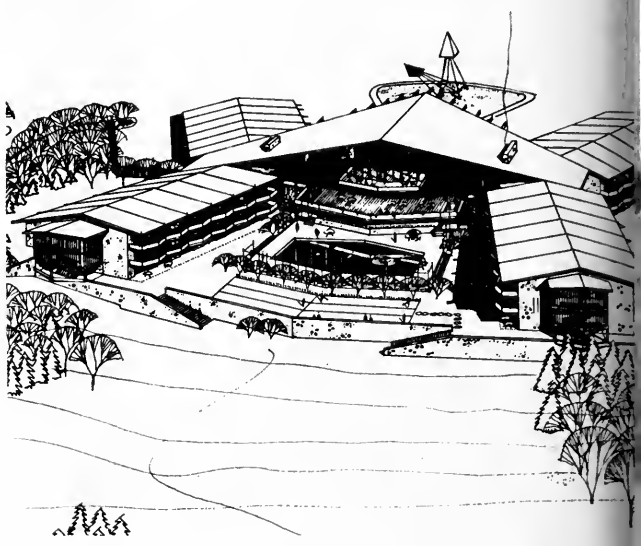
• A RIG FOR ALL SEASONS. A new self-propelled, riding snow thrower with hammer-knife mower attachment, for industrial, institutional, municipal, and other heavy-duty applications, the new *Model 60 Bob-Cat Snow Thrower* cuts a swath forty-four inches wide, throwing snow up to forty feet in a 180-degree arc. A patented two-stage design features high-speed impeller blades turning in the same direction as separate feeder blades to catch the snow and throw it through the discharge chute, preventing clogging and stalling even in snow having a high water content. The rig is available with a high-reach loading chute for loading snow into any standard size dump truck.

Two large drive wheels, hydraulically powered, move the unit through the deepest drifts. Travel speeds are varied, within a range of 0-7MPH, by a single lever, without shifting. Engine speed remains constant for full fluid power at any travel speed, plus dual range for high torque.

For cutting grass, a hammer-knife mower attachment replaces the snow thrower. Equipped with standard knives, the mower produces a "velvet finish" on fine turf . . . handles tall grass that reel-type units miss. Optional heavy duty ring-mounted knives will cut high weeds on smooth or rough terrain. Literature and specifications on the *Bob-Cat Model 60* are available on request from the Wisconsin Marine Company, Lake Mills, Wisconsin.

• MOBILE POWER. *Astrolux* high-intensity lights are a radically new concept in portable power illumination. Small in size, light in weight and streamlined for one-man, one-hand operation, they are capable of bathing a whole city block in daylight, bright illumination without any special installation, just at the flick of a switch. These high-intensity lights incorporate a revolutionary formula of top-quality optical components for optimal light collection, light intensification, and light projection. An unusually high percentage of the light rendered by standard projection lamps is preserved, equalized, and projected without glare and hotspots. The result is an extremely bright, evenly distributed, and edge-sharp field of illumination, projected over great distances of a thousand feet and more, never before achieved in portable lighting equipment. The usual heat created by light projectors is completely eliminated due to the ingenious aero- and thermodynamic cooling system. For additional information, write to: Karl Heitz, Inc., 979 Third Avenue, New York 10022.

• LAMINATED LOW-DOWN. Architects cut the cost of the new Shanty Creek Lodge in Bellaire, Michigan, between fifteen and thirty percent without sacrificing the luxurious warmth of wood they wanted, and without sacrificing the structural strength necessary to carry heavy loads over long spans. They did this by using nearly a mile of lam nated wood beams, columns and mullions in the three-sto lodge instead of steel beams or reinforced concrete. Lam nated wood offers many possibilities for recreation and pa structures.



H. J. Begrow said that his architectural firm, Begrow a Brown of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, recommended lam nated rather than natural wood beams because of the e treme size involved. The 97,000-square-foot central buil ing required a 118-foot-long ridge beam. In addition, lam nated members were needed to provide the necessa strength to support the lodge's heavy roof load requiremen of fifty pounds per square foot. "But the laminated woo also helped us to hold down costs," Br. Begrow says. "The enabled us to erect the building at costs fifteen perce lower than steel beams veneered with wood, and abo thirty percent lower than reinforced concrete."

The laminated members used in the construction of th lodge were made of Southern pine lumber. To provide th desired finish, each unit was wire brushed, stained, an varnished. "The wire brushing added a rustic appearance Mr. Begrow explains, "while the staining produced a dar comfortable color in keeping with the atmosphere we we striving to create." Many of the beams, laminated wit waterproof glue, project outside the building facade t form a wide eave shelter. In the winter, these protrudin beams must withstand temperature extremes of more tha 100 degrees difference between the inside and outside. Wi ter in Bellaire drops as low as –30 degrees F., while indoo the temperature is maintained at 70 degrees.

For further information on laminated wood, write t the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania. (Att David E. Birkhimer.)

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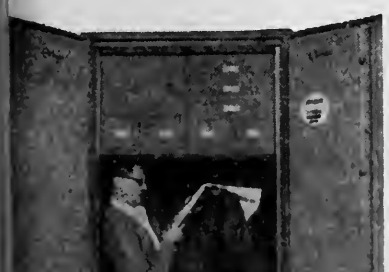

ut first things first. Form the *life-*aving habit. Have a health check-p once a year, every year. That ay your doctor has the chance detect cancer in its early and ore curable stage. Start your ew saving plan now, with a hone call to your doctor!

merican cancer society

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MAINTENANCE AND SURFACING

All-in-one. A versatile tool called the Uni-Vise —a woodworking vise, light metalworking vise "revolving jaw" clamp, C-clamp, and bar clamp —was designed and manufactured by Swiss craftsmen and is particularly suitable for use by parks and recreation departments. Its adaptability makes it useful in handcraft classes, and maintenance and repair crews, both in-shop and mobile, will find many uses for the vise, because it can be clamped to any firm surface to hold objects of any size. The four-inch wide jaws open to eight inches and, used with auxiliary clamp (supplied) or with wood "bar," will hold virtually any object of any size in position. Plastic jaw liners are included for use with delicate work pieces. For further information, write to the Suprema Corporation, Dept. X-6, P.O. Box 23, Rye, New York 10580.

Low-cost skating. Sheeting of white polyvinyl chlorine can convert areas such as tennis courts, parking lots, level grassed areas into temporary ice-skating rinks. Only a simple wooden frame, deep enough to hold not less than four inches of water, and a kickboard to prevent liner damage are needed in addition to the liner. Icemaster liners are made in large rectangular sheets and delivered accordion-folded in both directions for easy opening and installation. The ten-mils-thick vinyl sheeting is tough and generally very puncture-resistant but, if it should become damaged, it can be easily repaired, even under water. Out-of-season storage is simply managed by washing the liner with detergent and water, drying, refolding, and placing it in a cool, ratfree place. Further information is available from Staff Industries, Inc., 79 Dryden Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043, or 1982 West Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan 48216.

Mortarfied. Old concrete floors and pavements can be completely overlaid with new concrete, greatly reducing replacement costs. Overlay is accomplished by use of Plasticon, a new dispersion of polymer resins. Instead of water in a mix of regular portland cement and sand, the resultant "fortified mortar," unlike ordinary mixes, adheres firmly to and becomes a part of the old concrete. For complete Plasticon application data, write to Maintenance Inc., Wooster, Ohio. (Ask for Technical Data PC-O-264.)

Noise—Noise—Noise! After the large, fully equipped swimming pool at the Port Clinton, Ohio, High School had been in use less than a year, it was obvious that there remained one unsolved problem. That problem was noise. When in use the pool area was filled with the constant clamor common to most swimming pools. Instructors' voices were lost in the din. Even whistles, blown to attract attention for safety purposes, sometimes passed unnoticed.

School authorities determined to correct the situation both to make the teaching periods more effective and remedy what could be a safety problem. Acoustical contractors recommended the use of highly efficient glass-foam sound absorbers that could be installed with no structural changes. The units are called Geocoustic unit absorbers. Since the units are all glass with no organic binders, they will not absorb moisture or be affected by swimming pool chemicals. For detailed literature, write to Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

Sculptured flooring. Textured chips of slate are realistically simulated in a new pattern of all-vinyl sculptured flooring called Carina. The new flooring pattern carries the same hand-etched look typical of the entire sculptured series, and the textured surface simulates a cut or hewn look. Carina is offered in 12"-by-12" tiles only in brick, slate, or sand colors. For further information, write to Howard Babcock, News Bureau, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron 16, Ohio.

PROGRAM AIDS

Upside-down timer. A new stopwatch, that hangs from its bottom and has a case molded from tough, elastic nylon plastic, has a sturdy flange at the bottom of the dial incorporating holes through which the neck lanyard is looped. The Leonidas watch can be taken in hand right-side-up quickly, ready for operation and reading without flicking the lanyard clear of the dial. Since the flange is molded integrally with the case, there is no chance of separation from the watch. The case's outer edge is boldly knurled to provide a secure grip.

The line includes seven stopwatches. For timing football or similar games, there is a sixty-minute model that reads to a fifth of a second and has a "time-out" button. For racing fans, there is a fifteen-minute reverse-counting yacht hand that makes two complete revolutions each minute in order to provide easy-to-read accuracy. For sailboat racing with scheduled starts, there is a fifteen minute reverse-counting yacht timer. For industrial and personal timing, there is one calibrated in hundredths of a minute that in a single motion can be both reset to zero and restarted. Leonidas stopwatches are available from Heuer dealers throughout the world and are distributed in the United States by the Heuer Time Corporation, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017. A catalog is available on request.

In the Teton country. Unusual and rarely photographed wildlife of one of the last regions in the United States where herds of buffalo, elk, and bull moose still roam the prairies is featured in a new 16mm film, Trek to the Tetons. Presented as a public service by the Eastman Kodak Company, this 23-minute film is available for free-loan use to schools, sports and nature groups, camera clubs, and adult and civic or-

ganizations from Association Films, Inc. It was photographed in Eastman Color in the Teton country of northwest Wyoming. The film contains interesting close-up and telephoto shots, and camera buffs will benefit from explanations of how they were set up and lensed. Scenes include buffaloes stampeding, whitetail deer, prairie dogs, elk, bull moose, and other seldom-seen animals in their natural habitat.

Prints of Trek to the Tetons are available from Association Films regional libraries located in Ridgefield, New Jersey (Broad at Elm); La Grange, Illinois (561 Hillgrove Avenue); Oakmont, Pennsylvania (324 Delaware Avenue, Allegheny County); Dallas, Texas (1621 Dragon Street); and Hayward, California (25358 Cypress Avenue).

The use of films by recreation and park departments in the classroom, industry, churches, for instructional, inspirational, and sales services, has increased enormously in the past five years. The new Viewlex 8mm Optical Sound Projector was designed for the special needs of such groups. It costs less than half its equivalent in 16mm, is considerably smaller, and is light enough to be carried from room to room. The complete unit is housed in a single case. The speaker is part of the projector cover, which is removed for use, and placed next to the screen.

The major breakthrough in the new Viewlex projector has been the placement of a full-size optical sound track on the film, while simultaneously increasing the picture area. Both the new projector and the films for it are so designed that standard magnetic sound can be added as well, in addition to silent films. For further information write to Don Langer, Viewlex, Inc., Holbrook, New York.

Tickets, please? At one time or another there is a need to buy tickets in bulk form. A seventeen-page catalogue lists just about every size, shape, and specialized ticket available. Even coupon-book tickets and reserved seat tickets. Write to National Ticket Company, Ticket Avenue, Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

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Insight and eyesight. How many different colors can we see? Millions! A new exciting booklet, The Color Tree, treats the story of color in simple, understandable terms. Sixteen demonstrations in color and color perception are included under the chapter heading "Fun with Color." This authoritative booklet on the science of color teaches us to grasp the subtleties of color. Interchemical Corporation scientists prepared The Color Tree with the assistance of Dr. Isay Balinkin, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cincinnati. For one to te copies send $.50 (40% off for more) to I terchem Color Tree Booklet, Interchemical Corpo ration, 67 West 44th Street, New York 1003

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For older adults. A new handbook entitle Guidelines and Goals for Group Services for th Older Adult, prepared by the committee o Group Services for Older Adults of the Welfa Council of Metropolitan Chicago, covers wh who, membership planning, structure, leade ship, programing, facilities and equipment, an financing. The handbook is available at $.40 copy (including a free brochure on how to sta a group program) from the Welfare Counci 123 West Madison Street, Chicago 60602.

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Expand your understanding. A workshop repo of an all-day conference sponsored by the Edu cation-Recreation Conference and the Commi tee on Youth Services of the National Soci Welfare Assembly contains talks by outstandin specialists on "Pressures on Young Children To day," "The Disadvantaged Child," "A Clinica Approach to Children Under Pressure," "A Educator's View of Important Factors in Servin Younger Children," and other highlights of th conference. Such material will be very helpfu to recreation executives and leaders, not only i expanding their own understanding, but also i the training and orientation of leaders, whethe paid or volunteer. Copies of the 28-page re port Young Children Today are available fo $.60 from NSWA, 345 East 40 Street, New Yor 10017.

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I sent a letter to my love! An analysis of si hundred games is given in one of the most com prehensive studies of the subject ever made Alice Bertha Gomme's The Traditional Games o England, Scotland, and Ireland, reissued in tw paperback volumes. Mrs. Gomme describe games of courtship and marriage, harvest, for feits and animals, guessing games and contests dance games and hopping games, hide-and seek and blindfold games, ball games, and a host of others, all with their regional variations She provides the music in a number of cases and also the rules and texts of the songs, dia grams for the dancing games and pictures o formations. The two-volume set (nearly a thou sand pages) is available for $5.00 from Dove Publications, 180 Varick Street, New Yor 10014.

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Fresh or artificial. A do-it-yourself guide fo making striking artificial flower arrangement can also be used with fresh posies. The 24-page booklet, in full color, covers materials, contain ers, basic techniques, color schemes, design shapes, seasonal ideas, and a full-color chromo tic wheel, plus thirteen easy how-to lessons each fully illustrated. Available for $.59 (plus $.11 postage) from Boycan's Floral Arts, State at Flowers Ave., Sharon, Pennsylvania, 16147

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Canvas finish. Gesso-coated Canvastex paper, a new and very versatile art item, has an au thentic canvas texture. The hundred- pound pa per comes in 16"-by-20" sheets for $.25 each. Suitable for all mediums: oil, water colors, inks, pastels, charcoal, pencils, et cetera, Canvastex can be easily erased, scratched, or rubbed for corrections or effects. Sample sent on reque (Also ask for a listing of other surfaces.) Write to Anjac Products, 38-50 Review Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11101.

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Assistant Superintendent of Recreation and Parks ($5,360-$6,090). Minimum requirements include graduation from an accredited college or university, with a major in recreation or a related field; a master's degree or one year of responsible experience in group recreational work preferred. Applications may be obtained by contacting the Superintendent of Recreation and Parks, 9 St. Mary's Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

Head Counselor. Long-established private Maine girls' camp. Unusual opportunity for highly experienced, mature woman. Professional training and private camp experience prerequisites. Minimum age: thirty. Excellent salary and working conditions. Opportunity for long-term association. Replies confidential. Write: Box QA, Recreation Magazine.

General Manager for recreation and park district. $1,100-$1,338. Overall responsibility for all district programs and activities. Must have a bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university with specialization in recreation, parks management, business or public administration, landscape architecture, city planning, or in a closely related field AND five years of increasingly responsible professional experience in the management of comprehensive public recreation and parks program in a large district or municipality. Experience in working with programs involving county, state, and federal agencies is desirable. Examination to be arranged on an individual basis. For application, write to Alameda County Civil Service Commission, Room 220, Administration Building, 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, Califorina. Last day for filing: **Friday, December 10, 1965.**

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $510 to $619 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

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JAY B. NASH
1887-1965

R. JAY B. NASH, widely known physeducator, recreation leader, author, d traveler, and teacher, died in ember at the age of seventy-eight. e time of his death. Dr. Nash was ng as special consultant and teachwo classes at Montclair State Col- Upper Montclair, New Jersey. He formerly executive secretary of the York State Association for Health, ical Education, and Recreation; of the Brigham Young University ge of Recreation, Physical and h Education and Athletics, and, e this, had been chairman for many of the Department of Health, Phy- Education and Recreation, School lucation at New York University. executive of many national health, ation, and education organizations, Nash had been president of the ican Association for Health, Phy- Education, and Recreation; chairof the department of school health physical education, National Edu- n Association; national chairman ysical education, the National Con- of Parents and Teachers; and a er of the Joint Health Committee e National Education Association American Medical Association. Dr. was one of the founders and later ssively secretary and president of American Academy of Physical ation.

Nash was the author of some n books in the fields of physical tion, health, and recreation. In on he wrote numerous magazine es, edited professional magazines ooks, and served on the Advisory il in connection with the problems mmunity recreation under both lents Hoover and Franklin D. velt.

ring 1953-54, Dr. Nash served as a ight Professor in India, specializ- n teacher training for potential n educators and acting as an adto the Indian Government.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Pantomime — The Silent Theater, Douglas and Kari Hunt. Atheneum Publishers, 162 East 62nd Street, New York 10016. Pp. 116, illustrated. $3.50.

DRAMA leaders and drama enthusiasts will enjoy this simple and engaging history of pantomime. The account begins with "Charley Cro-Magnon" and his attempts to describe the events of his day before he was able to verbalize. From there the authors trace it though ancient Indian rites and rituals, into the great era of the Greek and Roman drama, down into the Middle Ages when it blossomed again in the mystery and morality plays. The Commedia dell' Arte becomes reflected in various characters in Shakespeare's plays, and, in turn, eventually becomes changed into English pantomime, in which famous mimes like Charlie Chaplin first received their training.

The development of clown acts, and the work of famous clowns like Emmet Kelly are part of the history of pantomime. Silent films gave actors like Chaplin, Turpin, Lloyd, and Langdon full scope for their talents. The pantomimes of Ernie Kovacs, Sid Caesar, and Red Skelton came via TV. And as a finale, the classic art of pantomime as developed into the performances of Marcel Marceau and others like Dimitre, Ophir, Guida, and the American Lionel Shepard uses the "silent language of the body to make satiric comments on current affairs and to express emotions too deep for words."

A final chapter, "Try It Yourself," encourages the study of the art of pantomime. Except for this chapter, and except for the wonderful photographs and other illustrations of pantomime down the ages, this book is background, not instruction. It increases the understanding of pantomime as an art, and points up the great value it has played in man's development.—*V. M.*

Reading Methods and Games for Teaching the Retarded Child, Helene L. Hunter. Know Publications, 799 Broadway, New York 10003. Pp. 64. Spiralbound, $2.95.

DESIGNED to help teachers, parents and volunteers to teach the retarded child to read, this interesting and practical manual is specifically a workbook. It explains some of the problems of the retarded child and suggests ways to deal with the skill of reading. The material was devised during actual teaching of retarded children at various age levels.

The handbook contains fifty games and devices to teach the retarded child to read. Sections are included on "How to Teach What Words Mean," "Playing Games With Difficult Words," "Teaching Left and Right," "Reading for Trainable Children," and "Making a Daily Work Schedule." The games include cutouts, matching words, picture recognition, word recognition, and sentence comprehension. Finally, the material learned is included in a variety of game situations. The handbook is excellent and should be very helpful in any program for the retarded.—*Morton Thompson, Ed.D., National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

4 Seasons Party and Banquet Book, Adelle Carlson. Boardman Press, 127 Ninth Avenue North, Nashville 3, Tennessee. Pp. 192, illustrated. $3.75. 1965.

WELL-KNOWN in church social recreation for many years, Mrs. Carlson is now program consultant of the Baptist Sunday School Board. Readers may be familiar with some of her earlier pamphlets, such as *Parties, Banquets,* and *Senior Adults.*

Some of the games, quizzes, and other recreation activities described in the various socials, parties, showers, banquets, et cetera in this book will not be new to seasoned recreation leaders. They are well chosen, however, to fit the specific occasion and are described simply and informally. Since the book is designed primarily for church-sponsored occasions, Mrs. Carlson suggests at the end of each a brief religious "message" that can be used or not, as the leader wishes.

Most of the plans (forty in all) are easy to put into action and allow leeway for individual variation and originality. Two minor criticisms might be made. In the plan for an outing for young children, called "A Trip to the Woods," children are turned loose to gather flowers and to collect them plus other nature items in a shoebox. This is not a very good way to emphasize conservation or to encourage the *look, enjoy but let-be* attitude toward plant and animal life. Also, after a game period, home-made ice-cream, and a trip home, what wildflowers would be alive to be arranged by the child and taken home?

East-West Handicrafts, Colonel Wyburd and Dorothy L. Furrell. Ba gett Printing and Publishing, 2035 D mar Boulevard, St. Louis 63103. 130, illustrated. $5.95. 1965.

ALL OF US who do craft work need keep abreast of the times with new materials that are available a that will upgrade our programs w new ideas rather than stay in the rut of the same things each year. Wh some of the crafts discussed in this bo include projects that cannot be done a playground, leaders in hospitals, nu ing homes, and other community p grams, as well as amateur craftsm teachers, students, artists, et cetera w find this book inspiring. It is full explanations and information on mat ials (which are sometimes hard to fin that would be helpful in any craft wo besides those specifically described this book. The contents are so arrang that information one would want easily found.

There is an interesting guide on sar paper, information on lacquer and sh lac, rubber molds, and types of plast and many more guides that would he us to achieve better work. A section "Where to Buy" and the materials ava able is an excellent listing. Also mag zines for the craftsmen.—*Mary B. Cu mings, Specialist Arts and Crafts.*

IN BRIEF

THE BOOK OF FESTIVAL HOLIDA *Marguerite Ickis. Dodd, Mead a Company, 432 Park Avenue Sout New York 10016. Pp. 178, illustrate $3.75.* Here is a resource book on hi tory, customs, crafts, and other metho of celebrating the principal festival h idays, both religious and secular. The include a wide and fascinating variet including New Year's Day, Twelf Night, Mardi Gras, Chinese New Yea winter carnivals, St. Valentine's, Patrick's, Easter, a festival of dolls a festival of kites, Rosh Hashana, Yo Kippur, Purim, Pesach, Hanukka April Fools' Day, May Day, Hallowee Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Each developed fully, and includes legend traditions, ways of celebrating, typic music, ceremonials, et cetera. An exc lent resource in the planning of holid celebrations and folk festivals. *(Re ers of* RECREATION *will be interested know that this book is dedicated NRA's Virginia Musselman.)*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

...'S AND CRAFTS

...A Guide/New York, A. L. Chanin. Horizon Press, ...56 5th Ave., New York 10010. Pp. 319. $5.95.

...Is to Enjoy, Donald Walton. Scott Publ., Box ...3, Bloomfield, Mich. Pp. 343. $5.95 ($1.00 ...ss to recreation leaders—use your letterhead ...hen ordering).

...of Ancient Rome, The, Shirley Glubok. Harper ... Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. ...0. $3.95.

...enial Craftsmen and the Beginnings of Ameri...an Industry, Edwin Tunis. World Publ., 2231 ...t. 110th St., Cleveland, Ohio. Pp. 160. $5.95.

...emporary American Painting and Sculpture, ...niv. of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. Pp. 210. ...aper, $3.50.

...rts and Hobbies, Garry Winter, Editor. Arco ...ubl., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. ...p. 156. $2.95.

...sign and Figure Carving, E. J. Tangerman. ...over Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. ...p. 290. Paper, $1.85.

..., Dressmaking, Winifred Butler. D. Van Nos...and Co., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. ...p. 142. $4.50.

...r American Furniture You Can Build, Ralph ...eves. Arco Publ., 219 Park Ave. S., New York ...003. Pp. 112. $2.50.

...ic Printing by Hand, Stephen Russ. Watson-...uptill, 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. ...2. $6.95.

...ker Arranging by Tat, Tat Shinno. Lane Books, ...enlo Park, Calif. Pp. 100. Paper, $1.95.

...ue To Decoration in the Early American Man...r, A, Nadine Cox Wilson. Charles E. Tuttle, ...tland, Vt. Pp. 112. $4.50.

...yaku: The Art and Technique of the Japanese ...h Print, Yoshio Hiyama. Univ. of Washington ...ess, Seattle 98105. Pp. 65. $5.95.

...w to Make Your Own Picture Frames, Ed Rein...rdt and Hal Rogers. Watson-Guptill, 165 W. ...th St., New York 10036. Pp. 127. $8.50.

...structions in Handicrafts, Guy Williams. Sport...elf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. ...8. $4.25.

...structions to Young Artists, John Fitzmaurice ...lls. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, ...Y. Pp. 111. $4.25.

...or Mechanics Handbook, Arco Publ., 219 Park ...e. S., New York 10003. Pp. 144. $2.95.

...king a Miniature House, Guy R. Williams. Ox...rd Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York ...016. Pp. 96. $3.40.

...ning in Crafts, Edward L. Mattil. Prentice-...ll, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 201. $5.75.

...del Making in Paper, Cardboard and Metal, ...Jorge Aspden. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., ...w York 10022. Pp. 88. $7.50.

...dern Artists on Art, Robert L. Herbert, Editor. ...entice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 149. ...95 (paper, $1.95).

...ring for Pleasure, Henry Morgan. Sportshelf, ...O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 92. $1.50.

...ring Free: Lines, Colors, and Shapes, Mickey ...ar Marks. Dial Press, 750 3rd Ave., New ...rk 10017. Pp. 64. $3.95.

...per Mache and How To Use It, Mildred An...rson. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New ...rk 10016. Pp. 96. $3.95.

...per Sculpture (5th rev. ed.), Arthur Sadler. ...man Publ., 20 E. 46th St., New York 10017. ...144. $6.75.

...ers of Modern Design, Nikolaus Pevsner. ...nguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Balti...re, Md. Pp. 253. Paper, $1.45.

...ics Projects and Techniques, Alvin R. Lappin. ...Knight and McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. ...6. $4.00.

...ical Guide to Holiday & Family Movies, The, ...rek Townsend. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box ...4, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 175. $5.75.

...ning Design and Form, Gunner Sneum. Rein...ld Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 10022. ...125. $7.50.

...an Crafting (rev. ed.), Sylvia W. Howard. ...rling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York ...016. Pp. 64. $3.95.

...Decorative Title-Pages, Alexander Nesbitt. ...ver Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. ...paged, $2.75.

... Of Doll Houses, A, Flora Gill Jacobs. Rand ...Nally, 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. ...144. $3.50.

...MA, DANCE AND MUSIC

...t and Architect, Stephen Joseph, Editor. ...v. of Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Ont., Cana...a. Pp. 118. $4.25.

Band Director's Guide, The, Kenneth L. Neidig. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 308. $6.95.

DANCE: The Gainsborough Glide, pp. 7, paper, $1.00; **The Waltz,** pp. 7, paper, $1.25; **The Veleta,** pp. 11, paper, $1.25; **Imperial Waltz,** pp. 7, paper, $1.00; **Royal Empress Tango,** pp 11, paper, $1.00; **Boston Two Step,** pp. 11, paper, $1.25; **The Military Two Step,** pp. 7, paper, $1.25; **Premier Two Step,** pp. 11, paper, $1.00; **Lola Tango,** pp. 11, paper, $1.25; **Fylde Waltz,** pp. 11, paper, $1.25. All from Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dance and Be Charming, Roni Dengel. Scholastic Book Services, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 127. $.60.

Dancers You Should Know, Saul Goodman. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 59. Paper, $3.50.

Dark Valley, The, (play), Louisa Rossiter Shotwell. Friendship Press, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 10027. Pp. 40. Paper, $.75.

Drama as a Career, Eric Capon. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 127. $4.00.

Dramatized Classics for Radio-Style Reading, Lewy Olfson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 236. $4.00.

Favorite Spanish Folksongs, Elena Paz. Oak Publ., 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. 96. Paper, $2.45.

Folk Song Fest, James F. Leisy. Sam Fox Publ., 1841 Broadway, New York 10023. Pp. 68. Paper, $1.25.

Folk Songs of Europe, Maud Karpeles, Editor. Oak Publ., 165 West 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. 183. Paper, $2.95.

Foundations for Movement, Marcia Barratt, Fay R. Biles, Virginia P. Harvey, Dolores Peter, Gwendolyn D. Scott, Beverly L. Seidel, Glenna Rae Williams. Wm. C. Brown, 135 S. Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 118. Spiralbound, $2.75.

Guide to the Performing Arts—1963, S. Yancey Belknap. Scarecrow Press, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10010. Pp. 556. $11.00.

Handbook of the Theatre, A, Esme Crampton. W. J. Gage, 1500 Birchmont Rd., Scarborough 4, Ont., Canada. Pp. 264. $4.50.

Happenings, Michael Kirby. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 288. $6.95.

History of the Theater, The, Hannelore Marek and Peter Spier. Odyssey Press, 55 5th Ave., New York 10003. Pp. 45. $.95.

Hootenanny Tonight! James F. Leisy. Fawcett Publ., Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 192. $.50.

It's Song Time, Walter Ehret. Sam Fox Publ., 1841 Broadway, New York 10023. Pp. 104 Paper, $1.10.

Journey towards Music, Victor Gallancz. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 238. $6.00.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. Lincoln Center, 1960 Broadway, New York 10023. Pp. 121. Paper, $1.25.

Lost City Ramblers Song Book, The, Oak Publ., 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036. Pp. 256. Paper, $4.50.

Make-Up, The Dramatic Student's Approach, Charles Thomas. Theatre Arts Books, 333 6th Ave., New York 10014. Pp. 48. $2.00.

Mitchell Trio Song Book, The, Quadrangle Books, 119 W. Lake St., Chicago 1. Pp. 144. Paper, $2.95.

Musical Instruments of Africa, Betty Warner Dietz and Michael Babatunde Olatunji. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 10036. Pp. 115. $5.95.

Opera Guide, Gerhart Van Westerman. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 10003. Pp. 584. $7.50.

Performing Arts: Problems and Prospects, The. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 258. Paper, $1.95.

Play the Plectrum Guitar, Ivor Mairants. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 64. $1.50.

Raoul Gelobert's Anatomy for the Dancer, William Como. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 57. $4.95.

Scottish Dancing, C. W. Newman-Sanders. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 87. $2.75.

Songs We Sang, The, Theodore Raph. A. S. Barnes, 8 E. 36th St., New York 10016. Pp. 406. $10.00.

Soviet Dances, Joan Lawson. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 51. Paper, $3.75.

Spiritual Folk-Songs of Early America, George Pullen Jackson, Editor. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 10014. Pp. 254. Paper, $2.00.

Teachers' Dance Handbook, Kindergarten to Sixth Year, Olga Kulbitsky and Frank L. Kaltman. Bluebird Publishing Co., 1159 Broad St., Newark, N.J. Pp. 341. $6.50.

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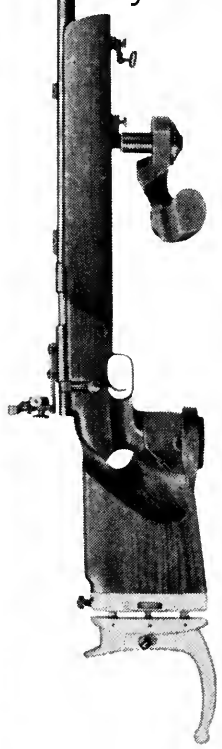

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Savage ANSCHÜTZ

Technique of the Revived Greek Dance, Ruby Ginner. Leisure Time Books, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 103. $4.25.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ABC of Golf, An, John Stobbs. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 251. $6.75.

Adapted Physical Education (2nd ed.), Arthur S. Daniels and Evelyn A. Davies. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 10016. Pp. 547. $7.25.

Baseball Dope Book. The Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 63166. Pp. 190. Paper, $1.00.

Baseball Schools and Clinics. Amer. Amateur Baseball Congress, 115 West St., Battle Creek, Mich. Pp. 24. $.65.

Basic Book Of Boating, A, Everett B. Morris. Cornerstone Library, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. 126. Paper, $1.00.

Batting Averages. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Pp. 252. Paper, $1.50.

Billy Wright's Book of Soccer, No. 7. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 128, $4.25.

Competitive Gymnastics, Nik Stuart. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 175. $5.75.

Complete Beginner's Guide to Skin Diving, The, Shaney Frey. Doubleday, 277 Park Ave. S., New York 10017. Pp. 116. $3.50.

Complete Book of Surfing, The, Peter L. Dixon. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Pp. 220. $5.50.

Determined to Win (football), George Eastham. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 123. $4.50.

Environmental Health Practice in Recreational Areas. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201. Pp. 134. $.55.

Executive's Handbook of the American Amateur Baseball Congress, The, Amer. Amateur Baseball Congress, 115 West St., Battle Creek, Mich. Pp. 50. Paper, $1.00.

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Fundamentals of Sports for Girls and Women, Dorothy Humiston and Dorothy Michel. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10010. Pp. 209. $4.50.

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Game Set and Match, David Young, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Golf Grave and Gay, Patrick Smartt. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 160. $5.75.

Greatest World Series Thrillers, Ray Robinson, pp. 175; **Secrets of Big League Play,** Robert Smith, pp. 178; **Great Baseball Pitchers,** Jim Brosnan, pp. 183. Random House, 501 Madison Ave., New York 10022. $1.95 each.

Gregory's Australian Guide to Sailing and Boating, Paul Hopkins. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 286. Paper, $3.50.

Guide to Physical Fitness, The, NFL. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 182. Paper, $1.95.

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Gymnastics for Women (rev. ed.), Blanche Jessen Drury and Andrea Bodo Schmid. National Press, 850 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif. Pp. 204. Spiralbound, $3.25.

Handbook of Physical Fitness Activities, Donald R. Casady, Donald F. Mapes, Louis E. Alley. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 10011. Pp. 187. Paper, $3.95.

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Hot Rod Handbook, The, Fred Horsley. J. Lowell Pratt, 15 E. 48th St., New York 10017. Pp. 212. Paper, $.75.

How to Get Good Medical Care, Irvin Block. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 28. $.25.

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Physical Education Handbook, Don Cash Se Irene A. Clayton, Howard C. Leibee and Messersmith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood C N.J. Pp. 349. Paper, $3.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

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More About Records, Don Cowan.
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How to Prepare a Community Code for Yo Teens.
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Swedish Dancing for a Superb New Fig Judith Chase Churchill.
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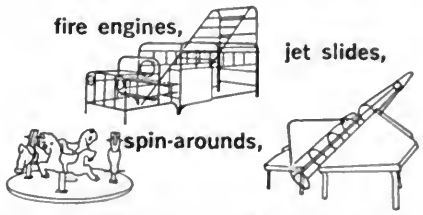

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In your will you may bequeath a money legacy, a house or other real property, articles of personal property, securities, et cetera, or the residue of your estate to the National Recreation and Park Association *(formerly the National Recreation Association)*. You may also designate the Association as beneficiary of life insurance policies. For more information on bequests and the tax benefits available, write the NRPA, National Development, 8 West Eighth Street, New York, New York 10011.

The form below may also be adapted to the various kinds of bequests. *Competent legal counsel should be sought when making or changing a will.*

I give, devise, and bequeath to the National Recreation and Park Association (formerly the National Recreation Association), a corporation chartered by the State of New York, and located in New York City,

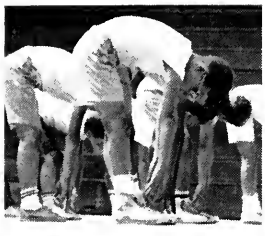
. . . . . .

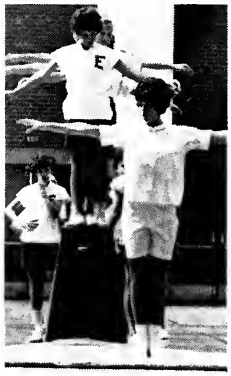
(insert here sum of money, portion of estate, or description of property)

or

the rest and residue of my estate which shall be used for such purposes as the Association may designate.

You may also designate a specific department or project for which your contribution shall be used.





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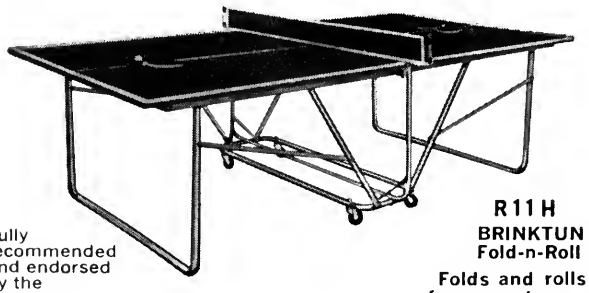

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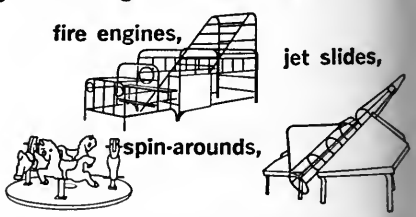

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. . . and on earth peace

to men of good will.

Recreation
Magazine

RECREATION

DECEMBER 1965 VOL. LVIII, NO. 10 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

The late afternoon sun creates Star of Bethlehem effect over th snows at Sun Valley, Idaho, and th ranger station at the summit Baldy Mountain, graduate skiir area.

Next Month

A New Year and a New Magazine Readers of RECREATION Magazin will be receiving the greatly en larged PARKS AND RECREATION, th voice of the new National Recre tion and Park Association. Lau rance S. Rockefeller, president the new organization, will give h philosophy and hopes for the eve expanding age of leisure and w will carry a "profile" story of M Rockefeller. The first issue wi have an important Buyer's Guide t aid you in the purchase of park an recreation equipment and supplie George B. Hartzog, Jr., director the National Park Service, will di cuss the challenge of leisure tim from that time, more than tw thousand years ago, when Aristotl wrote, "When looms weave by then selves, man's slavery will end," t this modern day of automation. T take us into the future, we wi examine recreation into space an the research being done to evaluat man's need for appropriate recrea tion activities while on space flight and to determine what particula types of projects are feasible. Th Human Factors Laboratory, Ai Arm Division, Westinghouse Elec tric Corporation, in Baltimore ha made intensive study of leisure ac tivities in a space vehicle.

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ETTERS

aders Respond

:

would like to commend you on the e of readers who subscribe to your gazine. From the number of letters ave received on two of my articles you have published, I can sincere- ay that your readers are a truly in- sted group of professionals. People are willing to ask for additional rmation, add something to your ent knowledge, or even debate you the type of individuals I enjoy shar- my ideas with.

eing a schoolteacher first and a rec- or second, I hate to admit it but I e not received as much as one letter my of my articles in educational nals, whereas I am still receiving from an article I wrote for RECRE- N Magazine over a year ago. I only your other contributors have been ortunate as I in communicating your readers and establishing con- throughout the country.

ARLA SHAW, *Elementary - School eacher and Part-Time Recreation ader, Department of Recreation d Parks, White Plains, N.Y.*

rs. Shaw's articles were "Art for yment's Sake," **Recreation**, Janu- y 1965 and "Stop Those Halloween bows!" October 1965.—Ed.

mprehensive Answer

Many thanks for [the] comprehen- veletter [from Donald V. Joyce of Correspondence and Consultation ce] in reply to my seeking infor- ation for the Park and Recreation Di- tor for the city of McAllen, Texas. found your information enormously ful, and I thoroughly appreciate the and trouble, expense and effort to you went to advise me so com- ensively. The chances are I will be g for material from time to time. I will not impose too inadvertent- on . . . your splendid staff.

E(KIKA) DE LA GARZA, *U.S. Repre- tative from 15th Congressional trict, Texas.*

egasque Exchange

h summer the Pleasant Hill Rec- ation and Park District sponsors a Olympics program for all of the ground children. Each of the eight rounds in the district chooses a y to represent during Junior ics week. Last summer Brook- Playground chose Monaco, and the children from that playground thought that it would be a good idea to write a letter to Princess Grace and Prince Rainier to let them know of their choice. . . . [The district received a reply] from Monaco. It read:

"It was most gratifying to the Princess and myself to receive your nice letter of July 15, 1965 and we take particular pleasure in congratulating you most warmly.

"It is hoped that you will like the enclosed key rings, Monegasque postage stamps, illustrated brochures describing Monegasque postage stamps, illustrated brochures describing Monaco, photographs of my family and carabiniers.

"Please accept our best wishes for the activity of your group and for the fullest possible success of your performance in the Junior Olympics Meet. [signed] Sincerely, Ranier Prince de Monaco."

ARTHUR KUZNIEWSKI, *Supervisor, Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District, Pleasant Hill, California.*

OUR MEN IN CALIFORNIA play it cool at the pool

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Richard Milkovich
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Jerry Hughes, Superintendent of Recreation, and Richard Milkovich, Park and Recreation Director for Sunnyvale, Calif., discuss their 268 Coin-Lok Locker installation with William B. Blouse . . . "Our Man on the Job".

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Peace Tree

THE Apache Indians are providing the National Community Christmas tree for 1965 to be erected in the Ellipse, just south of the White House. This gift to the nation from the White Mountain Apache Indians from the Fort Apache Reservation near White River, Arizona, according to Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, not only marks the first time an American Indian Tribal Council has provided a Christmas tree for the Pageant of Peace ceremony, but it is also the first tree from the state of Arizona to be used in the pageant.

The tree was selected by Lester Oliver, chairman of the White Mountain Apache Tribal Council, from three specimens of Engelmann and Colorado blue spruce. These majestic trees tower to heights of sixty or more feet on the higher elevations—about eight thousand feet—in the 1,600,000-acre Apache reservation. Following its erection on the Ellipse, the tree will be decorated with thousands of colored bulbs and ornaments by National Park Service personnel.

The National Community Christmas tree ceremony has been an annual event in Washington since 1923. In 1954, the Christmas Pageant of Peace, Inc. was organized and the scope of the National Community Christmas tree ceremony was expanded to emphasize the desire of this nation and other nations to find peace through the spirit and meaning of Christmas. The President's Christmas message, given at the tree lighting ceremony, is broadcast across the nation, and by the Voice of America to the remote areas of the world.

Campaign for Miller Hill

RESTORATION of one of the principal battlegrounds of the Revolutionary War, Miller Hill in White Plains, New York, has been a major project of the County of Westchester Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation. The Battle of White Plains Monum Committee, which has long struggle preserve the area's historic landmar cooperated in the project. The site v cleared to provide an unobstruc view of the former battle area, and aluminum plaque mounted on a pede was placed so that visitors might ea be able to identify the terrain.

Restored were the earthworks an replica of the original stone wall wh General Washington's soldiers used protection during the shelling. Th cannons were also replaced along other memorabilia of the period. T failure by the British to take Mil Hill, in which Washington's troops w firmly entrenched, ended the Battle White Plains, one of the major nor eastern campaigns of the Revolutiona War.

Hooligans in Moscow

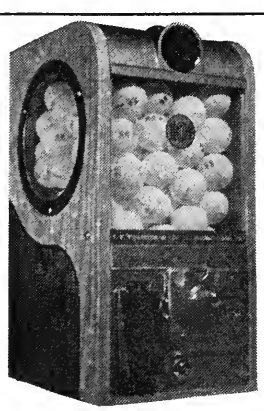
MOSCOW's parks and stadiums a becoming havens for drinke according to a recent article in t *Evening Moscow*. The article said th empty bottles were seen cluttering t park lanes, while "hooligans" were o served coming to the stadium in th spare time to finish off their afterno or evening drinking. The article blam park directors for failing to keep t drinkers out; however, it reported o director as saying: "What can I do? I say anything, they only beat me or throw bottles at me." The newspap advocated beginning a big campai against drinking and drunkenness parks and stadiums.

Land Between the Lakes

A STRETCH of land in western Ke tucky and Tennessee, forty mil long and six to nine miles wide, h attracted national attention as develo ment proceeds on this "cafeteria outdoor opportunities," the Land B tween the Lakes National Recreatio Area. Bounded by Kentucky and Bar ley Lakes, the Land Between the Lak area is being built and managed by t Tennessee Valley Authority and, upo completion, will incorporate 1,740,0 acres, including the two gigantic lake the Between the Lakes territory an adjoining wildlife preserves.

The area is located within a day

Continued on Page 48



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SCENE and HEARD at the 47th National Recreation Congress Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 1965

THE Minnesota Twins won two games over the Dodgers in the World Series in Minneapolis while the 47th National Recreation Congress was in session, thus ding some exciting competition for the delegates' at- n. With pennants flying, the headquarters hotel teemed mixture of recreators, park administrators and com- ners, board members, Congress guests—AND with layers and their guests, families, girl friends, and good es from Kalamazoo, Oshkosh, and other points West ast. Souvenir sellers and souvenir collectors, photog- 's, and members of the press vied for space with dele- and baseball fans in the milling throng in the lobby. reports on Congress attendance total over twenty-one ed persons.

pite of this general stampede, however, recreator found tor, park man found park man, staff found staff, and found friend. Because of the emergency crowds, the National Recreation Congress exhibits and meeting were transferred, with only few exceptions, to the built and just opened Municipal Auditorium two away. In spite of groans at the transfer, the settling- od proved this building to be spacious and adequate; found to their surprise that they were happy there. pecial thanks should be extended to the exhibitors of ion equipment and other products for accepting the with such good grace. We heard no complaints. t up an attractive exhibit with elbow room to spare. le assistance was given by our hosts, members of the ota Recreation and Parks Association. Again, our

everybody got sorted out, the Congress swung into ned program and turned out to be very successful. was in evidence this year, more than it has been for a ne. The Minneapolis Police Band gave it a melodious the opening session on Sunday evening, and delight- tions by the Richfield Chorus at the closing session sent delegates home to the accompaniment of haunting strains of melody ringing in their ears. We hope there will be more of this next year!

The National Recreation Congress was cosponsored this year by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society for the last time. In 1966 it will be sponsored by the newly formed National Recreation and Park Association and, if all goes as planned, it will be held in Washington, D.C. (Watch the new PARKS AND RECREATION —the consolidated magazine—for announcements.) The Congress in Minneapolis was cosponsored in cooperation with the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, the Minnesota Recreation and Park Association, and the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

HIGHLIGHTS

General Sessions

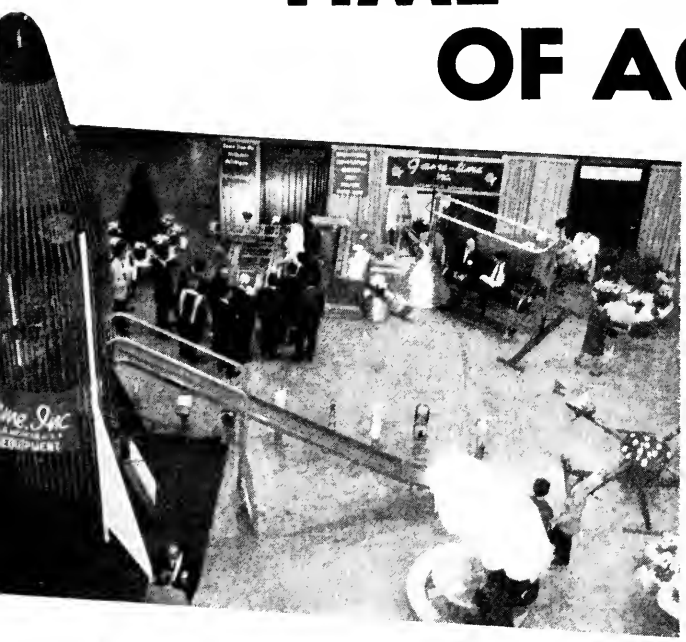
CONGRESS chairman Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association and executive vice-president of the National Recreation and Park Association chaired the opening session. Among his introductory remarks, he explained the source and read the full text of the Congress theme, "Make No Little Plans." It was written by Daniel H. Burnham who played a leading role in the planning of the Chicago Park District in 1906. The entire quotation reads as follows:

"Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but, long after we are gone, will be a living thing, asserting itself in ever-growing consistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order, and your beacon beauty."

The Congress sessions that followed enlarged on the idea

The Opening. The queen of the Minnesota Aquatennial, Linda Kleinert, cuts ribbon to open the Congress Exhibit Area.

TIME OF ACTION



More than a hundred manufacturers had displays in new Convention Hall exhibit area.

The delegates soon realized that this was, indeed time to "Make No Little Plans," as they listened the reports on the merger of leading recreati and park organizations into the National Recr tion and Park Association and really grasped many implications and ramifications. They a listened to the aid and programs now being offer by many federal agencies to expand state and lo recreation opportunities in this era of ever panding leisure time.

Famed football coach, Bud Wilkinson, addressed the delegates on "Recreation's Role in Lifetime Sports."

Dr. Luther Gulick was honored for his many contribution the recreation field and, in particular, for his many eff to cement the merger of organizations that form the tional Recreation and Park Association. Here, he receiv special certificate of appreciation at the National Rec tion Association luncheon. Seen with Dr. Gulick are Mrs. Gallagher of Omaha and the Rev. Warren Ost of New Y

Dr. Reuben Youngdahl, famed pastor of Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, addressed both the opening and closing general sessions.

An unexpected guest. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey dropped in during Congress smorgasbord evening and addressed the delegates in impromptu fashion.

...legates thronged ...sing general session ...hear Bud Wilkinson ...d Dr. Youngdahl.

Informal smorgasbord and dance replaced the customary banquet this year.

of looking ahead, and having the courage to try new ideas, broader concepts, larger goals.

Messages from government leaders and from other organizations were read by Mr. Prendergast, among them, one from President Lyndon B. Johnson and another from Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey. The President's message said:

"Beneficial use of leisure time can bring immeasurable improvement in the quality of life in our society. I am pleased, therefore, to extend greetings to delegates of the National Recreation Congress. Those who participate in the fine programs of the Congress have my warm gratitude and sincere good wishes."

Among other messages were ones from the governor of Minnesota, the governor of Nevada, the National Recreation Association of Japan, the president of the National Council of Camp Fire Girls.

Dr. Reuben K. Youngdahl, pastor of one of the twelve greatest churches of America, the Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, and well-known speaker, greeted Congress delegates at the opening general session, and addressed them again at the closing session, with two stimulating talks. The first was on the topic, "Make No Little Plans," and the second on, "The Possible You." He pointed out that this is a time of choices—a world at peace or a world in pieces, that we must dare to dream and make our dreams come true, for time is running out. "It is better to light a candle than to rail at the dark," he said, and he gave a recipe: "Take a look at what you are—a personality—and at the amount of light you are to produce . . . be brave to dare, not afraid to fail."

Another outstanding Congress speaker was Bud Wilkinson, president of Lifetime Sports Foundation in Washington, D.C., and special consultant to President Kennedy on the National Physical Fitness Program, who spoke to a packed house at the closing session. "Our society has been very successful in eliminating activity and creating a physical void," he said, "but whether we like it or not, we are physical beings as well as mental and intellectual beings." And he recommended exercise if we are to function well as individuals and have a reasonable degree of muscle tone and cardiovascular fitness. He spoke of a book called *Excellence* by John Gardner, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as one of the finest books he has read on this subject. He also quoted Dr. Will Menninger of the Menninger Foundation on the "necessity of play." Dr. Will holds that an effective community recreation program is just as important to mental health as sanitation is to physical health, and that *too many people do not know how to play.* [The italics are ours.—Ed.]

The New Organization

EAGERNESS for details about the merger of leading national park and recreation organizations to form the National Recreation and Park Association was evident from the very beginning. This was satisfied to some extent at the first session on Monday morning when the status of the merger and how it would affect the delegates was explained and their questions answered. This session was chaired by Ralph Wilson, recreation specialist, U.S. Department Agriculture, and chairman of the Congress Program Pl ning Committee. Sharing the platform were Sanger Rob son, vice-chairman of the NRPA Board of Directors; Luther Gulick, vice-president and chairman of the NR Board of Directors; Frank Vaydik, chairman of the NR Board of Governors; and present to answer questions w Joseph Prendergast, executive director of NRA and exe tive vice-president of NRPA; Alfred B. LaGasse, execut director of the American Institute of Park Executives a executive director and general manager of NRPA; F Butler, executive secretary of ARS; and Don B. Alexand executive director of the National Conference on St Parks.

Laurance S. Rockefeller, NRPA president, and Jan Evans, chairman of NRPA's overall Board of Trustees, co not be present; but Mr. Robinson read Mr. Evans' paper which he called the NRPA "the fulfillment of a dream." M Evans paid tribute to the leaders who had worked so t ceasingly to bring about the merger, with special tribute Dr. Gulick who has been acting in a consultant capacity a to whom he referred as "consultant to merging nations a established states," and about whom he said, "Whenever t dream became an obscurity, he [Dr. Gulick] would mak clear again."

Dr. Gulick was the next speaker, and he talked about t lay side of this new program. "We are blazing a new trai he said, "where the initial programing, planning, analys leadership, advice to politicians who come asking questi will be a single matured voice reflecting both the knowled of the professionals and the keen devotion to recreation the informed lay leadership. The unity at which we ha now arrived stands firmly thus, on two good feet."

Mr. Vaydik followed and spoke of the wealth of tal and leadership now amassed in the new organization a of the challenges that face it. "We must face the challe of our times by providing competent, efficient, imaginati and creative service to our citizens," he said.

The climax of the morning came during the question a answer period, however, when a voice from the balcony dressed the chair: "In America one of the measures of gre ness is tremendous impact on the stock market. If we are big as we claim to be, has this merger had any effect on stock market and have the public relations people tal advantage of this impact to tell the American people wha potent force we are?"

Mr. Prendergast answered this question. He said, "A swering this somewhat facetiously, as it was asked, I wo say that the low point of the stock market was last spri and it's been going up ever since. Secondly, I seriously call to your attention the fact that the recreation budget the United States is now running at the rate of forty bill dollars a year; and the old proverbial answer is, 'You ai seen nothin' yet.'

"The strength of the whole recreation and park movem must be concerned with the enrichment and the fulfillm of American life. As Frank Vaydik has said, we wan beautiful America; but we want not only a beautiful

Continued on Page

AS WE GO TO PRESS

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is going full speed ahead in disbursing funds for park and recreation projects. The following developments are noteworthy:

▸ Twelve states have established their eligibility for a total of $28,000,000 in matching federal grants for acquisition and development of state and local outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Each of these states has submitted comprehensive outdoor recreation plans adequate for initial qualification for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program and are the first states to become eligible for full participation in the program. The states are California, Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. They may now apply for grants for fifty percent of the cost of acquiring and developing state, county, city, and other public outdoor recreation areas that are in accord with the state's plan. Edward C. Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, which administers the program, said that most of the remaining state plans are well along toward completion and that twenty to twenty-five additional states are expected to qualify for the program by the end of the year.

▸ The new U.S. Administration on Aging is offering state allotments totaling $5,000,000 available this fiscal year for development of state and community programs and services to older people under the provisions of the Older Americans Act. The granting of an allotment is contingent upon submission of a comprehensive state plan and the designation by the governor of a single state agency to administer or supervise the use of the federal funds. To date, thirty-seven governors have named such an agency. The amount of each state's allotment is made up of a flat minimum plus an additional sum based on the number of its citizens sixty-five years of age and over in relation to the total sixty-five-plus population of the nation. A state may use its allotment to strengthen, extend, and coordinate state activities in aging and to make grants to local government agencies and nonprofit voluntary organizations for community programs and services. Local projects, for which such grants could be used, include development of communitywide programs of health, social services, employment, recreation, and education for older people; staffing and operation of multipurpose activity centers; development of retirement preparation courses; professional training for persons working with older people; and staffing information, counseling, and referral centers.

▸ The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recently took positive action on four resolutions recommending new areas for inclusion in the National Park System. Areas recommended are the Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota; the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway in Minnesota and Wisconsin; the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes, Indiana; and the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site in Washington, D.C.

▸ Recommendations regarding establishment of a Redwoods National Park will be made to President Johnson for his consideration before the first of the year. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has announced that final meetings on the redwoods in November included consultation with officials of the state of California, members of the Congressional delegation from California, conservation organizations, the timber industry and other landowners. Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California, were the counties where the principal groves of redwoods recommended for preservation were identified in a year-long study of the Redwoods of California by the National Park Service under a grant from the National Geographic Society. The Secretary and members of his staff have had a number of meetings during the past year with groups interested in a proposed Redwoods National Park. It had been hoped that a final recommendation would be completed before now. However, the numbers of proposals submitted and the difficult and complex issues involved in establishing the Redwoods National Park have delayed the report beyond the time when Congressional action could be taken on any proposals this year.

▸ Bertram C. Roberts has been named as the first superintendent for the recently authorized Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia. Mr. Roberts has set up a temporary headquarters in Snow Hill, Maryland.

▸ Milton A. Pilcher has been appointed head of the Division of Federal Programs Review in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The division is responsible for reviewing and coordinating federal outdoor recreation programs, promoting uniformity among U.S. Government agencies, and providing services to the Recreation Advisory Council. More than forty federal agencies have programs in outdoor recreation.

STATES have also been active in parks and recreation:

▸ Charles H. Odegaard, director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation

DAWN OF A NEW MAGAZINE

THE NEW YEAR that dawns in January 1966 will bring you the first tangible evidence of the merging of the five leading national recreation and park organizations—the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, the American Institute of Park Executives, the American Recreation Society, the National Conference on State Parks, and the National Recreation Association—in the form of the new PARKS AND RECREATION Magazine. This will be a continuation of RECREATION Magazine but in new form—a bigger, better magazine. When you receive it, you will hold in your hands a symbol of the united front with which these organizations will face the era that lies ahead. As James Evans, chairman of the NRPA overall Board of Trustees told delegates at the National Recreation Congress in Minneapolis, "The NRPA is the fulfillment of a dream . . . The need for unity of action is grave. You can be proud of what you've accomplished, *but this is just the beginning.*"

Check each issue of the new magazine as it comes to you for important announcements, reports, and news from, and about, the National Recreation and Park Association. Every alert professional and concerned volunteer will want to watch the growth of the new organization and this will be reflected in your monthly magazine. You will want to help your new magazine by sending in suggestions, ideas, materials for it. *Action* is the watchword of the new day!

The location of the editorial offices of PARKS AND RECREATION will be announced as soon as possible. The January issue will carry the new address.

Commission, reports that two recent actions in the state have already made an important impact upon outdoor recreation in Washington State. The State Parks Department, coordinator of the statewide Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan, was requested by the state's Interagency Committee to disburse not only the Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds but also monies provided through a state bond issue and a marine initiative. Such a plan was submitted and was accepted in October by the Interagency Committee. The final plan will be submitted in December.

As a result, the interagency has made allocations of half of the anticipated 1965-1966 fiscal year revenues to the state agencies and the other half to local agencies. At the October meeting the Interagency Committee made the following allocations: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, $630,000; State Game Department, $420,000; Natural Resources, $140,000; Department of Fisheries, $70,000; and $140,000 for contingencies. So far state parks has requested that its allocation be used for acquisition of three new parks and added developments in three others.

▸ Fred L. Jones, director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation recently presented an accelerated development program for the state park system to the State Park Commission. Director Jones' report highlighted the State Park System as it is today and the progress of the recent acquisition programs—the $19,000,000 acquisition program approved by the Legislature in 1963 and the first phase of the State Beach, Park, Recreation and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964 approved by the Legislature in 1965. The development of the State Park System should be phased over a twenty-year period and would provide the following additional public-use facilities: 23,000 camp units; 30,000 picnic units; 55,000 parking spaces; 211 boat launching ramps; and other related facilities.

▸ In Iowa, a million-dollar bond issue for a cooperative park development project by the city of Cedar Rapids, Linn County, and the adjoining city of Marion was approved by voters on November 2 by a seventy-five percent majority.

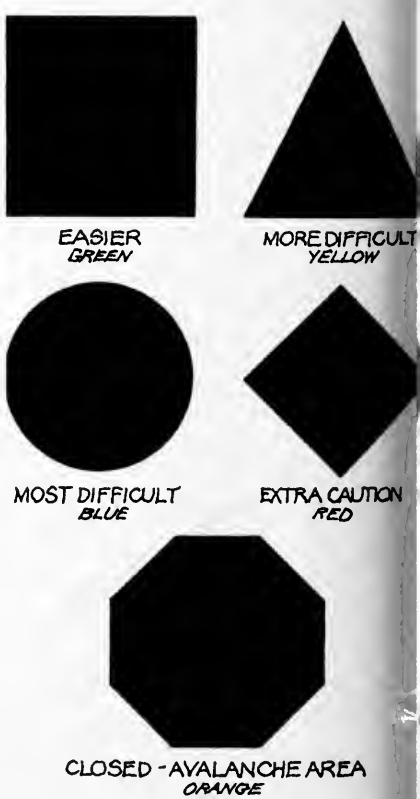
THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ A SAFE CHRISTMAS. A complete line of materials to promote fire safety at Christmas is now available from the National Fire Protection Association. Tips on Christmas tree care are featured on a colorful new Sparky poster which is both attractive and educational. It is effective for display in a wide range of places, from recreation centers, school classrooms and churches to plant and office bulletin boards. "A Holiday Message to You" is a folder describing in detail the safe handling of Christmas trees, precautions about lights and decorations, the disposal of wrappings, and even the selection of toys. For the children there is a Christmas tree coloring card which includes a "pledge" for the child to keep the tree well supplied with water and to guard it from sparks and flames while it is standing in t home. After it is colored, the card m be hung on the tree as an ornament. F samples and quantity prices on the materials, write the Public Relatio Department, National Fire Protecti Association, 60 Batterymarch Stre Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

▸ KITS of helpful health education m terial of particular interest to recreati leaders have been prepared by the N tional Dairy Council. The kits conta suggestion for programs for the follo ing groups: Kit No. 1, Charm Class for Girls; No. 2, Esquire Clubs f Boys; No. 3, Trim and Slim Clubs f Women; No. 4, Fifty Plus Fitness Clu and No. 5, Picnics. The kits at $.5 each are available from the Nation Dairy Council, 111 North Canal Stre Chicago 60606.

▸ OVERSIGHT. The material on t Maryland Recreation Society's schola ship program which appeared in RECR ATION in November was submitted b Saul M. Honigsberg, district supervis Montgomery County Department Recreation, Rockville, Maryland.

▸ FIVE COLORED MARKERS, each distin tively shaped, will indicate degree difficulty on North American ski trail While the signs will be used nationall they indicate conditions relative to local area. The new signs, endorsed b the National Ski Areas Associatio should aid skiers in selecting trai commensurate with their skill level.



ARTS AND CRAFTS

TWO TRAVELING exhibits of art and handcrafts will criss-cross the country during 1966. Many of your clubs and groups may like to plan special tours or excursions when the exhibits are in your area.

Regional exhibitions of *Craftsmen U.S.A. 1966* will be shown in:

Portland, Oregon, *Feb. 26-April 2,* Oregon Ceramic Studio.

Los Angeles, *March 16-May 1,* Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Milwaukee, *Jan. 13-Feb. 13,* Milwaukee Art Center.

Dallas, *Feb. 16-March 20,* Dallas Museum of Fine Arts.

Wilmington, Delaware, *March 11-April 3,* Delaware Art Center.

Raleigh, North Carolina, *March 24-April 24,* North Carolina Museum of Art.

Showings of the *Johnson Art Collection* for 1966 will be in:

Omaha, Nebraska, *Jan. 28-Feb. 20,* Joslyn Art Museum.

Denver, *March 4-27,* Denver Art Museum.

Seattle, *April 8-May 1,* Seattle Art Museum.

San Francisco, *May 13-June 5,* California Palace of the Legion of Honor.

San Diego, *June 17-July 10,* Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego.

Fort Worth, Texas, *July 22-Aug. 14,* Fort Worth Art Center.

Des Moines, Iowa, *Sept. 1-20,* Des Moines Art Center.

Nashville, Tennessee, *Sept. 30-Oct. 23,* Tennessee Fine Arts Center.

Birmingham, Alabama, *Nov. 4-23,* Birmingham Museum of Arts.

Toronto, Canada, *December,* Art Gallery of Toronto.

SUSAN LEE

A WIDENING OF HORIZONS

THIS MONTH, December 1965, RECREATION Magazine brings you news not of an end but of a new beginning in a long proud history of publication—a history which started with the first issue of *The Playground,* in April 1907, just one year after the birth of The Playground Association of America in Washington, D.C.

From its earliest beginnings as a small but pioneering journal of sixteen pages, the magazine gradually grew and changed both in content and size, changing its name along with its format, to *Playground and Recreation* in 1930 and the following year to RECREATION (remember the blue cover of those middle years?) till in 1948 it adopted its modern decor, with a different pictorial cover for each issue.

It is significant, I think, that through the various changes, the purpose of the magazine has remained the same—that of an educational journal, as well as a clearing house for program ideas. Through the years it has not only reported new methods and techniques and new developments, but has also served as an interpreter, noting the portents and the signs of significant trends, in anticipation of future needs, which has given it a prophetic quality worthy of a pioneering organization founded by men of imagination and vision. It has never been merely a follower of roads, some of which may lead to dead ends, but rather a blazer of trails leading to new horizons. Nor did it lose sight of the fundamental philosophy of the organization which gave it birth, the philosophy that recreation if it is to serve its purpose must involve the whole human being, social and spiritual as well as physical if he is to realize his full potential as a free and creative individual.

Significant, too, is the fact that change in emphasis and the broadening of scope from playgrounds for children to service to all age groups, from sports to the creative arts, from teenage centers to golden-age clubs was a gradual process of growth and development. New ideas were studied and tested, as they were tried out in local communities, be-

MISS LEE, *daughter of Joseph Lee, greatly loved founder of the National Recreation Association, is former vice-president of the Association, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the new National Recreation and Park Association. She also serves on the NRPA Administrative Board.*

fore they were unduly stressed in the pages of the magazine. By the same token, the growth and the shift of emphasis in program came first and the change of name, both of the organization and the magazine, followed later, not vice versa. In a word, consensus and demand preceded legal steps. For though a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, the rose comes first and it must have roots.

Nor did a new emphasis—a widening of horizons—mean a discarding of former types of activity merely because they were old or had been done before. Playgrounds did not disappear with the advent of community centers. To the contrary, the magazine now has a special Playground Issue and although its pages are burgeoning with ideas for new designs and new activities, the basic concepts remain. The baby was not thrown out with the bath! (Years ago there was an article in RECREATION with the title "Where Can a Girl Climb a Tree?" The Playground Issue of 1965 has a picture of a playground design with trees for climbing—trees having been rediscovered as girls were a few years back!)

From the beginning, three ideas have been constant in the recreation movement, as they have in the pages of its magazine:

(1) *Lay leadership.* Recreation, like education, is a function of government. To be effective it must not only be understood by the citizen at large on the national level, but must have the personal interest and support of the citizen in the local community.

(2) *Professional leadership* is essential to effective recreation. As a recreation program is only as good as its leaders, its leaders must be not only people of high caliber and creative imagination, but people with special training and competence. (An article on exams for play leaders appears as early as the issue of May 1910).

(3) *Land and open space.* One might say that it was the need to find space where children could play which led to the founding of the Playground Association. And, in the wider sense of space, we find (again in the May 1910 issue) *Parks as Recreation Centers* listed as a Congress topic.

With these fundamental planks in its platform, the Association has worked through the years to meet the steadily increasing demands of a growing program, anticipating trends and adding new services as the need arose from the training institutes and area and facility planning service c earlier days to the more recent services to play in institu tions, day camping programs, and recreation for older pe ple. These, to mention a few, are among the many facets c recreation which have been reflected in the magazine, as w have tried to keep faith with our team-mates, while keepin an eye on the ball and not losing sight of our goal of a riche and more creative life for all our citizens, realizing, as w do, that quantity without quality will not get the ball ove the line.

Now once again, as in earlier days, there is a shift of em phasis and a broadening of scope, with the change in struc ture, and in name following a steady growth and develop ment—this time in the relationship between groups. T paraphrase Joseph Lee, this is not a tying on of flowers bu a watering of the plant.

As we stand on the threshold of a new era and a yet close partnership between lay and professional, recreation an parks, we shall need an ever increasing interest and suppo from you, our coworkers, who have done so much to mak the magazine what it is today. Its aim is, as it has alway been, to serve the Recreation Movement. Because of the fiv groups now officially joined together, it will be a bigge magazine of still wider scope. To you who have known i for the last thirty-five years as RECREATION we give our as surance that under its new name of PARKS AND RECREATIO it will not serve you less because it includes more. As *Th Playground* is father to RECREATION so perhaps RECREATIO is grandfather to *Parks and Recreation,* as the magazine ap proaches its sixtieth year and becomes a senior citizen.

Burning problems lie ahead, problems of leadership t meet the needs growing out of automation and the ne leisure, problems of land, of preserving wilderness whil also providing for multiple use in a time of exploding popu lation. The time is now and the crisis urgent. It will tak teamwork and the best brains we have to meet it. Are w equal to the challenge? Joseph Lee was prophetic when h said,

> "It seems to me in our conferences that the first thing we heard about was playgrounds, then it was art, and now it is getting to be, I think, the lonely places—the great parks and great beauty scenes—the preservation of the beaches." #

The greatest revolution ahead is the time revolution made possible by automation. Instead of the leisure-class societies of the past, America is on the threshold of becoming a leisure society in which time is available not for the privileged few but for the many who will have a new dimension of freedom added to their lives. But Americans must use this time to replace the current cult of fun . . . tension filled and frenetic, and replace it by the idea of play as a full expressiveness and harmony of body, spirit, and mind. The people and the community must recognize how important is the role of parks, playgrounds, and recreation in this concept. There is scarcity of accessible space today and yet the workday is shorter and leisure time greater. Instead of defacing and polluting the natural environment, instead of filling space and time with unfulfilling pursuits, we must put space and time to use for all people, and give them a chance to develop the values of work and play.

—DR. MAX LERNER, *speaking at the 17th Annual California and Pacific Northwest Recreation and Parks Conference in San Francisco, March 1965.*

THE PIXIES IN EDEN PARK

Cincinnati Park Board decorates its Christmas tree with woodland creatures and ornaments

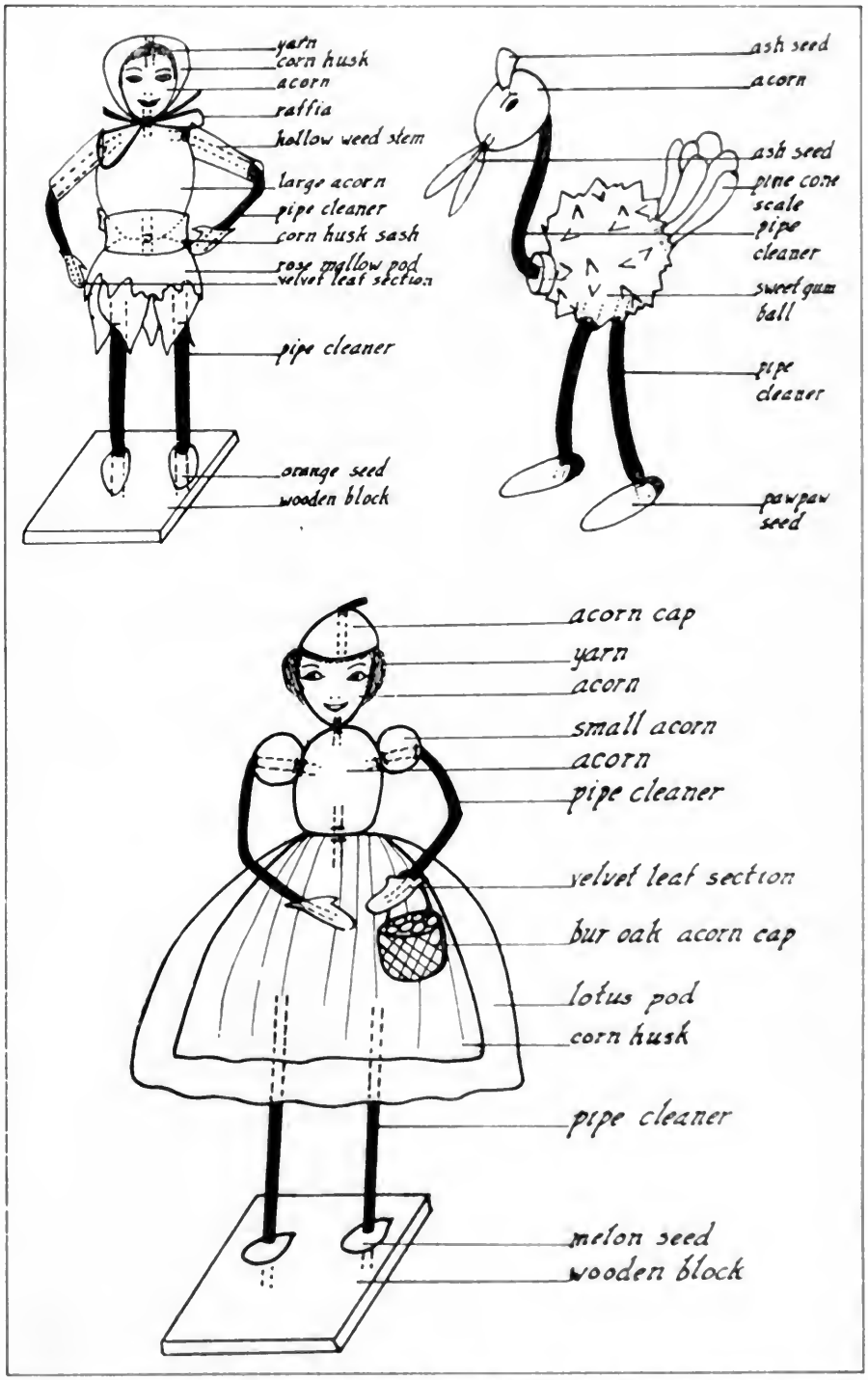
Dalton Battin

TEAMED with the annual Christmas floral display at Cincinnati's Eden Park Conservatory, the Educational Christmas Tree has been a popular feature since the middle 1930's. The term "educational" is apropos because of the use of natural seed-craft ornaments. At first this was literally a tree trimmed in seed-craft ornaments. Soon Park Naturalist Hester Stephenson began making little "men" from acorns, buckeyes, and pine cones; then penguins and other imaginative figures appeared in increasing numbers.

To answer a public demand as to the mechanics of the craft, a book named *Woodland Pixies, A Hobby in Seed-craft* was published and widely circulated. (Available for $.45 from the Cincinnati Park Board, 950 Eden Park Drive, Cincinnati 45202.) The name "pixies" was used by Miss Stephenson and other members of the park board staff, and has since become a popular term for describing seed-craft figures throughout the nature-craft world.

Originally these pixies were distributed at random on the tree; later a theme was used. At first geography, history of kings and queens, the circus, and fairies were featured; then stories, such as "Snow White," "Red Riding Hood," "Rudolph, the Red Nose Reindeer," "Amahl and the Night Visitors," and the Nativity were used. These still-life tableaux are arranged around the lower branches at a height to be enjoyed by visiting children and their parents.

The appearance of the themes has not detracted from the ornaments used in the balance of the tree. The natural ma-



Seedcraft creatures are described and pictured, in both black-and-white and in color, in Cincinnati Park Board's Woodland Pixies *craft manual.*

MR. BATTIN *is supervising landscape architect for the Cincinnati Park Board.*
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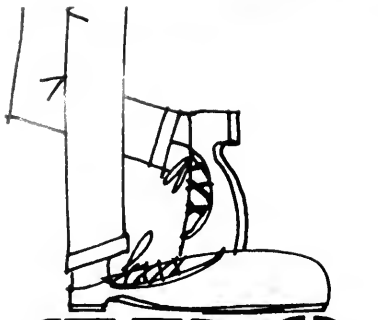

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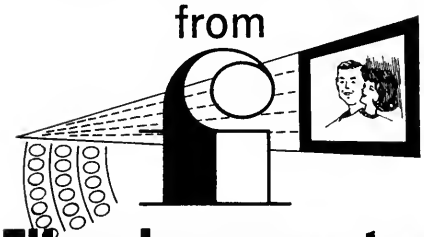

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terials adaptable to such ornaments are inexhaustible. Honey locust, tulip, or magnolia pods; maple seeds, beans, walnuts, pine cones, sweet gum balls, pressed leaves and milkwheat fluff used like commercial angel's hair are just a few. A festoon of ginko seeds adds a finishing touch. The pods and nuts in the pixies are augmented with cornhusks for simulating textile, seedcases and pods from garden flowers, seeds of household fruits and less common wild seeds. Nonnatural items depended on are pipecleaners, paint, glue, toothpicks, and electric lights. Only simple tools are needed.

In the year prior to its first appearance at the conservatory, the tree had already attracted thousands of visitors at Trailside Museum in Burnet Woods. Since then the tree and the floral display have attracted from thirty thousand to fifty thousand visitors in the annual ten-day holiday period.

The booklet bears the subtitle "A Hobby in Seed-craft." As is true of most hobbies, this one is educational. To quote from the book's foreword, "The powers of observation will be further developed when the woodlands and parks are searched for pixie material. One can hardly handle the innumerable things furnished by nature and not have a desire to know the names and some of the characteristics of the plants from which they come." As Wordsworth put it, "Let nature be your teacher." #

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PARTIES THAT RING BELLS

) come all ye bellringers . . .
nd swing out with sweet music!

len J. Lorenz Porter

HAVE YOU EVER HEARD the music of handbells? Are you one of the many whose faces, as they listen, e transformed by a peculiar expression of yearning, of timidity, with a uch of ecstasy? Dare you hope—is ere a chance—may you just possibly allowed to *play* one of those lovely ings?

In the past ten years or so, over a ousand churches in this country have rchased handbells and formed hand-ll choirs. These groups play for the urch festival services and are in de-nd for club programs and similar casions. If your community has such a group, you will know what sheer gic is evoked by the ringing of bells. eryone seems to be fascinated by the nd. Young and old crowd around m after the performance, asking estions and wanting to play. Church ups must guard their bells with lous care; only the elect may play m and rightly so, for the bells are gile, expensive, and difficult to re-ce. Still, would it not be fun, the listeners wonder, to be able to sound one *bong* on a bell?

If you are among those who are entranced, why not consider buying a set of bells for your own use? They are expensive, yes, but no more so than a spinet piano. They are fragile, yes, but you can set up rules for their use which will be effective safeguards. They are hard to replace, yes, but this only serves to make them more exciting to own! Just think of the pleasure you and your family and your friends can have and what delight you can bring to others as they play or listen! Let us tempt you further by telling of some of the good times our family has had with its twenty-five handbells, acquired about six years ago.

First, there is our family itself, a large one, physically scattered but closely knit in sentiment. Family groups are always coming back to the home town, where some of us still live, on every possible occasion. Every now and then we invite the clan for a little supper and a lot of bell music. Just before serving, we hand out bells and play the Doxology for a blessing. Included among the players are all those from age ten (our minimum by family law) to grandfather's eighty-four. After supper we ring again—folk songs, spirituals, simple classics, chorales, and familiar songs of the season. We've been known to play Christmas carols in July, for, with bells, Christmas can last all year! It is our ambition to play for a family wedding; so far, none of the cousins has invited us in spite of broad hints, but we're working now on the next generation. *Some* day we'll sound forth with "Here Comes the Bride" in church!

Friends and neighbors also get in on the fun. The biggest and noisiest of all our bellringing parties is the one at Christmas for the neighbors. This is one party to which all the members of a family come. This past year we had eighty-four in our rather small house; they came in two shifts, the earlier one being especially for families with young children. We start out the first shift with carol singing by all—and they all *sing*! Then the children sing a carol they have learned at school. Next, perhaps a musical child will give us a solo on the flute or organ or violin, or the host and hostess will play a medley of carols as an organ and piano duet. More carols are sung, and then comes the feature of the evening: the children who have rehearsed the day before play bells in the gallery while the adults and younger fry eat their bell-shaped decorated cookies and hot wassail. "God Rest You Merry," "Jingle Bells," and "Silent Night" are fine for bellringing. The bellringers are rewarded with a double serving of cookies!

There are newcomers at the door—is it possible that the first party is over? The guests of the second shift greet the departing families, and in a few minutes we repeat the program for the adults and teenagers of the smaller, more sedate second party, where the guests play bells without benefit of previous rehearsal, and do a good job of it! This is one of our favorite evenings of the year,

MS. PORTER, *an arranger and composer, lives in Dayton, Ohio, and is author of a widely used booklet* Handbell Ringing in Church.

and everyone seems to have a wonderful time, not minding that our little house is packed to the walls! In the six years we've had these parties, only one mother has called for aspirin! New Year's Eve is another time when a bell party is especially apropos.

It was after one of these seasonal parties that we called several couples and single friends who had expressed especial pleasure in ringing, and suggested that we get together regularly for bellringing. A dozen of them responded, and now we meet once a month at the houses of successive members late on a Sunday afternoon. Our playing is chiefly for our own pleasure, although each year we give a few public programs, as at our Art Museum, the International Dinner, the Music Club Family Night, or some church social. Our formal name is The Whitechapel Bellringers, but we were soon nicknamed "Porters' Dealers." The friendships developed through this group have been especially rewarding.

ANOTHER DELIGHTFUL USE of our bells comes from demonstrations for clubs and church groups. We talk about the bells, their history, legends, art, and literature; then we invite the audience to come up and play with us. A good deal of merriment ensues, but the resulting music is usually recognizable, at least on the second verse!

We use our bells in our business life, too. One of us is a school teacher; the fifth grade is granted the privilege of playing the bells (after a month of biweekly rehearsals) for the Christmas assembly. Another of us is an editor in a publishing company; the bells are often featured in the company Christmas party, with players recruited from several departments and rehearsing during several noon hours.

Here are some of the questions which will occur to you in considering the purchase of handbells:

How much must I know about music to play handbells? For players an understanding of music notation, especially of rhythm, is helpful, but it is surprising how quickly even the musically illiterate can follow bell music. One need not know the staff lines and spaces, since a bellringer is responsible for only the line or space representing the bell he is playing.

What about directing bellringing? The director must be a fairly capable musician who can spot difficulties and engender confidence and keep things moving. Many teenagers fit these requirements and make good bellmasters.

What kind of music copies are used? Bell music comes in two forms: either as individual sheets of music to be played from a rack on a table or in the form of large charts to be placed on an easel for everyone to follow. The latter method is by far the more practical for the social playing described in this account.

How can I get bell music? You may make your own arrangements if you are able (this is great fun), or you can purchase it from any of several music publishers.

How can I get handbells? The most beautiful bells, most people agree, are the English-made ones [from the Whitechapel Bell Foundry]. Dutch-made bells [from Petit and Fritsen] and the recently introduced American-made bells [from Schulmerich Carillons Inc.] are also popular, and all cost about the same. It takes about two years to get the English bells, but the American ones are available in a few months.

What size set should I order and how much will they cost? The set which is becoming standard is the two chromatic octaves from G to G (25 bells). The price for these is approximately $70 (tax or duty included). An octave-and-a-half set (G to D, 19 bells) is large enough to enjoy and might be considered for a starter.

What equipment is needed in addition to the bells themselves? Storage cases (elaborate ones can cost as much as the bells, but we use a cheap suitcase for the large ones and a plastic wash tub for the small ones); gloves for protecting the hands from the occupational hazard of blisters and for keeping the bell handles from getting limp and discolored; a rubber pad on which the bell may be placed; either an easel for the big charts or racks and a table for individual copies. If you do not have a fitted carrying case (obtainable from the bell foundry or made by your local handyman), you should have plastic or Pacific cloth bags for the individual bells. #

SOURCES

SOURCES FOR handbells in the United States include Schulmerich Carillons, Inc., Carillon Hill, Sellersville, Pennsylvania 18960; Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company, Box 60, East Hampton, Connecticut; David Wexler, Inc., 823 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 60605; Rhythm Band, Inc., 409 Throckmorton Street, Fort Worth, Texas; and Dr. Roper's "Golden Bells," Box 712, Monrovia, California.

Bellringers

● American bellringing groups include the Drew Methodist Church group, Carmel, New York; the "Southern Bells," McComb, Mississippi; J. J. White Memorial Presbyterian Church Junior Bell Choir, also of McComb; the Christ Methodist Bell Ringers, Salt Lake City; the "Pilgrim Bellringers," Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis; the Boys Handbell Choir, First Methodist Church, Fort Smith, Arkansas; The "Ringing Ambassadors" of Trinity Methodist Church, Denver; the Handbell Choir of the San Francisco Senior Center, San Francisco; and the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children group, St. Paul.—Ed.

BRING JOY TO A CHILD

and help world's needy children is the United Nations Children's Fund slogan this year. Offered are a decorative children's Mobile Carousel ($1.00, upper right), the popular UNICEF Greeting Cards ($1.25 a box of ten) and a UNICEF Engagement Calendar ($2.00, lower right).

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. Sweden, the Yuletide officially begins on December 13 th St. Lucia's Day. Here, the Lucia Girl wears reath of whortleberry leaves and lighted candles and is tended by a rearguard of "star boys" and two gnomes.

Senior citizens present tableau of Nativity scene while narrators on either side of stage tell the Christmas story and a soloist sings "O, Holy Night."

FESTIVAL OF LIGHT

Golden-agers stage Christmas scenes and tableaux

s. Russell Gimbel

ANOTHER HOLIDAY SEASON was fast approaching and much thought had been given to planning a ristmas program for members of the lden Age Club of Friendly House in nsfield, Ohio. An unusually active oup—though the average age of the 7 members is seventy-five— they had sented "Living Christmas Cards" previous Yule season. And this r's production had to top even that cessful project. But what? Even the st creative of the Friendly House ff, and those with dramatic bent in club, failed to come up with an idea which all could agree. When we just about given up, we found our wer in our files: a pageant bulletin, "Festival of Light," secured from the National Recreation Association many years ago for the nominal price of ten cents! *(The Association has a small supply still available—but, $.25 please!)*

Done entirely in pantomine, "Festival of Light" is a combination of moving scenes, as well as tableaux, depicting the birth of Christ, Christmas customs of the English, Swedes, Croatians, and Mexicans, and the sacred observances of Hanukkah among the Hebrews.

Because narration for the program requires some experience before an audience and strong voice, the two narrators for the program were obtained from the local Community Players group. Extensive costuming and properties for the program might have presented problems had it not been for one talented member of the club who volunteered to manage this. Everyone else pitched in to help.

After much research to make sure we would be authentic, and running about the city to pick up properties, the Golden Agers were ready for rescarsal. And we never have any problems about our thespians showing up on time. They love it!

A capacity crowd of friends, including some not yet eligible for the senior club, filled the auditorium the day of presentation. Full-page coverage in the local newspaper appeared the next day.

As in all endeavors with our Golden Agers, we feel our efforts are well rewarded when we hear comments such as this from one of the members of the club who participated in the program: "I never thought I'd be on stage at the age of 82!" #

s. GIMBEL is associate director of Friendly House Settlement in Mansfield, Ohio.

SONG LEADING SIMPLIFIED

Siebolt H. Frieswyk

Books on how to lead a song invariably include diagrams to describe hand and arm movements in relation to beats in a measure. If there are two beats to a measure, the arrows point down and up; if three, down, to the right, and up; if four, the arrows point down, to the left, to the right, and up. Diagrams for compound rhythms are understandably avoided.

RECREATION LEADERS untrained in music theory but who enjoy singing with others, very often get confused with these diagrammed beats and divided beats, and become completely confused when the music contains one long held note which does not fit any beat pattern. The leader soon decides that the job of conducting should be left to the conductors. The difficulty stems from the failure to draw a clear distinction between conducting and song leading.

Conducting is rather a technical business which requires special training. Recreation leaders who do not want to be conductors may well forget about the fancy diagrams. Song leading is a social function, and requires the leader to have the spirit and the personality that lead others to singing. In fact, a song leader is anyone who can get a group to enjoy singing together. *The only musical qualification required is a feeling for the main (heavy) beats of the song.* It is well to remember that singing came before musical theory, and that human beings not only have a natural sense of rhythm, they live by it. "Together" is a key word because informal singing is intended to create group spirit.

The most essential musical element in bringing about a group spirit is the "beat." What is a "beat"? It is a pulsation or series of pulsations, or accents in time, which form rhythmic patterns. Each tick of a clock is a beat in time, each pulsation of a heart is a beat. Each syllable in poetry or verse is a beat. The musician and the poet will tell you that there are main beats, stronger and weaker beats, off beats, extended beats, and so on, ad infinitum. Pay no attention. You are a song leader, not a conductor or versifier. Your job is to engage people in group singing.

Do you breathe regularly? Do you know a few songs? (You don't have to be able to sing them, although it helps.) Do you enjoy singing with others? Do you like spirit in a group? If you answer affirmatively, you are a potential song leader. Here is the simple formula for making you a song leader:

1. Select a song by asking the group what they would like to sing, or by suggesting a song yourself.

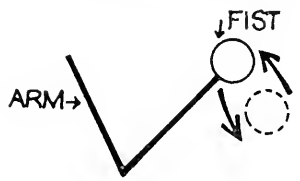
2. Get a starting pitch. If you are a monotone, ask someone in the group for the starting pitch, or if you have an accompanist, ask the accompanist for the pitch (piano, uke, guitar, harmonica, accordion player). Usually songs are pitched higher for children, lower for teenagers, and still lower for adults.

3. Say clearly, "Ready, sing!" or "Here we go!" or "Just sing!"

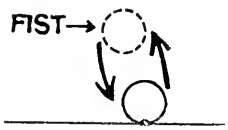
4. Beat the main beats with your *fist* or *fists* in a down and up movement.

Here it is:

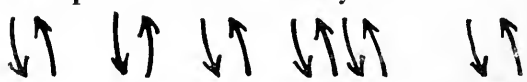
Simplified leading described:


FIST
ARM→
BEGINNING POSITION OF FIST FORWARD OF BODY, SLIGHTLY UP.
BRING FIST DOWN FOR BEAT AS IF POUNDING ON TABLE TO INDICATE BEAT.
RETURN TO BEGINNING POSITION.

The whole movement down and up should be circular evenly paced, with a sense of weight at the bottom of the movement to indicate beat, thusly



Examples—main beats only



B= MAIN BEAT

	B OH	B SAY	B CAN	B YOU	B SEE
B She'll	be	B comin	B round	the	B mountain
B Frere,		B Jacques,	B Frere		B Jacques

MR. FRIESWYK *is consultant on the performing arts for the National Recreation and Park Association.*

The trick is to feel the main beat, and indicate it at the bottom of the movement. The movement should be like pumping a tire rhythmically, pumping water out of a well, or sawing wood.

The main beat is like a walking step. The "in-between" beats are like little taps of the foot. Or the main beat is like the beat on a big drum, while the "in-between" beats are the rhythms on smaller drums played with the big drums.

Like this:

BANG	BANG	BANG
BANG, BANG, BANG	BANG, BANG, BANG	BANG, BANG, BANG

You can do it with your hands or feet.

Clap your hands alternately loudly, then softly—regularly like this:

C L A P, clap, C L A P, clap, C L A P, clap

OR

C L A P, clap, clap, C L A P, clap, clap,

OR

C L A P, clap, clap, clap, C L A P, clap, clap, clap

Try it with your feet, starting with a heavy step followed by a light step (in place or walking):

S T E P, step, S T E P, step

OR

S T E P, step, step, S T E P, step, step

OR

S T E P, step, step, step, S T E P, step, step, step

You may try counting to get the "feel" of a main beat followed by lighter beats. Count a loud "ONE" followed by a light "two":

O N E, two, O N E, two

OR

O N E, two, three, O N E, two, three

OR

O N E, two, three, four, O N E, two, three, four

All rhythmic patterns are related to the march rhythm (one, two) or the waltz rhythm (one, two, three).

Listen to marches and waltzes to get the "feel" of the main beat.

As song leader, you "beat" the main beats. But if you happen to beat a few weaker beats, do not worry about it.

For practice, it may be useful to use a table or desk as the base of the movement to indicate the beat. Use a light pounding movement.

Try with both fists moving simultaneously in "beating" the same rhythm.

The beat is all that is required. You do not have to worry about the meter, or about up and down beats.

There is only one kind of beat in simplified song leading—the fist moves down and up in a gentle or sturdy motion to indicate *one* main beat.

If you can sing, sing with the group while indicating the beats. If you cannot, "mouth" the words.

The distance between the top of the beat and the bottom should not be more than twelve inches. Usually it is better to confine the distance to a few inches. You are not pounding railroad spikes, you are driving in thumbtacks. Make it graceful.

What would you like to sing?

"For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"?

Let's all sing this song for all good fellows!

Here we go or here's the pitch—pitch please.

Ready, sing

	B		B			B	B
FOR	HE'S	A	JOLLY	GOOD		FEL	LOW

B	B			B
WHICH	NOBODY	CAN	DEN	Y

NEXT SONG PLEASE!

A CHART OF PROGRESS FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

1. Cultivate the broadest possible concepts for the role of organized recreation in the arts.

2. Create and strengthen cultural planning and advisory bodies within the administrative structure of organized recreation, and establish liaison with appropriate organizations and institutions.

3. Develop policies and practices for the arts as recreation in accordance with general policy which do not restrict but rather encourage expansion and flexibility.

4. Encourage the use of specialized leadership of quality in building the cultural recreation program.

5. Arrange for more workshops in the various arts for exploratory purposes as well as training purposes.

6. Develop better techniques for educating the authorities, the staff, and the public in the use and benefits of actual recreation program.

7. Undertake the formation of new groups and special events. Cultivate the indigenous.

8. Make freer, fuller, more frequent use of talented groups and individuals in reaching the public, serving them, and interpreting recreation.

9. Accumulate a supply of basic and useful equipment for the various arts. Plan for and increase the availability of basic facilities for the arts.

10. Constantly strive for quality in this phase of the organized recreation program.

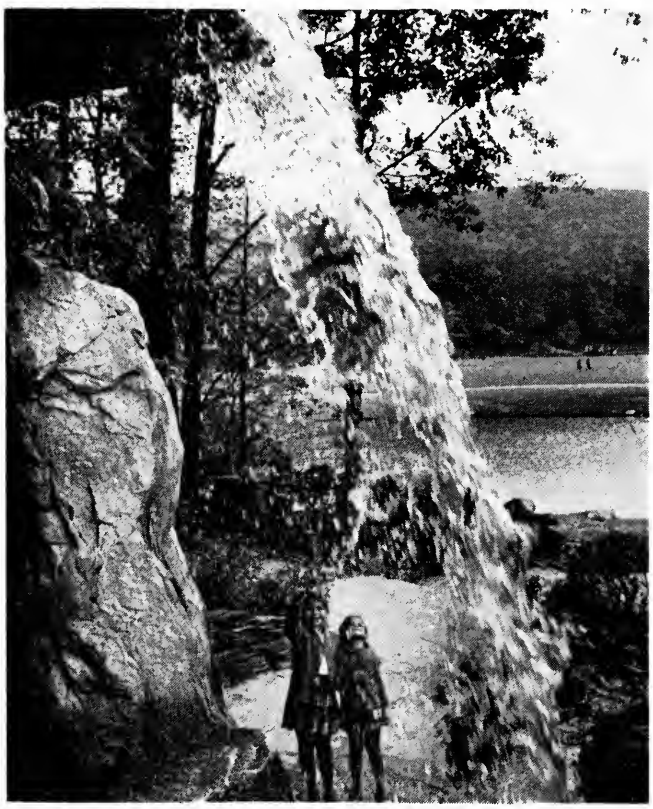
From a talk on "The Arts in Organized Recreation" given by Siebolt Frieswyk, consultant on the performing arts of the National Recreation Association, at the 19th North Carolina Recreation Conference in Raleigh, 1963.

CITIZEN ACTION FOR A BEAUTIFUL AMERICA

Beauty is not skin deep; it is soul deep

Leo Perlis

Since ugliness on the whole is man-made, it can be man-unmade! Above, municipal indifference allowed this New York City block to deteriorate into a slum. Below, children in Sterling Forest, a planned community near Tuxedo, New York, designed for homes, light industry, research laboratories, educational projects, and a large experimental garden center.



UGLINESS is pathetic because it is caused largely by man—the greed of some and the poverty of others. The drive for the "fast buck" will not produce beautiful buildings nor will corruption in city hall produce a beautiful city.

Of course, there are many reasons that cause different kinds of ugliness, and there are many ways to promote different kinds of beauty, but the essential fact is that the ugliness of corruption within us tends to create ugliness and corruption around us. Ethics and esthetics, in the final analysis, are interrelated. Beauty is not skindeep; it is soul deep. If we really want beauty, then we must use the "buck" not to corrupt and not to impoverish, but to beautify and to enrich, and since ugliness on the whole is man-made, it can be man-unmade.

To accomplish this will require vigorous and courageous action on several fronts: political, legislative, social and educational. This, after all, is what we mean by *citizen action.* We mean, first of all, that citizens must exert private initiative and encourage public responsibility through political action—through the enactment of both mandatory and permissive laws on the federal, state, and local levels, with adequate appropriations where necessary, to promote beauty in the city and beauty in the countryside. Professional advisory committees of architects, landscape designers, artists, etcetera, should be developed.

We mean second of all, that citizens must encourage, through their organizations, in their schools, and at home, the education of the very young for a deep appreciation of beauty from Project Head Start on. If citizen action is going to be effective, there must be a national coordinating committee, with a full-time staff—nationally and regionally—for the purpose of stimulating volunteer action, for the purpose of promoting model legislation, for the purpose of developing educational programs, for the purpose of exchanging pertinent information, for the purpose of acting as a clearing house of ideas, etcetera. There must be a neigh-

MR. PERLIS *is director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. He prepared this material for the Citizen Action Panel of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty in May.*

orhood-by-neighborhood and block-by-block approach.

It seems to me that now the time, the man, and science ave combined to make beauty possible. The time is now hen the grey clouds of poverty and the bomb simply cry ut for that silver lining. The man is President Johnson hose message on natural beauty is a clarion call to action. nd science, through automation, is producing a new leisure lass with time on its hands.

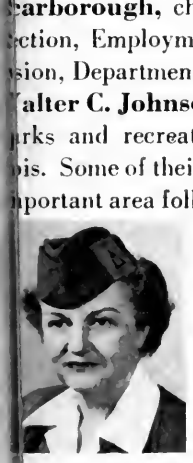
Beauty has always touched the favored few of wealth, ducation, and imagination, and it has almost always esaped the many in our mill towns, tenements and roadsides. It has always been my experience that beautiful ghettos built on power and pelf have been more exclusive than ugly ghettos built on poverty and pigment.

Now, in the face of more free time for the millions, there will be more possibilities for creating and sharing beauty than ever existed in the history of mankind.

The achievement of this beauty through recreation, education, the arts, requires the highest degree of public service and this means citizen action. Only then will the Great Society become a reality—because the Great Society is a society of hope, scope, duty, and beauty. #

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

TOP RECRUITERS of the year. The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the National Recreation and Park Association ecently presented two awards as "Reuiter of the Year 1965" to **Elizabeth carborough,** chief, Special Services ection, Employment Management Division, Department of the Army, and to **alter C. Johnson,** superintendent of rks and recreation in Glencoe, Illiois. Some of their achievements in this portant area follow:



MISS SCARBOROUGH has continually and effectively conducted an aggressive program by publicizing and bringing to the public's attention the need qualified civilian personnel recreaon specialists to plan, direct, supervise, and coordinate the recreation proams for Army personnel enlisted and military communities overseas. As result of her able leadership, expert idance, and professional knowledge, has carried a heavy workload in intaining liaison and public relations h city and college newspaper editors; lio and TV stations; university and lege faculties and placement offices; ional, state, and city recreation detments and professional organizaons; and Army commands overseas in the United States. Miss Scarough has been responsible for the nning of all Army recreation proam exhibits at national conventions. h as the National Recreation Congress, National Art Education Association Convention, American Library Association Congress, and the American Educational Theatre Association Convention.

WALTER C. JOHNSON is an excellent example of what a recreation administrator can do in recruitment. Mr. Johnson began by speaking to high schools in the Mount Prospect, Illinois, School District, reaching a total enrollment of nine thousand students. Successful in this venture, he conceived the idea of offering a trip to students in the Chicago Metropolitan area to visit the University of Illinois campus and its Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration. The university agreed to cooperate and Mr. Johnson approached the West Suburban Recreation Directors Association for assistance. The result was a turnout of sixty high-school students. A followup study completed by Maxwell R. Garret, associate professor of recreation and park administration at the university, showed that, as a direct result of this trip, eighteen students enrolled in the field of recreation at three universities in 1965. Mr. Johnson now has new fields to conquer, having been appointed chairman of the recruitment committee for the Illinois Park and Recreation Society for 1965-66.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson met two young helpers in her beautification campaign at the 12th annual meeting of Keep America Beautiful in New York City. On the left is "Tom Tidy" and on the right, "Daniel Broome, Jr.," mascots of the litter-prevention programs in Rhode Island and Kentucky, respectively.

• • •

Peter DeGelleke has been appointed National Park Service park planner at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Mr. DeGelleke, who opened an office in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, on November 1, will represent the NPS in the new national recreation area. The act authorizing the new national recreation area, the first east of the Mississippi River, was signed by President Johnson on September 1. It calls for the Secretary of the Interior to administer the area for public outdoor recreation, and for preservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic features in a manner coordinated with the Tocks Island Reservoir project being constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers. The seventy-two thousand-acre national recreation area surrounding the artificial Tocks Island Reservoir—about thirty-seven miles long and about a half-mile wide—will provide an area of varied outdoor recreation available to about thirty million people, nearly fifteen percent of the nation's population.

Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 466

drive for seventy million Americans. With many facilities underway and some completed, 1966 is the target year for full operation; five million visitors are expected in that year, increasing to between eight and ten million annually thereafter.

The Land Between the Lakes has become a demonstration area to show how the land can be used for the maximum benefit for outdoor-loving Americans. With recreation a first goal, five thousand campsites will be completed within the first five years and TVA predicts the annual camper total will reach a minimum of two million people. Plans for recreation facilities also include the building of a one-mile canal which will unite the twin lakes, making over 220,000 surface acres of water available to boating, fishing, swimming, and watersport enthusiasts. A program of on-the-spot education in biology for school children, scientists, and recreation leaders; a wildlife sanctuary which will protect deer and wild turkey; and pond and marsh areas which will be planted with vegetation to lure migratory water fowl are also planned.—CAROLYN BANFIELD LEAMOND, *Cincinnati, Ohio. (Former playleader, naturalist, and craft specialist for the Cincinnati Recreation Commission.)*

New Policies for Recreation

TO PROVIDE more federal recreation facilities near cities, the President's Recreation Advisory Council has laid down guidelines for management of recreation areas on federal lands and adopted a uniform method for measuring recreation use. In October the council approved three new policy circulars. One establishes guides to direct the federal investment in outdoor recreation. The second spells out, for the first time, a new uniform system of reporting recreation use by federal agencies. The third gives guidelines for the management of federal lands for recreation by federal, state, county, local, and private agencies.

Copies of the three circulars approved by the council are available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. Titles are: "Guides for Federal Outdoor Recreation Investment," "Federal Executive Policy Governing the Reporting of Recreation Use of Federal Recreation Areas" and "Non-Federal Management of Recreational Facilities on Federal Lands and Waters." *(See also Page 471.)*

So Old, It's New

FLORIDA'S newest theater is twenty-four hundred years old. A replica of an old Greek outdoor theater is being planned for Florida's newest university, Florida Atlantic at Boca Raton. Latest addition to the plans for the university, whose motto is "Where Tomorrow Begins," is a replica of the theater of Dionysus in Athens in 435 BC.

The theater is being sponsored by the Greek Embassy and the American National Theatre and Academy which have provided research information and material. Southeastern Florida and Athens have the same climate. In addition to accommodating Greek theater festivals, the theater is suited to other types of presentations including music and ballet.

Archway to the West. The keystone section completes the St. Louis Gateway Arch, symbol of America's westward expansion. It is part of the 85-acre Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Park and was designed by Eero Saarinen. Under the arch will be constructed the Museum of Westward Expansion. Twelve galleries of some 240 exhibits will cover major phases of the history of westward expansion, and two theaters will show documentary films on the subject.

Flagging Along

FLAG FOOTBALL, a new version of the gridiron game, has been introduced to Los Angeles area by the City Recreation and Parks Department. Rules of flag football are similar to touch football except that the ball carrier must be stopped by snatching away a flag attached to the runner's belt. All team members wear flags of the same color, and only players on the offensive team are eligible to receive passes. Flag football replaced touch football this season at Los Angeles municipal centers. Competition is scheduled at three levels: local leagues, district or area playoffs, and interagency playoffs.

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Recreation agencies in college district benefit under new legislation for expanded services

Jess Larez

THE Community Center Act in California stipulates that a five to ten cent tax may be levied by school districts throughout the state for community services. However, it is not generally known that junior colleges in California may also levy such a tax for the same purpose. The Cerritos College District, surrounded by the cities of Lakewood, Bellflower, Artesia, Downey, and La Mirada, has expanded its community services, by using such a tax, and now includes recreation services to residents.

In September 1963, the college formed a community services council designed to represent a cross section of the college district in matters dealing with services to the residents of the district. The council's objectives were to identify the educational needs of the community, determine how the program would be financed, and continually evaluate the specific services of the total program.

The council further provided for the creation and/or coordination of specialized interest groups which, while largely autonomous, would be affiliated with the council. These groups would be engaged in activities such as fine arts; special educational services for business, industry and professional groups; lectures and forums; community recreation; and community research and development. Each group was instructed to elect a chairman who would then have a voice in the council whenever a meeting was scheduled .

The first meeting of the recreation committee was held in September 1963. The purpose of the meeting was to bring recreation administrators together from the cities in the district to determine the need for a citizens advisory committee to the Cerritos College administration. The members of the committee (representing their respective cities) were asked to consider a statement of guiding principles. These principles would be used as a framework for the future operation of the committee and were to identify the recreation needs of the community (junior college district), to determine the scope and character of the college-sponsored recreation program which would not unnecessarily duplicate programs offered by other groups in the district, and to coordinate the activities of all of the recreation groups within the district. A questionnaire answered by each of the members revealed that it was desirable that efforts be made to commence a cooperative program between recreation agencies within the Cerritos College District and Cerritos College.

Subsequent meetings were held to discuss implementation of the program. The outcome of these meetings was that the college would provide leadership in programs which the member agencies were unable to schedule due primarily to budgetary limitations. Actual programing began in June 1964, operated throughout the summer, and was termed very successful for the first year by all participating agencies. Leadership from the college was provided in such classes as wrestling, gymnastics, creative dance for children, weight lifting, archery, and other sports activities. Because of its tremendous facilities, a diversified program was also scheduled at the college. These activities included a music camp, instrumental band, art classes, theater groups for children and adults, dance groups, sports activities, lectures, swimming instruction, recreation swimming, and many other activities. Plans are currently underway to expand this cooperative program to include activities on a year-round basis, thereby extending a recreation service to all the people. #

MR. LAREZ *is supervisor of recreation in Bellflower, California.*

THE FUTURE IN RETROSPECT!

Recreation Department in Lynchburg, Virginia, celebrates its fiftieth birthday with gala anniversary week

Myrtle F. Patterson

A FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY is a time for appraising the past and anticipating the future. The year 1964 was such a "red letter year" for the Lynchburg, Virginia, Department of Recreation and Parks which celebrated the fiftieth year of its founding and honored those farsighted people of the early 1900's who not only realized the great value of proper use of leisure time but did something about it.

Records show that this department is the second oldest in the state of Virginia, the department in Richmond having come into being in 1913. The public recreation program in Lynchburg was first known as the Association of Playgrounds in 1914, and was incorporated as the Municipal Department of Playgrounds and Recreation in 1921. In 1953 the parks department was added for more efficient operation, and the department became officially known as the Lynchburg Department of Recreation and Parks, the name it still bears today.

It all came about when Mrs. Bertha Guggenheimer, a resident of Lynchburg who also had been instrumental in starting the recreation movement in Israel, attended a small recreation conference in Richmond. Realizing the great need for adequate play facilities in her hometown, she gave a parcel of land and a two-story frame building located on it for Lynchburg's first playground and community center, in memory of her deceased daughter, Mrs. Cecile Guggenheimer Milliken. The center was named the Guggenheimer-Milliken Playground, and has been in continued operation ever since. In the early thirties the original house was destroyed by fire and replaced by a modern, one-story brick building. Progress, in the form of a dual-lane expressway constructed through Lynchburg in the fifties, caused the house to be literally picked up off its foundation and moved a few feet to make way for the new road, but the center continued to serve the public.

Mrs. Guggenheimer and John Craddock became the first president and vice-president, respectively, of the Association of Playgrounds, with the city employing Frank Wood as the first superintendent of recreation. During the years, other properties have been donated for recreation use; the city has purchased certain properties; and, with the excellent relationship enjoyed between the recreation department and the city school authorities, many playgrounds have been established on school property.

SO NOW, after fifty years of operation, the Lynchburg Department of Recreation and Parks in this city of fifty-five thousand population boasts twenty-four playgrounds, eight community centers, two libraries, several unsupervised play lots, a modern stadium, and many multi-use athletic fields, many lighted for night play. Now, instead of one playground director, as was the case in 1914, the department has more than sixty-five regular employes, including one paid person on each playground, a number of special supervisors, an office staff, and a group of maintenance men who are kept busy throughout the year beautifying the parks and centers and making equipment safe for maximum use. Instead of a central office, located in a small second-floor room, it now has its own office building with office space for the director, secretary and supervisors, and for conference use and workshops.

During the week of July 13, 1964, emphasis was given to the public recreation program in Lynchburg, and the mayor proclaimed it the fiftieth anniversary week for the Lynchburg Department of Recreation and Parks, lauding the department for its "dynamic concepts of the creative use of free time" and pointing to its fifty years of service "in the field of meaningful recreation." Much publicity was given that week through all media—radio, TV, and newspaper—so that all who lived in the vicinity were made aware of the part that recreation played, and continues to play, in the lives of Lynchburg citizens. Each of the playgrounds that week set aside a day to conduct a special celebration, giving emphasis to family recreation and taking time out to review the history of the department and the particular playground, and to hear comments from those present concerning the use of leisure time.

MRS. PATTERSON *is recreation supervisor in the Department of Recreation and Parks, Lynchburg, Virginia.*

DURING the anniversary week, two floats were decorated each day by playground children, depicting the various phases of recreation, with a king and queen from that playground reigning over the float and the day's activities. Appropriately enough, the first and last float to travel throughout the city that week had a historical theme. The first one depicted the organization of the department in 1914, with some of the teenagers dressed to represent Mrs. Guggenheimer, Mr. Craddock, and friends as they put their heads together over this project. The very last float compared the modern athletic contest with that of the early 1900's.

The floats were merely flat-bottom wagons, donated by a local trucking company, and hauled by a department-owned pickup truck. The sides were draped with bright green material with artificial grass, loaned by a local burial park, used to cover the flooring. A sign was carried on the rear of the wagon each day, announcing which playground it represented, and another across the side, announcing that this was in celebration of the department's fiftieth anniversary. The king and queen sat on specially constructed, high-back thrones on the rear of the pick-up truck. The thrones were covered with purple material, decorated with sequins and glitter. The reigning pair wore highly decorated ("bejeweled") crowns, and the queen carried an armful of bright flowers. On the first float, direct descendants of the Guggenheimer and Craddock families were the reigning monarchs. Floats carried such themes as family recreation, a lawn party, a teenage party, activities for small children, arts and crafts, and special activities celebrating four major holidays. Spectators were rather astonished to see a float carrying a decorated silver Christmas tree, an Easter bunny, a Halloween witch stirring her brew in a smoking pot, and patriotic figures representing Flag Day and the Fourth of July. The float carrying a decorated maypole surrounded by children doing a typical May Day dance was beautifully executed, as was the one showing children operating large hand puppets and painting at an easel.

As the floats traveled throughout the city, they stopped momentarily at designated locations, so that people could inspect the float and ask questions about the activity. Since the city code prohibited use of a loudspeaker system or any kind of amplified music, the driver would sound his horn as he approached a playground, a shopping center, or the newspaper office to draw attention to the celebration.

A dozen or more signs saying "We salute the City Recreation Department on its 50th Anniversary" were displayed in sporting-goods stores, bowling alleys, restaurants, hotels, and in the public elevator in city hall. Little fillers were composed which said, "Watch out for the Recreation Department's 50th Anniversary Floats today," "What have you done for recreation recently?" "Visit your nearest playground," etc., and sent to local radio stations which they used throughout the week. Two guest appearances by department representatives were made on TV programs, at which time they told about the department's progress over the years and invited people to join in the celebration and to take advantage of the programs throughout the year. And, finally, the local newspaper on the Sunday of Anniversary Week gave the department a one-page spread—a feature article concerning Lynchburg's public recreation program. All this was an excellent way of promoting good public relations, and many excellent comments have been heard as a result. An amateur photographer was on hand all week to take movies of the floats and playground activities and, at the conclusion of the week's celebration, a special evening was set aside for those interested to come and view the films.

This was a gala weeklong celebration. The children on the playgrounds were given a special program to work on—one that held great significance for them and their families. The public was made aware of the necessity and worth of recreation as a way of life. The city authorities became conscious for the first time that this department had been "on the ball" for fifty years. And good comments were "sweet music" to the ears of all who had promoted recreation.

With so much being said about people wishing to contribute something to the future of America, it was well for this department to take time out to look in retrospect at its history and then to turn its attention to the future. #

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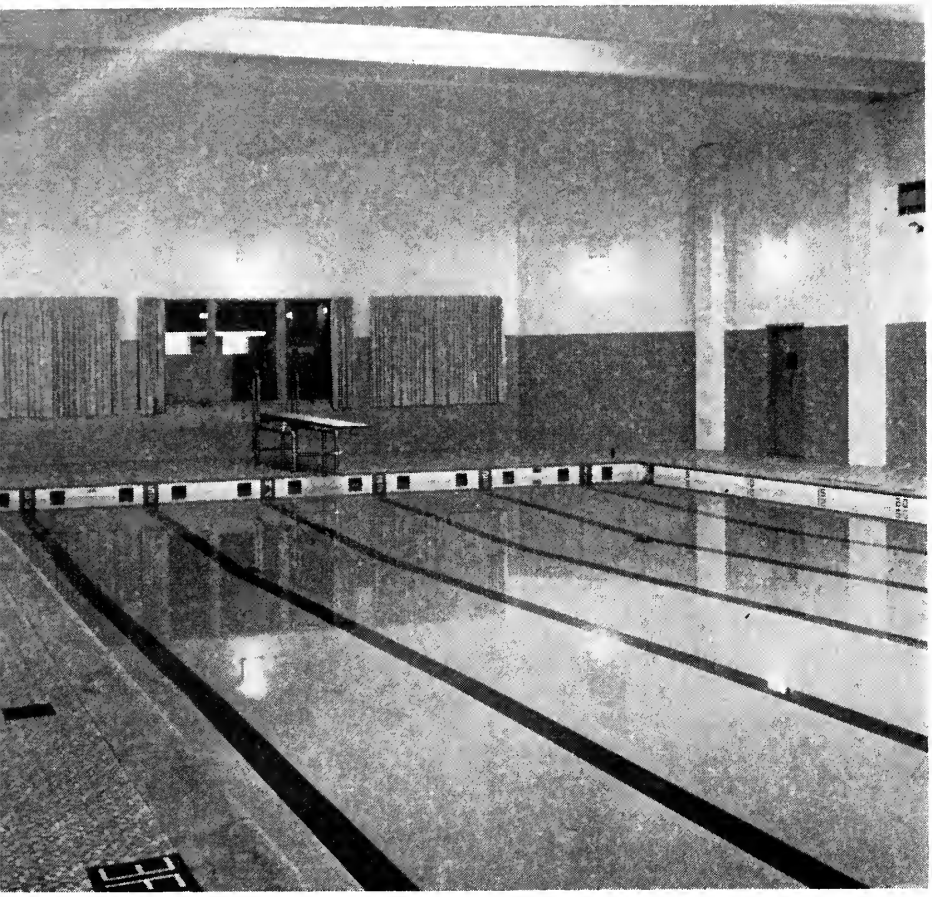

An old National Guard Armory in the heart of busy downtown Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been remodeled into a recreation center which not only provides a community-wide program but holds physical-education classes for nine nearby Catholic elementary schools.

REMODELED AND PR

Something old, something new, a look at remodeled armories and flexible "erector-set" construction

Take an abandoned armory—more and more are being declared surplus—and you have the makings of a large-scale recreation center. All you need is the know-how to see its possibilities and some funds for capital improvement. If you don't have an old armory standing idle, maybe you have an old erector set lying around? Make a model of your "dream" center or facility from the set and then consider constructing it from pre-engineered "erector-set" components now available in an unlimited number of forms and sizes.

NEW LEASE ON LIFE

AN OLD ARMORY in the heart of busy Bridgeport, Connecticut, has undergone extensive face-lifting and remodeling and is now the Archbishop Shehan Center, which not only provides a community-wide recreation program but physical-education classes for nine nearby Catholic elementary schools as well. The center is financed by the Diocese of Bridgeport, the Community Fund, and membership fees.

The armory really got a new lease on life when the diocese entered into an agreement for a five-year lease on the Bridgeport Brass Recreation Center, formerly the National Guard Armory, with the Bridgeport Brass Foundation, a charitable subsidiary of the Bridgeport Brass Company. The armory for the past several years has made its facilities available for general community use. The building was examined by state engineers and found to be structurally sound and in excellent condition.

Remodeling the armory on Main

Versatility highlights this pre-engineered structure in Weld County, Colorado, built around a livestock exhibit area in Greeley to provide sheltered show area in summer, ice skating in winter.

Some of the world's finest quarter horses train in this pre-engineered building at Westernhook Farm, Southbury, Connecticut. The rigid frame-type construction permits a trainin area without obstructions.

GINEERED CENTERS

"Erector-set" steel components make possible flexible and attractive arrangements.

Street for its role as a recreation center got under way immediately. A capital improvement program totalling $300,000 was begun, initiated by The Most Reverend Lawrence J. Shehan, Bishop of Bridgeport, who later became Archbishop of Baltimore, and recently became a Cardinal. The installation of a 35′-by-60′ swimming pool was the first addition to the building. The remodeling of the gym was accomplished and two new double exit doors were provided on both sides of the recreation center looking out on Main Street. The exterior of the building was refinished with brick and limestone. An area of thirty-five hundred square feet on the second floor of the building was remodeled to provide a library, reading room, and conference rooms. The swimming pool area, located at the rear of the building, had once been used to house army artillery. The pool ranges from a depth of three to ten feet. Ceramic tile showers were installed. The basement of the building totaling approximately thirteen thousand square feet was remodeled and is now being used for children's games.

The program of the recreation center includes a full-time physical education program for nine parochial schools which encompasses over two thousand youngsters and takes place from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM. The recreation program for the diocese begins at 3:00 PM and lasts until 10:00 PM, Monday through Sunday. The adult program at the center includes ballroom dance classes, family swims, men's nights on Tuesday and Thursday, women's nights on Wednesday and Friday, a Red Cross instructor's course, slimnastics for women, tennis lessons, and a widow and widower's club. The program for children includes a beauty and charm course for girls, swimming lessons, a swim team, basketball programs, golf lessons, midget basketball and football, modern dance and ballet, a band, a reading program, and sewing for girls, as well as seasonal clinics.

In a letter written last year to the center's board of directors, Bishop Walter W. Curtis said, "The Archbishop Shehan Center, in the space of a short time, has become an important part of the recreational life of the community of greater Bridgeport. Its high membership, especially among the youth, and its busy, full program of cultural and recreational activities for the young and old, has enriched our community life in the greater Bridgeport area."—GEORGE A. FASOLO, *executive director, Archbishop Shehan Center, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

• A number of New Hampshire communities have also converted old armories into recreation centers. The New York City Park Department has its headquarters in an old arsenal in Central Park!—Ed.

REVOLUTION IN STEEL

NEW CONSTRUCTION methods and materials are making their contributions to modern developments in recreation buildings. Attractive styling, durability, and fire resistance are making pre-engineered steel buildings a fast-growing method of construction. Once limited to a few standard shapes, steel buildings now come in an unlimited number of forms, sizes, and price ranges. They are used for everything from skating rinks, lodges, enclosed pools, and bowling alleys to boat and part shelters, and even as enclosures for tennis courts and rodeos.

The revolution in steel buildings stems mainly from the new emphasis on mass-produced components. By combining components in unlimited ways, the buyer gets exactly what he wants in terms of layout, style, color, vertical and horizontal clearance, erection time, and cost. Pre-engineered steel frames and panels can be blended with glass, masonry, concrete, or any other conventional material.

"Erector-Set" assembly techniques permit construction in as little as a third of the time required for other structures, thereby assuring quicker return on investment. A lodge of Girl Scouts of Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, for example, was constructed during winter months and completed in time for early spring occupancy.

"Less upkeep, durable, and safer because it is fireproof" is the way G Scout representative Mrs. J. E. Timbe lake explains selection of the ste building. The clear-span, rigid-fra structure is over forty feet wide a seventy feet long. The floor is suppo ed by steel trusses to provide uno structed patio space beneath the buil ing. Exterior wall panels have a bake on acrylic enamel that will give yea of maintenance-free service.

In Weld County, Colorado, officia employed pre-engineered steel comp nents to keep their livestock exhibit are in Greeley in use the year round. B building a steel roof supported by rigi frames over the area, they created 100′-by-300′ shelter that is ideal fo picnic groups and livestock shows in th summer and ice skating in the winte The ice rink is formed by damming th concrete floor and flooding it with wa ter. Nature acts as the refrigerant.

Steel buildings are popular for ic and roller skating rinks because of the economy, speed of erection, clear spa styling, and ease of expansion. Th Westview Playland in Waco, Texas, i an example. A handsome 436-fee building houses two recreation facil ties, a roller skating rink and children play area, under one roof.

Expansion of a pre-engineered stee building is accomplished speedily an economically by demounting interlock ing steel wall panels and re-erectin them in conjunction with the enlarge ment program. The work can be con ducted without the usual expense of in stalling supports for the existing roo and without disruptions to normal busi ness routine.

Aluminized or aluminum-coated stee is becoming increasingly popular fo roofs of steel buildings. Aluminize steel provides outstanding corrosio resistance, bettering the life of galvan ized steel four to one. Aluminized stee also has excellent heat capabilities, re flecting eighty percent of unwanted so lar heat in summer and retaining gener ated heat in winter.

Excellent financing plans are usuall available from reputable manufacturer of steel buildings. In addition to finan cing the building shell, these plans per mit the buyer to figure the cost fo heating, plumbing, insulation, and othe details that become a permanent part of the completed structure. #

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RESEARCH BRIEFS

horeline State Park

DESIGN PRINCIPLES for a shoreline state park are given in the master study plan for Bluff Point in Groton, Connecticut. The study was made by Morton S. Fine and Associates of Bloomfield, Connecticut, an organization of consulting engineers, landscape architects, and surveyors. The project is noteworthy for several reasons:

The lands represent the last major undeveloped area along the Connecticut coastline.

Since 1648, the ownership of these lands has been transferred only three times.

This is the largest state park along the eastern half of the Connecticut shoreline.

The Bluff Point project has many important aspects. The state of Connecticut is represented by a strong contrast in its development patterns. Highly urbanized metropolitan communities along the western half of its Long Island Sound coastline are contrasted by the more rural character of the easterly half. This state, whose population has tripled since 1900, now maintains the fourth highest population density in the nation. This concentration of activity is most clearly evident in the intensive land use extending from the New York border to New Haven and then proceeding northerly up the Connecticut River Valley to Hartford. While the major traffic arteries have previously confined themselves to this corridor, the Connecticut Turnpike and Interstate Route 95 now extend easterly to include the other population centers along the coastline. This easterly half of the coast, therefore, must now anticipate an intensification of development pressures and population growth.

Of the state's total coastline of 253 miles, only seventy-two miles may be classified as beach lands. A mere nine miles of beach are open to the public. Within this category lies the state park system, represented by a composite six miles of beach.

The lands surrounding Bluff Point are clearly representative of a site whose natural conditions offer a variety of directions toward design. Within this site of 276 acres are presented the full extremes of visitor interest. Basically, it is divided into two factors: the beach lowlands, and the rocky headlands which climb the hillsides to overlook the water from a sixty-foot height advantage. These hillsides are covered with abundant vegetation: oaks, beech, and hickory trees provide a canopy to the smaller hawthorns and hornbeam. Providing further interest are the groupings of native viburnums and shadblow.

Following a course towards Long Island Sound, the land slopes downward to end abruptly in a sudden plunge to the water, thirty-five feet below. Here Bluff Point takes its name. Providing accent to this open protrusion of headland are natural groupings of bayberry, wild azaleas, and sentinel-like junipers. Here, one can view the panorama of Long Island Sound as it sweeps in from the southwest to meet the gently curving beachlands.

Stretching some four thousand feet westward from the bluff, the beach testifies to the force of storm waves which have overtopped its gentle heights to carry valuable sand into the Poquonock River behind it. This overwash has also provided substance for a salt-water marsh and flood plain. Important as a breeding ground for shellfish, the marsh and its beautiful grasses offer a clean contrast to the adjacent hillsides. Development of Bluff Point calls for a boat launching area, service areas, nature preserve area, visitors' center, beach lands stabilizing the headlands, providing a beachwalk, picnicking and nature trails, all in keeping with the region's distinctive character.

Wilderness System

MILLIONS OF ACRES of nationally owned lands administered by the Department of the Interior will be reviewed "as critically and carefully as possible" under the new Wilderness Act, declares Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. He indicated that only a fraction of the acreage to be studied is expected to qualify for inclusion in the new National Wilderness Preservation System. The measure was signed into law by President Johnson on September 3, 1964. It automatically placed more than 9,000,000 acres of nationally owned land in wilderness status and provided for review within the next ten years, of other millions of acres managed by the Agriculture and Interior Departments as possible additions to the system. These areas can be added to the 9,000,000-acre Wilderness System only by vote of Congress. The law provides that the President, acting upon the advice of his Cabinet officers, will recommend to Congress any new areas.

All of the 9,000,000 acres automatically placed within the system by enactment of the law is national forest land, administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Among the Interior-managed lands now in line for review are areas within national parks and monuments and national wildlife refuges and ranges.

The Wilderness Act permits public access by foot, on horseback, or in canoes into wilderness areas, but it prohibits intrusion by roads, motor vehicles, and related machinery, or commercial enterprises of any kind. No structures, buildings, or other developmental facilities are to be erected. Each area to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System would cover at least five thousand acres or be of sufficient size to make its preservation practicable. Areas included in the Wilderness System would continue to be managed by the department and agency that had jurisdiction over them prior to their incorporation into the system. To qualify for inclusion, an area or portion of an area must be identified as possessing wilderness characteristics of such quality and extent as to merit continued preservation in its original and unchanging state.

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

CALIFORNIA. Governor Brown has signed into law *Assembly Bill 371*, which requires that boating facilities constructed with state aid include shoreside facilities for purposes of emptying waste matter holding tanks on boats. Also recently approved were acts which (1) regroup the state boating agency, the California Small Craft Harbors Division, with the divisions of Recreation and Beaches and Parks in a Department of Parks and Recreation; (2) make it a misdemeanor to temporarily use a motorboat or vessel without the owner's consent; i.e., joyriding; (3) eliminate lifebelts from listed safety equipment required for persons on undocumented vessels; and (4) provide for registration without payment of fees of boats belonging to the federal government.

• Two newly acquired state park system units in *Sonoma* and *Napa Counties* are now open to hikers and horseback riders and both areas will be developed to permit vehicular access and a variety of recreation uses as soon as possible. The two units are the new 3,932-acre Austin Creek State Recreation Area, adjacent to the north edge of Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve at Guerneville, Sonoma County, and the new 1,520-acre Sugar Loaf Ridge State Park which straddles the Sonoma-Napa County line at the end of Adobe Canyon Road out of Kenwood on Highway 12 in Sonoma County.

MICHIGAN. The State Waterways Commission and the Boating Control Committee have been caught up in a master reorganization of state government aimed at boiling down the number of administrative agencies. The legislature abolished the State Waterways Commission, in charge of construction of harbors of refuge around Michigan's three thousand miles of Great Lakes shoreline, inspection of livery boats and vessels carrying passengers for hire, and the preservation of cruising waters. Its functions and duties are transferred to the Conservation Department. The Boating Control Committee, which is charged with the establishment of specific regulations for specific lakes with the object of achieving maximum uniformity, has been transferred intact to the Conservation Department.

MISSOURI. A new law makes it illegal to discard rubbish and litter in Missouri's navigable streams and state parks. State conservation agents and deputy boat commission are empowered to arrest litterbugs. An interim legislat committee has been created to look into present and futu needs for recreational opportunities in the state.

NEW YORK. The Long Island State Park Commission l presented the town of Smithtown with a state check in t amount of $113,600, together with a state grant of fifte acres of land for a new town park and beach at the w boundary of Sunken Meadow State Park on Long Isla Sound. In return, the town deeded to the state fifteen ac of town lands within the present boundaries of the st park, together with certain improvements and a town ro which will become a part of the state park. The transacti completes a plan of exchange authorized by the State Leg lature and approved by the governor in 1963.

These two projects highlight the many facets of urb renewal today. It is no longer merely slum clearance, b a creative effort to further the economic and social progr of our communities.

OHIO. The Park and Recreation Board and Mayor Dav L. Sanders proclaimed August 16-20 as "Park Dedicati Week" in *Cuyahoga Falls*. This occasion saw the dedicati of five completely new parks and the rededication of s improved park sites. This unusual community event w highlighted by a week of activities and events for all age Developments on each site have varied but have follow a "Master Plan for Park and Recreation Facilities." I provement began with total site development including gra ing, sewers, sidewalks, parking lots, and landscaping. Recr ation facilities, such as shelters, restrooms, drinking fou tains, tennis courts, basketball hardsurfaced areas, ch dren's play equipment, picnic facilities, and special gan areas, were constructed and are now in use. Addition improvements are still under way in many areas with son projects to be completed between now and next spring. highlight of the week was the dedication of Lion's Pa Lodge which will be available to the community as a yea round facility to supplement the programs at Galt Pa Lodge.

WEST VIRGINIA. The neat, well-manicured embanl ments along state highways and the new trails in fishin and hunting areas are the work of some 618 youths of th Neighborhood Youth Corps. The youths worked for th Department of Natural Resources during the summer fifty-six facilities in thirty-six counties. The work-trai ing project, initiated by the Economic Opportunity A of 1964, provides useful work experience for unemploye young men and women through participation in state an community programs so employability may be increase and education resumed or continued. The twelve-wee summer program began June 1 and continued through Au gust 21. The enrollees were between the ages of sixte and twenty-one, unemployed, and from a family with l than a $3,000-a-year income. They worked thirty-two hou a week at $1.25 an hour.

MULTIPURPOSE EQUIPMENT FOR ALL SEASONS

Walter F. Bruning, A.S.L.A.

GRASS-CUTTING equipment comes in a variety of sizes ranging from 18-inch power mowers to the huge tractor types that can tow as many as eleven gangs for a 25-foot swath, and also come with a vast assortment of accessories for other maintenance chores. The equipment should be suited to the job it is supposed to do, and the size of the site. Hand-pushed power mowers are ideal for smaller confined grass areas, while the larger equipment should be considered for the larger, unbroken expanses of lawn.

Larger, self-contained up-front mowing machines make possible a quick, quality cut of large areas because they leave a smooth surface with no wheel marks. Because the cutting units are out in front of the operator, they also mean greater operating safety on park grounds.

Multipurpose equipment should be considered, such as tractors which can tow an assortment of attachments in addition to mowing. Year-round maintenance also should be a factor in selection of equipment which will not only mow grass in summer, but can spread fertilizer in spring, clean up the grounds in fall, and clear snow in winter.

Time studies (by Jacobsen) have revealed some interesting comparisons of time savings with power equipment over hand tools. Also, some comparisons between different types of power tools to show how proper use of power equipment and manpower can save man-hours and reduce maintenance budgets. For instance, some of these time studies showed that grass raking is ten times faster with a power sweeper. That one snow thrower is worth twenty men with snow shovels, and that trimming with power is twenty times faster than by hand.

One time study showed how the use of one large capacity machine can be much more economical than the use of several smaller units. The test areas were three park sites of a large Midwest city. The comparison studies were made of a five-gang front-mowing unit and of three tractors towing three gang mowers.

The findings were very conclusive. The five-gang machine completed the job in twelve and a half hours, while the smaller units took twenty-one and a half manhours. The bigger machine took almost half the time, and yet its initial cost was only half that of the other three units. Add to this the fact that three smaller units would take more than twice the amount of maintenance as the bigger, single unit, and you can see the economy of selecting the larger machine.

Smaller equipment—mowers, trimming equipment, et cetera—has its place in the maintenance program, but for large park areas, economy in maintenance is achieved with large equipment rather than with numerous smaller pieces which take more people, more time to do the same job, and require more maintenance, more gas, more oil and more storage area.

At the same time, we are recommending "large enough" equipment, we want to caution against becoming "overpowered." In other words, do not send your biggest piece out to cut a small, confined area which would be like hammering a nail home with a pile driver. A well-balanced maintenance department will have equipment to efficiently handle the various maintenance requirements posed by its grounds.

The moral here is for park administrators and maintenance people to keep abreast of the equipment available and properly fit it to the job. Multi-site use of equipment also should be considered. Most of the large lawn maintenance vehicles today have highway transport gears so they can swiftly move from one site to another.

Many parks report that increasing mechanization of their maintenance function has permitted them to take on the care of bigger and more complex grounds without the necessity of adding personnel.

WITH PROPER LAYOUT and proper application of materials, many difficult and time consuming park maintenance problems can be eradicated or appreciably reduced. Here are some of the more obvious recommendations for reducing maintainance:

- Provide for continuous mowing by avoiding sharp corners and angles on grounds and in plant beds.
- Locate water outlets conveniently. Handling of excessive lengths of hose should not be required to water lawn and plant beds. The absolute minimum in maintenance would be an automatic sprinkler system.
- Provide free movement of maintenance equipment from one area to another and from one level to another. All roads, walks, ramps, and entrances should be planned wide enough to easily accommodate equipment.
- Keep lawn areas clear of unnecessary obstructions. Where possible, keep shrubs, plant beds and other obstructions out of lawn areas in order *to achieve continuous mowing pattern.*
- Keep grass surfaces flush with paved areas such as walks, roads, playgrounds, parking lots, *to prevent unnecessary trimming* and provide *easier movement of maintenance vehicles.*
- Avoid hand trimming around trees by use of grass barrier or metal edging. Will also eliminate tree damage from mower.
- Use flush paving around lawn obstructions. This can *eliminate trimming* and thereby *speed up mowing* in relatively large areas with obstructions such as utility vent pipes, hydrants, et cetera.

MR. BRUNING *is landscape architect consultant for the Jacobsen Manufacture Company, Racine, Wisconsin. This material is taken from a speech given the 1964 Annual Conference of the American Institute of Park Executives.*

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PROGRAM

SOCIAL DANCE: AN AID T

Neuropsychiatric hospital expands recreation program

Emanuel J. Jacobs

SOCIAL DANCE can give neuropsychiatric patients a renewed lease on life. In a modern hospital setting, sooner or later the various therapies meet and become integrated in their common objective: accelerating the patient's recovery and rehabilitation. Recreation, as one of these, plays a major role in the morale of the patient. This role is related to the patient's mental, physical, emotional, and social adjustments, inside the hospital and later in the community. As a recreation activity, social dance assists in the rehabilitation process.

In the normal community setting, social dance had demonstrated time and again its value as a pleasurable activity, as a social asset, and as a healthy means of recreation and exercise. With a little modification and planned effort by the recreation leader, social dance can be adapted in the hospital program with even more beneficial results for the patient who is mentally ill, by providing another worthy outlet for the patient's energies and need for motivation.

At the Veterans Administration Hospital in Montrose, New York, an 1800-bed neuropsychiatric hospital, the recreation therapist who directs a comprehensive recreation program for the female veterans observed that these patients responded readily to most forms of social activities. As a result, a social dance class was started in the large recreation room of the women's building. This has proved quite successful.

The following objectives were set up:

- To provide a suitable medium for a pleasant emotional experience which would aid in calming and relaxing emotionally disturbed individuals.
- To develop a good rapport between patient and therapist, and to improve relationships and more personal interaction between patient and patient.
- To help overcome a feeling of loneliness and isolation, and to develop group feeling.
- To reach the patient who might not otherwise be accessible, to catch her interest and to channel it into a socially acceptable activity that is not threatening.
- To revive an old skill and to learn some of the latest dances and dance patterns, thus developing more confidence and poise during the learning process.
- To add variety to the recreation program and for greater patient participation.
- To improve physical condition, muscular coordination and to develop a better understanding of how the various dance rhythms are expressed through the movements of the feet.
- To gain further insight into the personality difficulties and inhibitions of each participant.
- To improve communication, whether verbal or nonverbal.
- To provide a social activity with carryover value for the future.
- To develop an esthetic appreciation of life and personal pride in one's appearance, and to gain a healthy attitude and approach toward social interaction.

The female patients in the dance class are mostly chronic schizophrenics, with various levels of mental illness, who range in age from the twenties through the seventies. Regardless of diagnosis or nature of the severity and stages of recovery, all patients are encouraged to join in the weekly dance session. Approximately sixty-five female veterans who participate in recreational activities assemble in the large recreation room on the main floor of the women's building. The remainder of the patients are bedridden, in wheelchairs, busy at a work assignment or engaged in other therapy activities.

AS THE PATIENTS enter the recreation room, soft, soothing music is played on a record player to set the mood, such as "The Most Beautiful Music in the World" by Living Strings, or music by Percy Faith or Mantovani. After being greeted by the therapist, the patients are invited to take part in a variety of recreation activities, such as table games of Scrabble, Monopoly, Chinese checkers, picture puzzles, cards, and other games of their choice; also Ping-pong, quoits, and table shuffleboard. Those who desire to participate in the dance class, or just to observe, are directed to an-

MR. JACOBS *is a hospital recreation specialist for the Veterans Administration Hospital in Montrose, New York.*

EHABILITATION

other end of the recreation room. Some of the patients enjoy just chatting or reading.

After the group is settled at their chosen activity, dance instruction begins. As the dance music is played, it oftens awakens pleasant associations for some patients; they identify themselves with some past enjoyable social experience.

No restrictions are laid down as to the number who may be in the class. Usually, from six to nine patients are ready to dance. As instruction proceeds, more patients become interested, wander into the class, and before long from twelve to fifteen patients are dancing enthusiastically.

The dances taught are the old American standbys: the fox trot and waltz, the Latin American rhumba, tango and cha-cha, and the more recent dances such as the merengue, twist and bossa nova. Of these, the ones that have proved most popular are the fox trot, rhumba, cha-cha and twist.

Posture and correct body form, relaxation, proper hold, execution of movements, direction, follow-through, dancing with complete abandonment, body carriage, style, and rhythm are stressed. A brief history and origin of each dance is explained. After the basic steps are mastered, more advanced patterns are added. A chart is kept on the different dances and the names of the steps, to which the patients may refer. This facilitates the learning process and the chart list keeps growing.

Occasionally, for variety and creating interest, a record is played with the rhythms of different dances. A quiz is held to see how many of the dances and rhythms the patients can recognize. How they are related to the movements of the feet is demonstrated, and soon the patients become better oriented as they practice the basic patterns. What patients have learned through moving together and sharing makes this a stimulating activity. They forget any differences in language or background, and prejudices diminish as they build understanding based on a mutual appreciation. Social dance then becomes a language of feelings, and is expressed according to the mood of the individual which is generally improved.

Patients may drop in or out of the class as they like. Usually, at least half the class remains for the entire period. The emphasis is on informality and a relaxed atmosphere.

This class is different from most dance classes in that no male patients are permitted in the women's building during this period. The reason is that the entire group of female patients must be treated, including those not in the dance class but in the same area, and the presence of male patients at this time might create problems. Therefore, those patients who have mastered the step, dance the male part with other members of the class. This practice gives the leader a better understanding of the man's part and makes it easier for her to follow in the normal dance setting. Of course, the importance of allowing the man to lead when she is dancing with a man is stressed.

Regular dances and dance parties are held periodically for all areas of the hospital in the social hall of the recreation building, sponsored by voluntary groups. During these times, and also in their own building when special activities are held, the female patients may dance with male patients or male volunteers.

THERE IS no standard rule for motivating the patient's activity. Usually, the informal approach, coupled with encouragement and humor does the trick. Occasionally, when a patient is bewildered or restless, simply leading her by the hand with a smile and a kind word will be sufficient to start the patient in the activity. A case in point: a patient who had not spoken for months, was aloof, and kept to herself most of the time, was staring into space on the sidelines of the class. Her legs were crossed while the upper leg and foot were keeping time to the music. Observing this, the therapist led her by the hand to the class as she continued staring. Before long, she identified with the group and was participating. When class was over, she smiled for the first time in months and said, "Thank you, I enjoyed it!" And so a gap had been closed, and the patient reached. Apparently, this little release had eased her emotional conflict and a new rapport had been established between patient and therapist. Also, participation in the dance class had proved to be more than a mere recreation activity. The human interaction is always the prime consideration, more important than any activity for activity's sake.

It is evident that the instructor must proceed with the concept that the patient in therapy may be quite removed from contact with others, that, in fact, she is a "Society of One," who best communicates with only imaginary friends or enemies, and that her social functioning is either limited or suspended. The "Society of One" becomes a "Society of Two" when the patient can relate to the therapist. As more people are involved with the patient, such as nursing assistants, student nurses and volunteers, whenever practical, the therapist adds to this small society by using techniques calculated to help the patient gain new confidence in her ability to deal with problems of interpersonal relationships and resocialization. The therapist must know when the patient is ready for the next step, no matter how small this step may be. By the same token, the therapist must know when the patient is *not* ready. He must experiment and explore different therapeutic individual approaches. Techniques and procedures which allay fears and anxieties are structured toward developing pride in one's self, encouraging self-con-

fidence, self-respect and self-esteem. Patients will participate if they have the desire to do so, possess the minimum ability, and are emotionally ready to take part.

A LITTLE HUMOR injected here and there, and some praise as the patients make progress go a long way in stimulating the patient into continued activity. Most of these patients do not have an interest span of any length or extended emotional tolerance. Whether they are withdrawn, assaultive, exhibitionistic, catatonic, overactive, etcetera, they respond to a greater or lesser degree in expressing their emotions. They may simply verbalize, show joy, free their body in expressive, rhythmic movements, express enthusiasm, reflect a new confidence, are less apathetic. Generally, they become more relaxed and more cooperative. It may be concluded that, when the patients return to their wards or go to other therapy later in the day, they are more amenable to the new activity. The patients who attend the dance class are usually the ones who are more apt to dance whenever dances or social parties are sponsored by voluntary groups in a normal dance setting, more in keeping with community life. At this time, the female patients demonstrate more social poise, confidence, and react quite normally in every respect. Both female and male patients make a special effort to appear at their best, wearing their best clothes, the men cleanly shaven, the women in party hairdos. Manners are improved and conversation is of general interest.

As a part of the recreation program, social dance can be a therapeutic aid offering the individual a means of relating herself to the environment. Feelings of isolation, fear and anxiety, and lack of understanding are reduced, and the patient may enter into the activity in a satisfying manner, in due time becoming part of a group situation.

In developing an awareness not only of herself, but others around her as well, social dance offers a pleasant avenue of expression leading to social satisfaction, a physical and emotional release, and helps the patient to enrich her life both inside the hospital and in later community life. All this contributes to the practical purposes of recreation and rehabilitation. #

BEFORE IT HAPPENS . . .

Bulb-snatchers turn outdoor Christmas lights into death trap

ONE OF THE pleasures of my family during the Christmas season is the drive we take through the various nearby neighborhoods to view the efforts of the homeowners in decorating for the holidays. Sometimes we are amazed to find that we have so many ingenious people living in such close proximity. "Oh, look at that!" and "Oooo!" are the comments from both young and younger.

Considering the pleasure derived from such a simple outing and from the eager anticipation of preparing for Christmas and stringing up our own lights for the enjoyment of ourselves and others, it came as a great jolt to us to realize suddenly this year the potential danger of the outdoor Christmas lights. Tragedy lurks there unless precaution is taken to prevent it.

It seems that "bulb-snatching" is becoming more and more prevalent each year, and with the bulb-snatching comes the problem of open sockets. This year when my husband went out to "de-decorate" our house, he returned absolutely pale. Five bulbs were missing from in front of the garage. It was not the petty thievery that paled him—three of those empty sockets were upturned and filled with water. Instant death awaited the inquisitive child who might have stuck a finger in one of those sockets to investigate. Or the victim could even have been my husband, had he not been aware of the secrets of electricity.

I mentioned this at the last executive board meeting of the Earl E. Warren Parent-Teachers' Association. It was obvious by the expression on the faces about me that this thought had not occurred to them before. Our principal actually shuddered. He also had missing light bulbs this year. "Why," he said, "they wouldn't even have to be wet, if the child were standing on wet grass!"

Whether you have or haven't thought of this potential danger before, I beseech you to mention it to your safety chairman as possible programing material for next fall. As a side result perhaps we can impress upon the children that "bulb-snatching" is actually petty thievery and a criminal offense subject to punishment by the law.

It is not my desire to promote the banning of outdoor decorations or the elimination of Christmas lights; however, let's educate our parents and children about this potential danger for the sake of safety, security and sanity—MRS. PAUL SATUR *in* California Parent-Teacher, *March 1965*.

ADAPT SPORTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

When participants cannot fit the demands of standard rules, then new rules should be established

Regulation sports may be adapted to meet many special needs: from boys too young for Little League to those in their pot-bellied forties, too huffy and puffy for strenuous workouts; for the blind and handicapped and for the aged. Here are some adaptations that have proved successful.

FLOR-HOCKEY

COMBINE a gymnasium or all-purpose floor room floor, twelve hockey sticks, an equal amount of active children, and a puck, and you have the ingredients of a great indoor recreation activity. Two goals, four by four and one foot deep made of wood or light piping and netted with obsolete tennis netting, make up your equipment.

Flor-hockey, recently introduced to the children of Radburn, New Jersey, has caught fire fast and has made giant strides of incorporating the teenagers into its grasp.

An initial purchase must be made of twelve hockey sticks, either the type with a no-mark laminated fiberglass blade or regular hockey sticks with an ordinary heavy woolen sock put over the blade. In both cases, these sticks should not mark the floor. Pucks made of a heavy, round sponge, cut to regulation size and painted with regular paint on each side, carry well, have great sliding ability, and do not hurt upon contact. A goal-tender's stick can be purchased and is preferred over a regulation stick.

There is no need for padding equipment as the puck does not hurt; but to ward off an occasional blow on the shin, some boys place double-folded magazines secured by tape or heavy elastic on their shins. Some players find that the wearing of gloves makes stick handling easier, but this is a matter of choice.

Flor-hockey played in sneakers follows the same pattern and standard rules of ice hockey with a few improvisations on the rules and regulations. A center, two forwards or wings, two defense men, and a goalie make up a starting team. Penalties in minutes are cut from two to one minute, since the periods of play are ten minutes instead of the usual twenty. Activity is fast and exciting, so it is highly recommended that one or two qualified supervisors referee the game. Substitutions can be of a rotary nature or made by team captains when play is dead or a goal is scored.

Teams are chosen on grade levels or age categories and divided to balance one another for closer competition. Flor-hockey is so invigorating and quick moving that, in many instances, players want substitutes; therefore, teams may carry as many as twelve players.

A clinic on the fundamentals of hockey and its various rules is suggested, with emphasis on high sticking and checking into the boards and the charging rule. No stick may be carried or used with its blade above the waist, and no checking is permitted unless within a two-foot area of one another. Needless to say, this is to prevent injury and is easy to enforce with proper supervision.

A successful hockey league, with standings, statistics, and playoffs stimulates interest, and can, as it has in Radburn, challenge basketball as the number-one winter gym activity.—ROBERT FRALICK, *Manager, Radburn Association, Radburn, New Jersey.*

TEE BASEBALL

DURING the 1964 summer playground season, the Playground and Recreation Commission in Springfield, Illinois, organized what we call the Tee Baseball League. Many of the parents and baseball men in this area had voiced their feeling that a good many of the boys participating in organized baseball leagues did not have an opportunity to learn to hit properly and to make the defensive plays in game situations, because the pitcher simply fired the ball past the batters. This was one of the primary reasons for organizing Tee Baseball. The boys hit a regular baseball off a rubber telescopic batting tee, thus teaching each boy the correct way to hit, and also giving the defense a chance to make a play on each boy who comes to bat.

The league is composed of boys aged eight through ten. Each playground director places the boys on teams to insure equality of teams. The director of the league is one of the local high-school coaches. We make sure that all

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understand the purpose of the league, to teach baseball and give participants an opportunity to enjoy the game. Listed below are the rules:

1. Each team consists of nine players stationed as in organized baseball.
2. Bats should meet Little League requirements.
3. Regular baseballs are used.
4. Bases should be no more than sixty feet.
5. Gloves are to be worn by each player.
6. Shoes with rubber cleats, or tennis shoes should be worn.
7. Each player has two swings to try to hit the ball each time at bat.
8. If the batter either fouls the ball twice or misses the ball or any combination, he is declared out.
9. No bunting is allowed.
10. The catcher removes the batting tee after each play. Players will not be injured should they run into the rubber batting tee.
11. Games are six innings long.
12. Each team completes an inning when the team makes three outs or when the team has had nine men at bat.
13. Runners may lead off, but not more than six feet.
14. The batting tee should be adjusted each inning.

This is a simple game, and the boys enjoyed it tremendously. The parents also expressed their approval. Very little equipment is needed: only bats, balls, and a rubber telescopic batting tee. This may be obtained from most high schools. We do not have a time limit on the game since we expect our directors to stop the game to give the boys instructions at any time.—HERSCHEL J. MOORE, *Superintendent, Playground and Recreation Commission, Springfield, Illinois.*

QUIRK BALL

ANOTHER GAME for boys too young (six to eight) for Little League play is Quirk Ball, which is very popular with youngsters at Sewart Air Force Base in Tennessee.

Rules: Little League (except for the following):

1. Ball is placed on a batting tee by the umpire at home plate.
2. Pitcher takes his position on mound the same distance away as Little League.
3. Ball is in play when the batter hits the ball beyond a twenty-five-foot radius from home plate in fair territory (to eliminate the bunt).
4. A ball that does not go twenty-five feet is a strike.
5. If the batter should miss the ball on the tee he is out and is charged with a strikeout.
6. Infielders, the pitcher, and catcher may field a ball within the twenty-five-foot radius, and if they do the ball is in play.
7. Fifteen players on a team and all play every inning.
8. Each player bats every inning, and the side is completed when every player has been at bat.
9. Put-outs do not count.
10. Base runners cannot leave the base until the ball is hit.
11. Infield fly rule is not followed.
12. Runs are scored as usual.
13. After the last batter has hit the ball and the ball is returned to the umpire. the teams will change positions.
14. All players are in the field with the extra players in the outfield.
15. If the teams do not have the same number of players, the team with the greater number of players bats around once per inning, and the team with the smaller number of players will bat an equal number of times as the opposing team, with the next batter due up after the inning is completed becoming the lead-off batter in the next inning.
16. When the last batter is out at first base, any runs scored on the play do not count.
17. After play has stopped and ball is being returned to the umpire, the runners cannot advance.
18. One coach will be allowed on the field to help direct his team, and he will stand in front of his dugout.

• For further adaptations, see "Bat-off-the-Tee," **Recreation,** May 1964; "5 Pitch Baseball," December 1964; "Lifesaving with a Realistic Touch," March 1964; "Slo-Break Basketball," September 1964; "The Snowshoe League," September 1964; "Changing Silhouettes in Sports," September and October 1963; "Giving Baseball Back to the Boys," May 1963; "Pot-Bellied Basketball," September 1963; "Slow-Pitch Boom," October 1963; "Wheelchair Bowling," September 1963; and "Senior Adult Basketball," May 1962.

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MO-MAIDS IN THE SWIM

University water ballerinas stage colorful aqua shows

Grace Ann Voss

THE AUDIENCE of college students, dressed comfortably in shorts and sneakers, leans over the re-training balcony railing to watch six girls in gold, sequin-studded swimming suits step to the side of the swimming pool. The "Golden Girls" pause momentarily to wait for their musical cue and then begin their performance. They dive into water, quickly form two straight lines, and stroke rhythmically to the music. Up the pool they swim to break and form different floating patterns.

Supporting themselves on the surface of the water they form first a star and then a circle. As the music builds to its climax, the six mermaids splash their legs up above the water and disappear beneath the surface. The lights dim to signify the end of their performance.

These girls have just performed one of a series of acts in a college water-ballet show, "Mo-Maids in Water Color," staged by thirty members of the University of Missouri Swim Club. Proof of the current popularity of the sport, the "Mo-Maids" are representative of sixty-five per cent of colleges and high schools which offer synchronized swimming as part of their physical education program for women.

The actual term *synchronized swimming* was not introduced on a school campus, however. It was first coined at the 1934 Chicago World's Fair. As the sport increased its growth, the Amateur Athletic Union, in December 1940, amended its swimming rules to include synchronized swimming. The following year it published a list of degrees of difficulty for stunts in competition, thus insuring continued interest in this form of water ballet.

The secret of its continued popularity is found in its creative possibilities. Whether it means a search for a creative theme as a base for a water show, or a chance to incorporate creative stunts in a swimming number, girls enjoy the challenge of blending their swimming skills with music to present an original performance.

Water-ballet teams choose a theme several months before the opening date of a performance—preferably one which is original and adaptable to different kinds of music and costumes. Missouri's Mo-Maids select their theme in December for April's show. In past years they have chosen a newspaper theme, "Mo-Maids Make Headlines," and a collegiate theme, "Mo-Maids on Campus."

Creativity extends beyond title selection. Composing a group number, a solo, or a duet offers unlimited creative possibilities. Ever try to choreograph a musical number to include swimming strokes and stunts? It is not easy, but it is interesting and fun. The choreographer first must select music adaptable to the central theme. For instance, in the "Water Color" show, one duet chose a lively musical arrangement for their number, "Yeller Yokels." A trio chose a band march medley for their patriotic presentation, "Tri-Color Salute." A soloist selected a delicate musical arrangement for her "Silver Sculptor" number. And so on. Variations are limited to the imagination of the participants.

Once the music is selected, the fun begins. Swim-club members congregate in any empty room which offers a record player and lots of room to move around and simulate swimming strokes and stunts. They must decide what

The term synchronized swimming was first coined at the 1934 Chicago World's Fair. Here, University of Missouri coeds show star pattern.

Miss Voss, *a journalism graduate of the University of Missouri, is now a reporter on the* Palo Alto Times, *Palo Alto, California.*

stunts to perform and which strokes to swim and when to integrate the two. It is a formidable task, and it might sound like this:

"Let's put in a submarine here, where the music builds to a crescendo."

"No, I have trouble sculling back up to the surface on that stunt."

"Well, practice!"

The swimmer who confessed difficulty in doing a submarine will agree that different stunts are adaptable to different levels of skill. For instance, the beginning synchronized swimmer sticks to simple sculling movements. To do this, she lies flat in the water and supports herself on the surface by finning the water with her hands. In this way, she propels herself forward or backward. This position is the starting point for other stunts of varying degrees of difficulty.

A swimmer who has developed her water-ballet skills can try a back dolphin, a graceful and popular stunt. Beginning in a back layout position (here we go again), the swimmer arches her back and sculls with sweeping arm movements to rotate her body, in its arched position, down and around in 360-degree turn until she returns to h starting position.

To perform a submarine, the swim mer assumes a ballet leg position (l extended straight up above the water submerges her body and vertical le and then sculls back to the surface the water. It is hard to perform sin the upward motion must be swift ar sure. While the body sinks easily t swimmer must exert as much energy rise to the surface as an out-of-sha athlete straining to do pushups.

The value of proper choreography apparent to experienced performe who do not incorporate stunts whic they know will be difficult to perfor But that does not mean their problem are ended once they have worked o their number on paper. It still must b "put in the water," and this step many times a source of confusion an dismay. Swimmers discover, to the chagrin, that the timing which worke so perfectly on land is not right in th water.

And so changes must be made, wit each participant airing her views o how the number should be composed Inevitably, the number survives th water test and the performers begin t practice their routines. Anytime th pool is available, the swimmers congre gate, for the moment when all practic must end is fast approaching.

For the Mo-Maids this moment come in early spring. Just as the harsh col of winter gives way to soft spring show ers, the long hours of practice give wa to opening-night butterflies. Inevitably the audience arrives at the pool an settles comfortably. The lights dim an the locker room is a place of organized confusion. Nervously making last minute costume adjustments, the girl line up for the first number. Anxiously they enter the pool and begin their num ber. Hesitant at first, they soon hea their familiar musical cues. Thei strokes become uniform, their stunt precise. Once again, the audience i treated to a spectacle of swimming skills, rhythmic movements, and color ful patterns. Once again, it enjoys th graceful beauty it has come to expect from this group of synchronized swim mers performing well the sport they love. #

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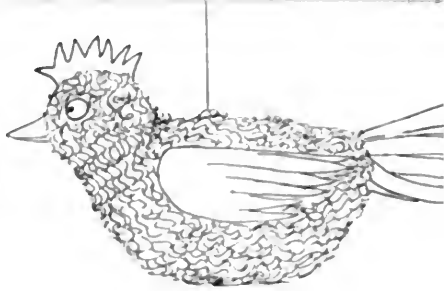
PIÑATAS FOR PARTIES



IN MEXICO, no party is a *real* party without a piñata, and especially at Christmas. Originally, the piñata was made of unglazed pottery, often in the shape of a bird or animal, gaily decorated, filled with goodies and miniature gifts. Blindfolded children would take turns trying to break the piñata with a long stick, while a grown-up would make it more exciting by raising and lowering the piñata as it hung from a tree or ceiling. When some lucky child broke it, the goodies would fall out and the children would dive for them, trying to get as many as possible for themselves.

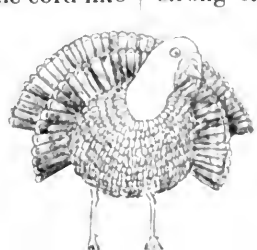
Piñatas are such fun that their use has spread. Nowadays, piñatas made of paper or papier-mâché can be bought at Mexican and specialty shops; but why not make your own? Here are some directions and sketches. Notice how the piñata can be designed for any special holiday or event—Christmas, Thanksgiving, birthday, etcetera.

The piñatas suggested here all use large paper bags, supermarket type, as the base. They can be decorated with tissue paper, cotton, paints, crayons, cellophane—almost any thing that can be sewed, glued, or stapled to the paper. They will not hurt anyone when they break, so they are *much* safer than pottery ones.

1. Fill a sturdy paper bag of any desired size about half full of hard-shelled nuts, *wrapped* candy, gum, and miniature gifts and other goodies. (Use two bags, one inside the other, for an especially strong piñata.)

2. Tie off the goodies with a strong cord. Then tie the ends of the cord into a loop a foot or two above the piñata. It will hang from this loop eventually.

3. Stuff the upper part of the bag with wadded newspaper, excelsior, cotton, or other filler, and tie off the top. Pad the bag to any desired shape by pasting or tying folded or rolled newspaper into position, stitching with a curved needle, if necessary, or using a strong glue or stapling.



4. Hang the piñata from the loop to see if it balances correctly. Notice that in the case of the chicken, turkey and fly the bags are on their sides. Adjust the cord if necessary. In some designs, put the goodies in the middle, pad both ends, and use two cords.

5. Cover the padded bag with appropriate colored tissue paper, pasting into place.

6. Cut long strips of tissue paper about three inches wide, fold lengthwise, and cut into fringe. These will make bird feathers.

7. Lay the piñata upsidedown and paste the tissue paper strips around and around, beginning at the bottom of the bag (uppermost) and working downward toward the top, with the fringe hanging down. When the paste has dried, turn the bird right side up, and the fringe will curl downward in a feathery effect.

8. In the case of the snowman, cover the bag with cotton, pasted on and reinforced with white thread. Use raisins for his features and buttons.

Each piñata calls for different finishing details, some of which are listed below:

1. Fly's wings: cellophane stretched over wire frames and "veined" with India ink.

2. Chicken feathers, beaks, snowman's hat: construction paper.

3. Turkey tail feathers: an arc of strong cardboard, painted with poster paint and stitched, glued or stapled into place.

4. Snowman's pipe: dime-store bubble pipe.

5. Fly's legs: wire wrapped with thick yarn.

6. Owl's wings: cardboard covered with crepe paper.

The finished piñata should be suspended by attaching its loop of cord to a rope suspended from something high: a rafter, or tree perhaps, or a hook fastened into the ceiling. The master of ceremonies should be able to raise or lower the piñata as the blindfolded player swings his bat. A paper-bag piñata can be remarkably strong and can withstand many swats. Do not make it *too* strong, however, especially when the children are young. After all, the object is to break it!—BETTY LOIS ECKGREN, *Los Angeles, California.*

• Be sure the Birthday Child knows what will happen to the piñata. We remember an awful day when the B.C. was found in a corner, sobbing her heart out, because her beautiful cowboy piñata had been ruined! So was the birthday party!—Ed.

★ ★ ★ ★

Roll Your Own!

YOU CAN have a scrap-happy Christmas if you have saved those cardboard rolls from such household items as paper towels, aluminum foil, toilet tissue, et cetera, as well as the stronger mailing tubes. Nan Bracker of Houston suggests you decorate them with Christmas gift paper, colored cellophane tape, gay seals, and oddments and use them as seasonal gift boxes for cookies, scarves, candy, and many other items. Small-size tubes can be hung on the tree. Rows of them can be used for favors or decorations. These tubes can also be used as bodies for reindeer and other animals.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland, Harvey Manning. Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 128, illustrated. $20.00.

THE ELEVENTH VOLUME in the Sierra Club's exhibit format series, *The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland* by Harvey Manning, with lines from Theodore Roethke, has a foreword by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Photographs are by Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, David Simons, Bob and Ira Spring, Clyde Thomas, John Warth, and others. Illustrated by beautiful photographic plates, the book carries the reader into the last of our primeval landscapes: the Northern Cascades of Washington. But for its remoteness, this natural parkland would long ago have been one of our greatest national parks. The few who knew it found it without peer. As early as 1906, mountaineers who visited the area suggested that the North Cascades be placed in a national park. And in the 1930's a survey team for the National Park Service concluded that a national park in the Northern Cascades could "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." Now in the 1960's another Park Service survey team has corroborated this judgment.

Earlier failures to respond to the judgments of those who knew the North Cascades and knew they should have been made secure within a national park left the region no worse than it had been. But the prospects for survival have now changed—drastically. This once remote region of tangled alps and deep-treed valleys is no longer remote. Bulldozers have pushed up the once hidden valleys to let the chainsaws clear the forests. The Forest Service, unable to resist the pressures of the loggers, has let the cutting climb to within less than a mile of hanging glaciers. The living matrix for this splendid parkland is being extinguished. And the land above timberline is not exempt from exploitation either. Helicopters are ferrying in mining parties who are staking vast areas in problematical claims. The Forest Service is not empowered to stop such mining in even the most priceless part of this parkland.

Surely legal protection commensurate with the grandeur of this area can be accorded. A law establishing a national park there can provide this protection. *The Wild Cascades* makes it clear why this protection is needed, and why the nation must wait no longer.

Mammals of the World, Ernest P. Walker and Associates. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. Two volumes, pp. 1500. Boxed set, $25.00.

BOXED, beautifully printed and bound, this set consists of Volume I and Volume II of an encyclopedia. It contains a remarkable collection of facts which the publishers say is unequalled elsewhere. More than eighteen hundred photographs are used as detailed illustrations. Data for each genus include the vernacular name as well as the scientific ones. Odd facts, not generally known, about familiar, as well as unfamiliar, animals are now available to the nature lover.

Volume I carries an extensive bibliography, Volume II, an index; the end papers of both, convenient scales of measurement. *(There is also a Volume III, available separately for $12.50 which we are told is a classified bibliography. We have not seen it.)* A comprehensive and up-to-date reference set, this is excellent for all nature libraries in whatever setting, high-school and college classes, camp groups, nature scientists, anyone with zoological interests, teachers and leaders of nature groups.—*D.D.*

Dramatized Classics for Radio-Style Reading, (Vol. 1), Lewy Olfson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts. Pp. 244. $4.00.

THERE ARE often times and places when production of plays is not possible, but when a dramatization by *reading* can give great satisfaction to the group. This collection of twelve dramatizations is varied enough for any group. It includes several classics, such as *Oliver Twist, The Odyssey,* and *Canterbury Tales.* It also includes the chilling *Invisible Man* by H. G. Wells. *Sherlock Holmes and the Red-Headed League,* and other favorites. Used as training in reading and radio techniques or as a way to make literature "come alive," this *royalty-free* material has definite value.—*V.M.*

IN BRIEF

DESIGNS FOR A FAMILY CHRISTMAS, *Ernestine Coffey and Dorothy Minton. Hearthside Press, 381 Park Avenue South, New York 10016. Pp. 160, illustrated. $4.95. 1965.* Christmas, to these authors, covers the entire period from Advent to Twelfth Night. Starting with the making of an Advent wreath for the family table and suggestions for daily ceremony, they describe and show how to make outdoor and indoor decorations. Included are door sways, Christmas cards, birds' Christmas tree, tree ornaments, wreaths, miniature Christmas trees, recipes for food and drink, and ideas for New Year's Eve and Twelfth Night. The book really does not end, because it goes on into planning for *next* year's Christmas—how to store, collect, reuse, and enjoy.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU *(revised edition), compiled by Wilhelmina Harper. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Avenue South, New York 10003. Pp. 254, illustrated. $4.50. 1965.* Many grown-ups will remember some of the Christmas stories that are well on their way to becoming classics, stories by Eric P. Kelly, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrix Potter, Ruth Sawyer, Elizabeth Coatsworth, and Selma Lagerlof. It is good to have them back in one book. It is good, too, to see that many of the author's other anthologies have been revised and republished. As an experienced librarian, she knows a good story when she hears it. Best of all, she passes it along for others to enjoy.

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, *Douglas L. Gilbert. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 55415. Pp. 227, illustrated. $4.50.* The author is associate professor of wildlife management at Colorado State University. His book, based on his study for a doctorate at the University of Michigan, covers its field thoroughly and with pleasant informality. Although not a professional public relations person, Dr. Gilbert has studied the professional literature in the field. He has also done a good deal of fact finding about successful PR practice in the field covered by his book. He has prepared a useful handbook for executives and administrators as well as those whose specific responsibilities may be in the area of public relations. Although the examples deal with natural resources management, the information and advice are generally sound and useful. — *Anne New, Special Assistant to the Executive Director, National Recreation and Park Association.*

OOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AMPING, NATURE

yone Can Camp in Comfort, James Ralph Johnson. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 10018. Pp. 154. $3.50.

d Watcher's America, The, Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., Editor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Pp. 441. $7.50.

mmunity Action for Outdoor Recreation and Conservation. National Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 36. Paper, $1.00.

inosaur Hunt, George O. Whitaker and Joan Meyers. Harcourt, Brace and World, 757 3rd Ave., New York 10017. Pp. 94. $3.50.

ting Out of Outdoor Trouble, W. K. Merrill. Stackpole Books, Cameron and Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. 17105. Pp. 95. $2.95.

ll's Way, The, Louis Darling. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 96. $6.50.

ppier Family Camping, George S. Wells. Stackpole Books, Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 96. $2.95.

me in Your Pack, Bradford Angier. Stackpole Books, Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. 17105. Pp. 192. $4.50.

w to Build and Operate Private Family Campgrounds, Bill Riviere. Kalmbach Publ., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53233. Pp. 49. $2.00.

w to Build Mobile Home Parks, Fred Sparer. Trail-R-Club of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 301. Paper, $8.50.

1 Answers to Questions about Earth Science, Richard M. Pearl. Grosset and Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10010. Pp. 327. Paper, $2.95.

URCH

le Work and Play, Joyce Fischman. Union of Amer. Hebrew Congregations, 838 5th Ave., New York 10021. Pp. 78. Paper, $1.25.

rch Camp Counselor's Manual (Grades 4-6). Lutheran Church Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia 19129. Pp. 56. Paper, $1.00.

rch Camp Counselor's Manual (Grades 7-9). David Belgum. Lutheran Church Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia, 19129. Pp. 53. Paper, $1.00.

rch Camp Counselor's Manual (Grades 10-12), Jerry L. Schmalenberger. Lutheran Church Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia, 19129. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

rch Camp Program Guide (Grades 4-6), Elizabeth M. Purdham. Lutheran Church Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia 19129. Pp. 143. Spiral bound, $1.50.

rch Camp Program Guide (Grades 7-9), Russell E. Fink. Lutheran Church Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia 19129. Pp. 122. Spiral bound, $1.50.

rch Camp Program Guide (Grades 10-12), Lutheran Church Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia 19129. Pp. 89. Spiral bound, $1.50.

t Bible Lessons For Beginners. Elmira Hill, Editor. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago. Pp. 140. $3.50.

ng Portraits, Betty Honeywell. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago. Pp. 127. Spiral bound, $1.95.

Selection and Development Camps—Conferences—Retreats. United Church Press, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. Pp. 174. Spiral bound, $12.50.

re Am I? Bible Places in Rhyme, Mabel H. Hance. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Pp. 31. $.35.

INARY ARTS

of Chinese Cookery, The, Sonya Richmond. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 92. $1.50.

of the Table, Dorothy Tompkins; **Hot and Cold Sweets,** Irene Hirst; **Cakes and Pastries,** Irene Hirst; and **Preserves,** Irene Hirst. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. All Pp. 64. $2.50 each.

e Icing and Decorating, Beryl Guertner. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 125. $7.00.

clopedia of Wine, Frank Schoonmaker. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 10022. Pp. 410. $6.95.

y Slave Cookbook, The, Robert Gerling and Jan Harper. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st St., New York 10001. Pp. 91. $2.50.

nd Beef Cook Book, The, Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95.

orable Hibachi, Kathryn Popper. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 10020. Pp. . $4.95.

Hors d'oeuvres and Salads; Poultry and Game; Continental Cookery; Fish Cookery, all edited by Irene Hirst. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Each pp. 64. $2.50 each.

Instant Italian Cuisine, Esther Riva Solomon. M. Evans Co., 216 E. 49th St., New York 10017. Pp. 246. $4.95.

Recipes from the Melting Pot, Pam and Charles Nicolai. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 168. $4.95.

Secrets of Homemade Candy Making, Dorothy Weuve. Golden Bell Press, 2400 Curtis St., Denver, Colo. 80205. Pp. 72. Spiral bound, $2.95.

Shellfish Cookbook, The, Marian Tracy. Bobbs-Merrill, 3 W. 57th St., New York 10019. Pp. 210. $3.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ADULT LEADERSHIP, October 1965
The End of Leisure, George S. Odiorne.
The Contributions of Group Dynamics to Social Work, Edwin Simon.

AMERICAN CITY, October 1965
Tennis on Top of the Tank (Ada, Okla.), P. S. Karr.
A Dune-Protection Ordinance, A. J. Walnut and Stephen Sussna.

AMERICAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT, October 1965
San Diego Bay Pollution Controlled by United Action.

————, November 1965
Stepped-Up War on Pollution, Bernard F. Hillenbrand.
Gifts of Parks Property Has Advantage for All, Laurence J. Aurbach.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, September 1965
Silversmithing, Edith Brockway.
Tell a Story in Creative Stitchery, Edna Madsen.
Masks in Art and History, Chester J. Alkema.
Creativity with a Felt Tip, Selma Gruenberg.
String a Design, Burt Wasserman.
It's Still Paper, Betty Brothers.

————, October 1965
Conjure Up the Spirit of Halloween, Betty Portmann.
Masks in the Round, Selma Gruenberg.
Stretch Your Imagination, Alice A. Prahl.
Out of the Kitchen, Into the Classroom (aluminum foil craft), Richard D. Martin.
Bugs! Bugs! Bugs! (paper mache insects), Kate Keffer Agee.
Collage Challenges Creative Talents, Burt Wasserman.

CAMPING MAGAZINE, September-October 1965
Planning Waterfront Facilities, Milton K. Berlye.
Conserving a Camp's Natural Assets, Hans G. Uhlig and Francis L. Paulsen.
Starting a Travel Camp? Glen A. Ridnour.

4-H NEWS, October 1965
Conservation: Club and Community Link, Wayne Dun.
Add Spice to Your Program Planning, V. Joseph McAuliffe.
New Project in Classical Music, Charles B. Leidenfrost.

GIRL SCOUT LEADER, November 1965
Five Forests and a Maple Tree, Minnie Gilliland.
Case of the Liquidated Litterbug.

NATIONAL CIVIC REVIEW, October 1965
Science in Law-Making, Jesse M. Unruh.
A Time to Experiment (preserving open space), Ann Louise Strong.
Hiding Auto Graveyards, James R. Dunne.

PARENTS' MAGAZINE, November 1965
A Brighter Future for Disabled Children, Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
How Serious Is Teenage Drinking? Marthe Gross.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, October 1965
City Makes Start in Meeting Needs of Teenagers (Greenboro, N.C.), Joonne Taylor and Gustav M. Ulrich.
Managers Told "Good Life" Lies in City.

SATURDAY REVIEW, Ooctober 23, 1965
The Crisis in Water: Its Sources, Pollution and Depletion.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, October 16, 1965
An Odd Sport . . . and an Unusual Champion (surf boarding), Gilbert Rogin.

————, November 1, 1965
The Niceties of Ice.
An A+ in Spinnaker Is Easy at Ardell (sailing school), Hugh Whall.
A Pop Angler's Guide to Fishing with Coffeepots and Other Original Lures, Bil Gilbert.

————, November 8, 1965
The Hunters of the Sky (falconry).

THE YMCA MAGAZINE, November 1965
The People's Theatre (Cambridge, Mass.), Tove Gerson.
Speakers: Their Discovery and Treatment, Robert W. Osborn.

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MARKET NEWS

• THE DISC SET. Shuffleboard enthusiasts and establishments with shuffleboard courts will appreciate a new disc carrier for storing or one-hand transportation of disc sets to and from the courts. The lively, smooth, nonflutter slide and rebound characteristics of the discs can make it difficult to carry the eight discs in a stack without dropping them along the way, particularly when trying to carry the cues in the other hand. This new carrier solves that problem, as well as simplifying the matter of storing matched sets where several courts are involved—at playgrounds, clubs, resorts, et cetera—and when different grades of discs may be available for players of varying skills. The modern, lightweight carrier holds eight regulation size discs without spilling, even when resting on the court. It is made of sturdy welded steel rods that are covered with thick blue vinyl plastic, so it is completely weatherproof. For more information on the new #90 disc carrier, write the Customer Services Department, Dimco-Gray Company, 207 East Sixth Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

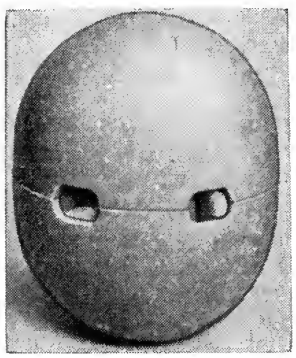
• WAY OUT. A new line of exit lights, with universal cast bracket hanger, permits suspended or end mounted installation as required. The units' thin design, measuring at the top $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches for single face or an additional quarter inch for double face, makes possible surface type installation to replace recessed units.

The two styles available are a metal face stencil or lettered acrylic in red or green. Face-packs are interchangeable on single- or double-faced housing, and can be ordered with no arrows, arrows right, arrows left, or double arrows. Optional lettering in red or green is available for acrylic faces. Housings are finished in satin aluminum baked enamel. Standard voltage on the new exit lights is 120 volts, but 277 volt is also available. Units come complete with 120/5 volt transformer and either four or eight low voltage lamps, which, under normal operating conditions, have a lamp expectancy of ten years.

The new *Eko* line, along with many other lighting products, is fully described in the new full color, 48-page "Lighting Classics" catalogue, available on request from Benjamin Products, Thomas Industries, Inc., 207 East Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.

• PERMANENT IDENTITY MARKER. Tools and equipment have a habit of getting lost or sent to wrong locations in the recreation and municipal service. Keys and their location have also presented a problem. Now, a pencil-type engraver can permanently engrave identification on all metals, plastic, wood, and glass in a matter of seconds. It can be used for personalizing jewelry, such as cigarette lighters, watch fobs, watches, penknives; identifying tools, camping equipment, children's plastic cups, tooth brushes, bicycles, guns, fishing, boats and boating equipment.

The *Model 290 Engraver* is six inches long, weighs seven ounces, has a high-impact nylon housing, a solid carbide point that stays sharp, and a high speed reciprocating motor delivering seventy-two hundred impacts per minute. It has an exclusive calibrated stroke adjustment with five dial set positions which regulates the length of stroke and depth of engraving. The unit is packed in a molded storage case. For further information, write to Dremel Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wisconsin.



• MOST PEOPLE cannot throw an ordinary cork or inflated-ring life preserver more than twenty or thirty feet, and it takes practice to place it with any accuracy. A new "rescue ball" called *Sav-a-Life*, about the size and shape of an indoor baseball, can easily be thrown with accuracy up to two hundred feet to cover forty times the effective rescue area. Within three seconds after it hits the water the ball opens and out pops a full-size self-inflating life preserver with buoyancy enough to support a 250-pound man for many hours. At the same time a small anchor is dropped to keep the life preserver from drifting out of reach. For more information, write to Inventor's Products Company, 5309 Edina Industrial Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55424.

• WEATHERPROOFED SOUND COLUMNS which may be used outdoors or indoors are now constructed so that they provide excellent voice and music fidelity for public-address systems. Various models of the *Geloso Sound Columns* contain one, four, five, or seven individual weatherproof speakers in each metal column, covering a frequency range from fifty to eighteen thousand cycles. The units are designed so that they emit the sound over a wide area without echoes and sound reflections, providing a constant audio level. Listeners get the effect of the presence of the person speaking rather than a hollow artificial sound. The *Geloso Sound Column* speakers are designed so that fewer columns need be used to secure maximum audible coverage.

Transistorized or vacuum-tube amplifiers and microphones are also manufactured by Geloso to make up complete public-address systems. Details and descriptive literature are available from American Geloso Electronics, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York 10010.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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FREE AIDS —*Please Write Directly To Sources Given —and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

EQUIPMENT

Abandon ship! A playground climber of 3½-inch pipe and strong chain called the **Cargo Net** features new dimensions for an old standby in physical-fitness programs. Especially built for primary- through junior-age children, it's the perfect way to combine fun and healthful exercise. Young muscles and coordination develop on this imaginative climber. For details and catalogue, write to Mexico Forge, Inc., Reedsville, Pennsylvania.

Where you want it. A new heavy-duty **Ball and Equipment Caddy** makes it easy for recreation leaders, teachers, coaches, or students to maintain close inventory control of all balls, gloves, bats, and game equipment. This portable carrier is ideal for large groups, mass sports activity, multiple field organization, play and sports days, intramurals, and varsity squad equipment. Write to The Program Aids Company, Inc., 550 Garden Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, for a catalogue which includes the **Ball and Equipment Caddy** and hundreds of other items.

Budgetwise. All over the country, community centers, motels, country clubs, fraternal organizations, and churches have been snapping up good buys in reconditioned bowling equipment. Excellent rebuilt pinsetters are available for as much as thirty percent less than new equipment. For further information regarding reconditioned automatic pinsetters, write to Recreational Bowling, 620 Route Three, Clifton, New Jersey 07014. (Attention, Mr. T. T. Gray.)

OFFICE AIDS

Stiff spine. Eleven-inch sliding paper clips called **Bac-Bones** convert loose sheets of paper into finished reports, records, presentations, and catalogs. No hole punching, mechanical equipment, or other accessories are required. Assembled pages are inserted at the top of a **Bac-Bone**, then drawn down the length of the plastic channel. The open edge of the **Bac-Bone** applies a tight grip on up to twenty-five single sheets of paper. The plastic strip can be removed as easily as it is applied and can be reused if desired. Applied to pamphlets or other limp material, **Bac-Bone's** stiffening function simplifies stacking, shelving, or filing of reference material. They come in eleven-inch standard, thirteen-inch legal lengths, and in custom lengths on order. Six colors are available for color coding. Additional information is available from the Devoke Company, 510 South Mathilda Avenue, Sunnyvale, California 94086.

Time control. The new **Timewise-150 Visual** control board helps the user to arrange and rearrange schedules without making up new forms. Suitable for scheduling program activities; maintenance chores, personnel, inventory, et cetera. The user simply types or writes (up to three lines) on colored perforated paper tabs, which are then inserted into magnetic tab holders and placed on board. As changes occur, the tabs can be easily moved (in any direction) from column to column, giving a graphic picture of what is happening in any operation. The **Timewise-150** measures 25"-by-19" with extruded aluminum frame. It hangs on the wall like a picture, weighs only five pounds, and is easily portable. The board is ruled ten columns across and fifteen columns down and comes with thirty-six magnetic tab holders (2"-by-1"), five hundred green and five hundred orange paper tabs in sheet form. Free descriptive sheet is available from Caddylak Systems, Inc., 139 Linden Avenue, Westbury, New York.

MAINTENANCE

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No cracks, please! A new powderlike compound called Rockite mixes with water to a pouring or pliable consistency for the quick and permanent repair of cracks, holes, or breaks in concrete or terrazzo. It anchors bolts and similar items in concrete or terrazzo with more than twice the holding power than those items attain when anchored in fully cured or convenient concrete alone. Bolts, rods, posts, columns, awnings, canopies, partitions, signs, screws, pulleys, door checks, racks, hooks, washbowls, toilets, laths, cutting shears, punch presses, milling machines, and such, may be secured permanently with Rockite. For further information, write to Hartline Products Company, 2186 Noble Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44112.

Pool repairs. A new series of products for permanent pool repairs include Royston Pool Patch for permanently repairing cracks; Underwater Pool Patch for repairs in wet or submerged areas; Flex-Joint for filling expansion joints; and Pool Kote, a series of long-lasting paints with either epoxy or vinyl base. For literature, write to Royston Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15328.

Water controls. A new eleven-station automatic controller, with simplified "fingertip command" panel for large-scale scheduled watering of golf courses, parks, and other large turf areas, is produced in two models, adaptable for wall or pedestal mountings, and provides a 0-to-60-minute timer control for each of the eleven separate stations. A program for fourteen days of operation may be planned and processed through the controller in one operation. Additional information is available from Buckner Industries, Inc., Box 232, Fresno, California 93708.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

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Child-tested. Successful children's parties just don't "happen." They are planned, plotted, and piloted. Next time you need some fresh ideas, get Betty Crocker's Parties for Children by Lois M. Freeman. Here is a real Christmas or other gift not only for recreation leaders but for all the mothers you know who have children from five to eleven years old. It is a spiral-bound, 163-page book (8½"-by-11"), full of gay, amusing, and colorful illustrations. Full also of games, food and fun for parties, including decorations, favors, invitations, themes, and common-sense advice. It is indexed and includes child-tested recipes for party fare. All the answers are right here. The illustrations by Judy and Barry Martin are so fun-full and child-happy that youngsters will likely take the book over for their own picturebook enjoyment. Available for $1.95 from Golden Press, 850 Third Avenue, New York 10022.

•

Christmas motifs and symbols remain the same season after season, but variation and surprise are unlimited. The Better Homes and Gardens 1965 Christmas Ideas annual offers a wide variety of ornaments, wreaths, trees, gift wraps, mobiles, toys, bazaar gifts, recipes, and creches to inspire your creativity. These include antiques and keepsakes, tree trinkets and baubles, designer miscellany from this 'n that, gift wrappings and trappings, bazaar gifts that will sell, and party trims and treats. The 166-page annual (9½"-by-12½"), with 207 illustrations in color and others in black-and-white, is available for $1.35 at newsstands, bookstores, or from Meredith Press, 1716 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50303.

•

Urban facelifting. Despite serious problems and a number of legitimate criticisms, urban renewal has many impressive achievements to its credit in scores of American cities, large and small. The story is summarized in Can We Save Our Cities? a new Public Affairs Pamphlet. The author, Maxwell S. Stewart, analyzes the criticisms leveled against urban-renewal programs, records the history of urban renewal and its accomplishments to date, and indicates the needs and prospects for the future. He offers a brief but enlightening picture of the origins of the problem—the exodus from farm to city, with the increasing burdens placed on urban areas; and the later move of upper-class and middle-class families as well as businesses to outlying areas, with the consequent loss of resources in taxable wealth "at the very time when the city's burden was growing." Available for $.25 from Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York 10016.

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Landscape Architects for Department of Parks. Maryland, Silver Spring and Riverdale. Qualifications: Degree in L.A. Salary: $6,072 and up depending upon qualifications. Apply to John P. Hewitt, Director of Parks, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Recreation Director. Salary range: $8,613-$10,766. Administer recreation program for city of 200,000 population. Bachelor's degree in recreation, preferably with master's degree in recreation or bachelor's degree in a related field with master's degree in recreation required. Minimum of three years supervisory and two years administrative experience in public recreation. Excellent fringe benefit program. Further information and application available from Personnel Director, Flint Civil Service Commission, Municipal Center, Flint, Michigan 48502.

Recreation Therapist. $417-$507. New and different federal grant program. Located in sportsman's utopia. Degree and one year's experience in recreation or physical education. Contact Verle Bjur, State Hospital North, Orofino, Idaho.

Recreation Director. Private children's home in lower Westchester County, New York, thirty minutes from Times Square, desires married couple to live on grounds. Recreation director must be college graduate and spouse to be houseparent. Facilities include gymnasium, indoor pool, and large outdoor play area. Children, ages seven through high school, all attend public schools. Room and board provided. Three weeks vacation after one year of service. Combined salary for couple, dependent upon qualifications, $8,000-$8,500. For information, write to Box NB, Recreation Magazine.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunities to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy including supervised field work. Salary range: $510 to $619 a month. Promotional opportunities, attractive employee benefits. Write: Medical Personnel Services, California State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

Community Center Unit Supervisor. Salary $7,000-$11,450. Supervise therapeutic recreation program for a unit of seventy-five emotionally disturbed boys, ages 8-12. Master's degree in recreation plus appropriate experience. Position available January 15. Also, **Community Center Recreation Leader II.** Salary $6,000-$9,600. College degree in recreation. For both jobs, send resume to Personnel Assistant, The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

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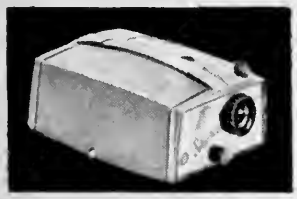

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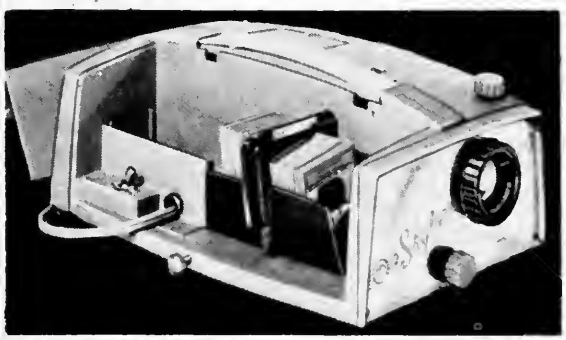

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G 11 - Good Night Ladies
G 15 - Gypsy Sweetheart
H 2 - Hail, Hail, Gang's All Here
H 7 - Has Anybody Seen Kelley
H 11 - Hello My Baby
H 13 - He's Got Whole World in Hands
H 14 - Hinky Dinky Parlee Voo
H 19 - Home on the Range
H 20 - Home Sweet Home
H 21 - Hot Time in Old Town To-night
I 3 - Ida - Sweet as Apple Cider
I 8 - I'll Take You Home Again Kathleen
I 10 - I Love You Truly
I 11 - I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy
I 15 - In my Merry Oldsmobile
I 16 - In the Evening by Moonlight
I 18 - In the Gloaming
I 19 - In the Good Old Summertime
I 20 - In the Shade of Apple Tree
I 26 - It's Always Fair Weather
I 28 - I've Been Working on Railroad
I 33 - It's A Grand Old Flag
J 2 - Jeannie with Light Brown Hair
J 3 - Jingle Bells
J 9 - Just a Song at Twilight
K 4 - Killarney
L 8 - Listen to the Mocking Bird
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L 14 - Little Liza Jane
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M 4 - Marine Hymn
M 8 - Mary's a Grand Old Name
M 9 - Maryland my Maryland
M 11 - Meet me in St. Louis
M 20 - My Bonnie Lies over Ocean
M 26 - My Wild Irish Rose
O 5 - Oh! Shenandoah
O 7 - Oh Dem Golden Slippers
O 8 - Oh Susanna
O 14 - Old Folks at Home
O 15 - Old Gray Mare
O 17 - Old MacDonald Had a Farm
O 18 - Old Oaken Bucket
O 21 - On Top of Old Smokey
P 4 - Polly Wolly Doodle
R 1 - Rambling Wreck
R 3 - Reuben & Rachel
R 11 - Row Row Row
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S 12 - She'll be Coming Round Mountain
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S 23 - So Long Mary
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T 2 - Ta Ra Ra Boom de Ay
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T 7 - Tenting To-night
T 24 - Tramp Tramp Tramp
V 1 - Viva L'Amour
W 2 - Wait Till Sun Shines Nellie
W 8 - When Good Fellows Get Together
W 10 - When the Saints Come Mar. In
W 11 - When you were Sweet 16
W 12 - When You & I Were Young Maggie
W 16 - While Strolling thru Park
Y 1 - Yankee Doodle
Y 3 - You tell me Your Dream
Y 6 - Yellow Rose of Texas

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GG-17
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GG-27
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GG-10
All these who have seen Entire Performance WILL PLEASE PASS OU
GG-25
Any person annoyed by another in this Theatre Will please report the same to the
GG-24
(NAME HERE) Your false teeth you left in the washroom are snapping at the manager
GG-8
BABY LEFT IN LOBBY IS CRYING
GG-3
APPLAUD WITH HANDS ONLY Stamping of the Feet and Whistling Will Not Be Permitted
GG-30
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ALL OUR PICTURES HERE
GG-19
Any incivility on the part of assistants, kindly write direct to the Ma
GG-20
YOU KIDS MUST KEEP QUIET
GG-2
Why dont you TRY THIS
GG-7
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These old-time authentic announcement slides have been making 'em laff for over 50 years!

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WELCOME
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ROWDYISM OR BOISTEROUS ACTIONS
GG101
When Mr Noah built the Ark He said it was his duty. He saved the birds and beasts and
GG114
We positively show the Worlds Best Photo plays
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When leaving this Theatre Please Turn The Seat Up
GG102
We Check Baby Carriages as the Fire Department Prohibits
GG-92
struction of Aisles
will (Name Here) please call at the box office? Her baby carriage is LEAKING.
GG100
SHE WAS ONLY A BOOTLEGGERS DAUGHTER BUT I LOVE HER
GG112
She was a lifesavers daughter but she knew all the best
GG120
We Wash Everything but the baby We Return Everything but the dirt BROWNS LAUNDRY
GG-91
A Bachelor is a fellow who didn't have a care when he was young
GG110
Now PARK YOUR GUM
GG113
THE
GG-85
Ladies! kindly Remove YOUR HATS
GG-93

2 x 2 cardboard mounted slides — black & white 50¢ each Gay 90 — colored $1.00 each.
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Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ A special task force on education and recreation has made a study for the state of New Jersey of education and recreation services for children in the public mental hospitals in New Jersey. The recreation section of the report includes the following:

Every child in a public institution should have *daily* opportunity for recreation activities which provide fun, growth, and personal development.

Every public mental institution should employ at least one qualified person who meets the standards established by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation for a hospital director.

Appropriate recruitment, selection, inservice training, and supervision should be provided for all paid recreation personnel and volunteers serving patients in this area.

Insofar as possible, recreation programs should make use of all community resources for supplies, material, personnel, and facilities available.

It is urgently recommended that the Division of Higher Education and other appropriate units of the Department of Education initiate a recreation curriculum leading to an undergraduate degree in at least one state college or state university in New Jersey.

✢ The fourth edition of *Recreation in Treatment Centers*, prepared by the Hospital Recreation Section of the American Recreation Society, includes fourteen articles by outstanding leaders from the fields of medicine, aging, psychiatry, education, and recreation for the ill and handicapped. Contributors include Harold D. Meyer, LL.D., University of North Carolina; Ollie A. Randall, National Council on Aging; Paul Haun, M.D.; and Josephine L. Rathbone, Ph.D. These and other leading authorities have contributed articles to this volume which makes it a *must*. Available from the ARS, 1404 New York Avenue, Washington 5, D.C. for $2.50.

✢ A new guide on *Physical Fitness for the Mentally Retarded*, by Frank J. Hayden, Ph.D., assistant professor of physical education at the University of Western Ontario, includes sections on fitness, tests of muscular fitness, organizing a testing program, activities for muscular fitness, activities for organic fitness, swimming for the retarded, and a bibliography. The forty-two page pamphlet includes descriptive diagrams. For a copy, write to the Metropolitan Toronto Association for Retarded Children. 186 Beverly Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

✢ Southern Illinois University, with the aid of a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has developed an Information Center on Recreation for the Handicapped. The university is collecting information about recreation programs for the handicapped and making this information available through its *I.C.R.H. Newsletter*. For further information, write to Information Center, Recreation for the Handicapped, Little Grassy Facilities, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62903. Regional information centers such as this are most helpful to the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped.

✢ Meeting a long-felt need, a *National Directory on Housing for Older People* has been published by the National Council On the Aging. The highly usable, up-to-date book was produced under a grant from the Schimper Foundation. Easily the most authoritative work of its kind, the new directory lists more than eight hundred housing facilities under nonprofit and private sponsorship which already exist or are under construction to serve the special needs of elderly people.

A special feature of the 260-page volume is the "Guide for Selection" that will be a valuable tool in assisting people to assess their present living quarters and decide whether they really want to move, and, if they do, what to look for in a new home. The directory also has a tear-out check list which prospective shoppers may take with them and which details the key factors they should look for in a new home. The "Guide for Selection" was written by Beverly Diamond, NCOA's consultant on community organizations, housing, and individual services.

The directory is available for $5.00 from the NCOA, 49 West 45th Street, New York 10036.

R. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation and Park Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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RECREATION

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146, 177-182, May Inside Back Cover, 261, 313, Oct. Inside Front Cover
Jayfro Athletic Supply Co.,* 80 Union St., New London, Conn. *487*
Krypto Corp., 2 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111 ..... *369*
Kwik-Bilt, Inc., Box 6834, Dallas 19, Tex.
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Learning House, Box 1086, Burlington, Iowa *56*
Mason City Tent & Awning Co.,* 406 S. Federal Ave.,
Mason City, Iowa, 50401.. *100, 156, 237, June Inside Back Cover, 345*
Midwest Sales Co., 335 Ramsey St., Mankato, Minn.
The Monroe Co., 181 Church St., Colfax, Iowa
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..... *45, 77, 1*
Playcrete Co., 185 N. 15th St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003.
..... *June Inside Front Cov*
Playground Corp., of America, 524 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
Porter Athletic Equipment Corp., 9555 W. Irving Park Rd.,
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Riedell Shoes, Inc., Red Wing, Minn.
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Chicago, Ill. 60639. ..... *3*
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47th National Recreation Congress

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ternal America, we want a beautiful internal America.

"We believe there is inner poverty as well as external poverty, and we are concerned with the life, inner life, of every American. We believe that there must be a recreation program to match our beautiful parks and this means, in my opinion, that the whole economy of the United States in the immediate future is going to be somewhat linked and tied to the success of the National Recreation and Park Association."

Special Awards

DR. Luther Gulick, chairman of the Institute of Public Administration, received NRA's special certificate of appreciation at the Association's annual luncheon. Dr. Gulick was only the fifth person so honored in NRA's sixty-year history. The citation read: "The Board of Trustees of the NRA records with appreciation the outstanding contribution of Luther H. Gulick toward strengthening union and mutual cooperation within the recreation and park movement in America."

ARS Fellow awards went to four professional recreators for "outstanding professional performance in the field of recreation." The four were Henry T. Swan, superintendent of recreation, Phoenix, Arizona; Peter J. Mayers, superintendent of recreation, New Rochelle, New York; Ralph C. Wilson, recreation specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.; and Edward H. Thacker, recreation analyst, District of Columbia Recreation Department. ARS special citations, given to both professional and volunteer recreators, were awarded to Alice Whipple, retired former executive secretary, Polk County Council of Social Agencies, Des Moines, Iowa; Hans A. Thompson, recreation director, Seattle, Washington, Park Department; and Mrs. Beatrice Hill, president, Comeback, Inc., New York City.

Comments Noted

EIGHTEEN different recreation and related subjects wer discussed in morning and afternoon workshops an panel meetings. Comments on the meetings were noted i some few sessions, which carry ideas for planners of futur Congresses. They were made mostly by chairmen or note by recorders (you will note concern for leadership in man discussions). In the session on:

What Education Should a Recreator Have?

"There was an amazing degree of concern and under standing of the problems involved at this meeting . . . can't remember when so many people attended a session o this kind and stayed throughout."—EDITH BALL, *chairman*

Student Session—The Challenge of Recreation

Question to students: "What are you looking for as th most outstanding characteristic of your future boss?"

Answer: "Enthusiasm."

Word of advice to students in seeking a career in recrea tion: "Seek a good boss."—ELIZABETH ANN HANSON, *re corder.*

Hospital Recreation Institute—Group Dynamics and It Application to Recreation with the Ill and Disabled

"More time could have been blocked for this area. . . There was so much discussion which was not discussed; th eagerness was there but the time wasn't."—LOUIS JOB, *sum marizer.*

Understanding the Nature of Activity

"No adequate time for discussion of the two papers pre sented. . . . Two papers in one and a half hours leaves inade quate time for discussion."—DR. EDWARD H. STOREY, *chair man.*

Recruitment Crisis—Administrative and Line Supervision

"Leadership is still the number one problem in the field of recreation and parks. There will be a need to fill thir thousand vacancies in the field in the next decade . . ."— DR. CHARLES F. WECKWERTH, *recorder.*

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DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference	March 5-9	Los Angeles, California	The Ambassador Hotel
Midwest	March 27-30	Kansas City, Missouri	Hotel Continental
Southwest	March 29-April 1	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Western Skies Motel
Great Lakes	April 17-21	Rochester, Minnesota	Hotel Kahler
Pacific Northwest	April 17-20	Salem, Oregon	Marion Motor Hotel
Middle Atlantic	April 17-20	Lake Kiamesha, New York	Concord Hotel
Southern	April 19-21	Atlanta, Georgia	Hotel Dinkler Plaza
New England	May 15-18	West Harwich, Mass.	Belmont Hotel

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